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INDEX MAP

Red figures refer to Pages.
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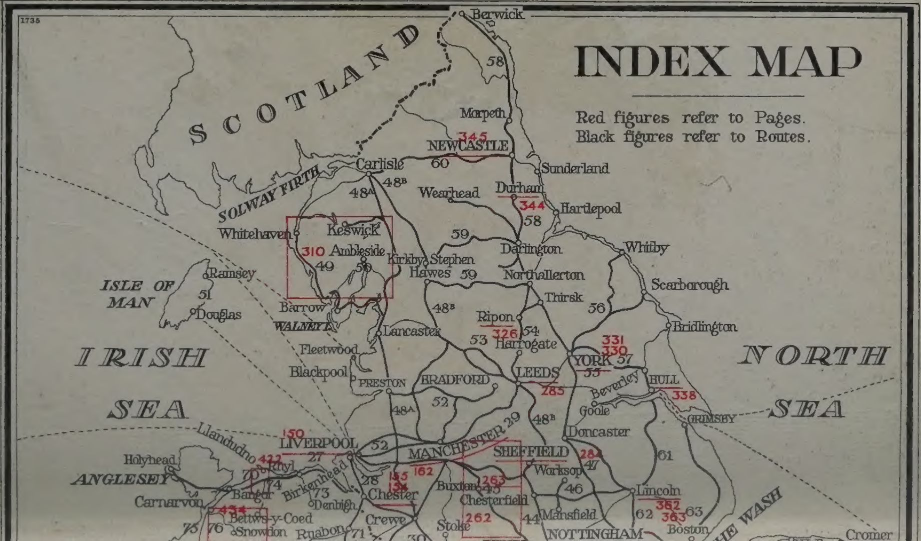
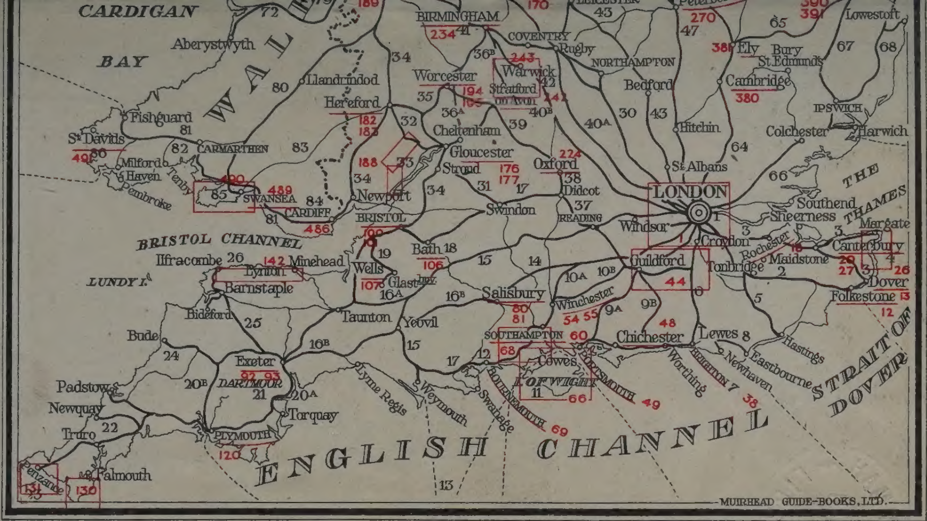

1735
SCOTLAND
Berwick
58
Morpeth
345
NEWCASTLE
60
Carlisle
SOLWAY FIRTH
48A
48B
Sunderland
Wearhead
Durham
344
Hartlepool
58
Whitehaven
Keswick
310
Ambleside
49
50
59
Darlington
Whitby
Kirkby Stephen
Hawes
59
Northallerton
Scarborough
ISLE OF MAN
Ramsey
51
Douglas
Barrow
WALNEY I.
48B
Thirsk
56
Ripon
54
326
Harrogate
53
Lancaster
Bridlington
IRISH
SEA
Fleetwood
Blackpool
PRESTON
BRADFORD
LEEDS
285
331
330
YORK
57
55
Beverley
HULL
338
NORTH
SEA
52
48A
Goole
GRIMSBY
48B
Doncaster
29
150
Llandudno
LIVERPOOL
52
MANCHESTER
SHEFFIELD
284
47
61
Holyhead
ANGLESEY
422
Rhyl
70
74
27
Birkenhead
28
155
154
162
Worksop
46
Lincoln
Carnarvon
Bangor
73
Denbigh
Chester
Buxton
263
45
Chesterfield
382
383
63
434
Bettws-y-Coed
Crewe
262
44
Mansfield
62
75
76
Snowdon
Ruabon
71
30
Stoke
NOTTINGHAM
Boston
THE WASH
Cromer


CARDIGAN BAY
WALES
BRISTOL CHANNEL
LUNDY I.
ENGLISH CHANNEL
THE THAMES
STRAIT OF DOVER
I. OF WIGHT
DARTMOOR
St Davids
Fishguard
Aberystwyth
Llandrindod
Milford Haven
Pembroke
Tenby
Carmarthen
Swansea
Cardiff
Newport
Hereford
Worcester
Birmingham
Coventry
Rugby
Warwick
Stratford on Avon
Cheltenham
Gloucester
Stroud
Bristol
Bath
Wells
Glastonbury
Minehead
Lynton
Ilfracombe
Barnstaple
Bideford
Bude
Padstow
Newquay
Truro
Falmouth
Penzance
Plymouth
Exeter
Torquay
Taunton
Yeovil
Lyme Regis
Weymouth
Swanage
Bournemouth
Salisbury
Southampton
Cowes
Winchester
Portsmouth
Chichester
Worthing
Brighton
Lewes
Newhaven
Eastbourne
Hastings
Folkestone
Dover
Canterbury
Margate
Maidstone
Rochester
Tonbridge
Sheerness
Southend
Guildford
Croydon
London
Windsor
Reading
Didcot
Oxford
Swindon
St Albans
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PREFACE

THE present BLUE GUIDE TO GREAT BRITAIN is a concise guide to England, Wales, and Scotland, designed for those travellers who take a cultured interest in the country they are visiting and, with a limited time at their disposal, desire to visit or, at least, be reminded of all the principal places of interest. For those who have more leisure or a keener interest the larger BLUE GUIDES TO ENGLAND, TO SCOTLAND, and TO WALES are still the best guides. In the present volume an attempt has been made to include all the things that count, and to describe these in satisfactory detail, achieving compactness by the omission or condensation of accounts of less important or less accessible places. The chief cities, with their buildings and their collections, the famous regions and centres of natural beauty, the great cathedrals and abbeys, noted historical sites, and characteristic spots are fully described. Interesting buildings and scenes aside from the beaten track are not forgotten, and, as in all the Blue Guides, attention has been paid to the historical, literary, and archæological associations that contribute so much to the interest of travel.

The descriptive text of the Guide is divided into a series of carefully planned routes, showing the convenient means of access to the chief points of interest and suggesting what points may be easily grouped together; while an introductory section deals with the practical details of travel and supplies general information of value to the visitor to Great Britain. A full index, a clear system of cross references, and ninety maps and plans combine to make smooth the way of the traveller.

MOTORING. Great Britain is one of the most attractive countries in the world for the motorist, and both motorists and cyclists will find the present Guide conveniently adaptable to their special needs. Many of the most interesting roads are described in detail; and at the head of the main railway-routes the corresponding road-routes are outlined, with mileages, indications of new by-passes, etc. On pp. xlii–xlix will be found detailed schemes for comprehensive motor-tours through England, Wales, and Scotland respectively.

MOTOR COACHES. Especial attention has been paid to the new possibilities opened to travellers without private motor-cars by the development of public motor-transport by road (comp. p. xxxiv). New or alternative routes thus available are indicated in the text; and in the account of each considerable place will be found suggestions as to interesting points conveniently reached thence by motor-coach or motor-bus.

No one is better aware than the Editor and his Staff of the difficulty of avoiding errors, and suggestions for the correction or improvement of the Guide will be most gratefully welcomed.

Advertisements of every kind are rigorously excluded from this and every other volume of the Blue Guides Series.

21 *Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.* 1.

Explanations

Maps and Plans. For convenience in handling the Guide on the spot the maps and plans throughout the text are inserted, as far as practicable, immediately *after* the matter to which they relate.

Type. The main routes are described in large type, smaller type being used for branch-routes and excursions, for historical and preliminary paragraphs, and (generally speaking) for descriptions of minor importance.

Asterisks indicate points of special interest or excellence.

Populations are given according to the census of 1921.

Abbreviations. In addition to generally accepted and self-explanatory abbreviations, the following occur in the Guide:

A.A. = Automobile Association.
B. = Breakfast.
c. = circa (about).
D. = Dinner.
Dec. = Decorated.
E.E. = Early English.
fl. = floruit (flourished).
ft. = foot.
G.W.R. = Great Western Railway.
L. = Luncheon.
L.N.E. = London and North Eastern Railway.
L.M.S. = London, Midland, and Scottish Railway.
m. = mile.
N.T. = National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (p. 1).
pens. = pension (board and lodging).
Perp. = Perpendicular.
Pl. = Plan.
P.R. = People's Refreshment House Association (p. xxxv).
R. = Room.
R.A.C. = Royal Automobile Club.
Rfmts. = refreshments.
Rte. = Route.
seq. = sequentia, etc. (following).
S.R. = Southern Railway.
T. = High-tea or meat-tea.
T.H. = Trust Houses, Ltd. (p. xxxv).
Trans. = Transitional.

For abbreviations of county names, see p. 631.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

Preface v

Great Britain xvii

Sovereigns of England xxi

Dimensions of English Cathedrals xxii

Books and Maps xxiii

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

I. On the Way to Great Britain xxv
  Routes between Great Britain and America . . xxv
  Routes between Great Britain and Northern Europe . xxvii
  Air Services between Great Britain and the Continent . xxx

II. Money and Expenses xxxi

III. Railways. Steamers. Motor Coaches . xxxii

IV. Hotels and Restaurants xxxv

V. Postal Information xxxvii

VI. Motoring in Great Britain xxxix
  Cycling, xli.—Roads, xli.—Motor Tours of England, xlii.—Motor Tour of North and Central Wales, xlvi.—Motor Tour of Scotland, xlvii.

VII. Aviation in Great Britain xlix

VIII. General Hints l
  Season, l.—Health, li.—Some British Usages, li.—Public Holidays, lii.—Glossary of English terms for American and Dominion visitors, liii. Architectural Periods, liv.

ENGLAND

Comp. also the Tables of Contents at the beginning of each section.

I.—SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND

ROUTE

1. London 2

2. London to Dover via Folkestone . . . 10

ROUTE PAGE
3. LONDON TO DOVER VIA CANTERBURY . . 15
4. CANTERBURY 22
5. LONDON TO HASTINGS 28
6. LONDON TO BRIGHTON AND TO WORTHING . 33
7. BRIGHTON 36
8. LONDON TO NEWHAVEN AND TO EASTBOURNE . 38
9. LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH 40
A. Via Godalming and Havant 41
B. Via Horsham and Ford Junction . . . 43
10. LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON 52
A. Via Basingstoke and Winchester . . . 52
B. Via Aldershot, Alton, and Winchester . . 57
11. THE ISLE OF WIGHT 61
12. SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH AND WEYMOUTH 67
13. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS 72

II.—SOUTH-WESTERN ENGLAND

14. LONDON TO SALISBURY . . . 79
15. LONDON TO WEYMOUTH . . . 84
16. LONDON TO EXETER . . . 87
A. Via Westbury and Taunton 87
B. Via Basingstoke and Salisbury . . . 89
17. LONDON TO BATH AND BRISTOL 95
18. BATH 102
19. BRISTOL TO CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY 107
20. EXETER TO PLYMOUTH (PENZANCE) . . 113
A. Via Newton Abbot and Totnes . . . 113
B. Via Lydford and Tavistock 117
21. DARTMOOR 121
22. PLYMOUTH TO TRURO AND PENZANCE . . 124
23. THE LIZARD, LAND'S END, THE SCILLY ISLANDS 128
24. NORTH CORNWALL 131
25. EXETER TO BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD, CLOVELLY, AND ILFRACOMBE 134
26. ILFRACOMBE TO LYNTON (LYNMOUTH) AND MINEHEAD 137

III.—CENTRAL ENGLAND

ROUTE PAGE
27. LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD 144
28. LIVERPOOL TO CHESTER 151
29. MANCHESTER 157
30. LONDON TO CREWE (LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER) 163
31. LONDON TO GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM . 174
32. GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD 181
33. THE VALLEY OF THE WYE 185
34. BRISTOL TO HEREFORD, SHREWSBURY, AND CREWE 187
35. HEREFORD TO WORCESTER 193
36. BRISTOL TO BIRMINGHAM 197
  A. Via Gloucester 197
  B. Via Stratford-on-Avon 198
37. LONDON TO OXFORD 199
  A. By Railway 199
  B. By River 202
38. OXFORD. 208
39. OXFORD TO WORCESTER 226
40. LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM 227
  A. Via Rugby and Coventry 228
  B. Via Bicester and Leamington . . . 230
41. BIRMINGHAM 231
42. THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY 235
  A. Leamington and Kenilworth 235
  B. Warwick 237
  C. Stratford-on-Avon 239
43. LONDON TO DERBY AND NOTTINGHAM VIA BEDFORD, LEICESTER, AND TRENT . . . 243
44. LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD VIA RUGBY AND LEICESTER 253
45. THE DERBYSHIRE PEAK 257
  A. Derby to Manchester 257
  B. Ashbourne to Manchester 260
  C. Sheffield to Manchester 263
46. SHERWOOD FOREST AND THE DUKERIES . . 264
  A. Lincoln to Chesterfield 264
  B. Mansfield to Worksop 265
  C. Round of the Dukeries from Worksop . . 266
47. LONDON TO YORK 267

IV.—NORTHERN ENGLAND

ROUTE PAGE
48. LONDON TO CARLISLE 278
A. Via Crewe and Preston 279
B. Via Sheffield and Leeds 282
49. CARNFORTH TO WHITEHAVEN 290
50. THE LAKE DISTRICT 292
A. Ullswater 293
B. Keswick and Derwentwater 296
C. Windermere, Ambleside, and Grasmere . . 303
D. Ennerdale, West Water, Scafell, and Eskdale . 308
51. THE ISLE OF MAN 310
52. THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE 315
I. Liverpool to Manchester 315
A. Via Newton-le-Willows 315
B. Via Warrington 315
C. Via Wigan 316
II. Manchester to Bolton, Preston, Blackburn, and Hellifield 317
III. Manchester to Colne (Skipton) . . . 318
IV. Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford . 318
V. Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds . . 320
53. LEEDS TO SKIPTON VIA ILKLEY. WHARFEDALE. 321
54. LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND NEWCASTLE 323
55. YORK 327
56. YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY . . 332
57. YORK TO HULL VIA BEVERLEY . . . 336
58. YORK TO BERWICK 339
59. WENSLEYDALE, SWALEDALE, TEESDALE, WEARDALE 349
A. Northallerton to Leyburn and Hawes Junction . 350
B. Darlington to Richmond 351
C. Darlington to Barnard Castle and Kirkby Stephen . 352
D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale . . . 353
60. NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE 353

V.—EASTERN ENGLAND

61. HULL TO LINCOLN 359
62. DONCASTER TO LINCOLN AND ELY . . . 364
63. PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GRIMSBY . 366
64. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE 368
65. CAMBRIDGE TO ELY AND NORWICH . . . 380
66. LONDON TO COLCHESTER AND HARWICH . . 383

ROUTE PAGE
67. LONDON TO NORWICH AND CROMER . . . 387
68. LONDON TO LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH . 393
69. YARMOUTH TO KING'S LYNN 398

WALES

VI.—NORTH WALES

70. LONDON TO LLANDUDNO, BANGOR, AND HOLYHEAD 402
71. CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY VIA WREXHAM . 413
72. WHITCHURCH TO WELSHPOOL AND ABERYSTWYTH 415
73. RHYL TO DENBIGH AND CORWEN. VALE OF CLWYD 416
74. LLANDUDNO TO BETTWS-Y-COED AND FFESTINIOG 421
75. BANGOR TO CARNARVON AND AFONWEN . . 427
76. CARNARVON TO LLANBERIS. SNOWDON . . 430
77. RUABON TO LLANGOLLEN, BALA, DOLGELLY, AND BARMOUTH 434
78. BARMOUTH TO PWLLHELI 444

VII.—CENTRAL AND SOUTH WALES

79. SHREWSBURY TO ABERYSTWYTH . . . 454
80. SHREWSBURY TO LLANDOVERY AND SWANSEA . 463
81. LONDON TO CARDIFF, SWANSEA, AND FISHGUARD 468
82. WHITLAND TO TENBY AND PEMBROKE DOCK . 477
83. HEREFORD TO BRECON AND SWANSEA . . 479
84. CARDIFF AND LLANDAFF 484
85. SWANSEA AND GOWER 489
86. HAVERFORDWEST TO ST. DAVID'S . . . 491

SCOTLAND

I. APPROACHES TO SCOTLAND 495
II. RULERS OF SCOTLAND 496
III. GLOSSARY OF LOWLAND SCOTS . . . 496
IV. GENERAL HINTS 498
Season, 498.—Public Holidays, 498.—Churches in Scotland, 499.—Political Notes, 500.

VIII.—EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

ROUTE PAGE

87. BERWICK TO EDINBURGH 502
88. CARLISLE TO EDINBURGH 506
    A. Via Melrose and Galashiels 506
    B. Via Lockerbie and Carstairs 508
89. CARLISLE TO GLASGOW 511
    A. Via Dumfries and Kilmarnock . . . 511
    B. Via Lockerbie and Carstairs 513
90. EDINBURGH AND ITS ENVIRONS . . . 514
91. EDINBURGH TO PEEBLES. 540
92. THE SCOTT COUNTRY 541
    A. Edinburgh to Galashiels, Selkirk, Melrose, and St. Boswells 541
    B. Galashiels and Selkirk 542
    C. Melrose and Abbotsford 544
    D. St. Boswells (Dryburgh) to Jedburgh and Kelso . 546
93. MOFFAT AND ITS ENVIRONS 548
94. EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW 550
95. GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS 552
96. GLASGOW TO BALLOCH AND LOCH LOMOND . 559
97. THE CLYDE 560
    A. Glasgow to Greenock, Gourock, and Wemyss Bay . 560
    B. Steamers on the Clyde 562
    C. Glasgow to Ardrishaig (Oban) or to Inveraray . 563
98. GLASGOW TO AYR. THE BURNS COUNTRY . 565
99. DUMFRIES AND ITS ENVIRONS . . . 567
100. DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER 568

IX.—CENTRAL AND EASTERN SCOTLAND

101. GLASGOW OR EDINBURGH TO STIRLING AND CALLANDER 571
102. THE TROSSACHS TOUR 574
    A. Edinburgh to the Trossachs via Callander . . 574
    B. Glasgow to the Trossachs via Aberfoyle . . 576
103. STIRLING TO PERTH 576
104. PERTH TO INVERNESS 579
105. EDINBURGH TO PERTH VIA THE FORTH BRIDGE . 584
106. EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE AND TO ST. ANDREWS . 586
107. DUNDEE TO ABERDEEN VIA MONTROSE . . 591
108. PERTH TO ABERDEEN VIA FORFAR . . . 592

ROUTE PAGE
109. ABERDEEN AND ITS ENVIRONS . . . 594
110. ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS 600
  A. Via Keith, Orbliston, and Elgin 600
  B. Via Keith, Craigellachie, and Elgin . . . 603
  C. Via Portsoy, Buckie, and Elgin 603

X.—NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTHERN SCOTLAND

111. EDINBURGH TO OBAN VIA CALLANDER . . 605
112. GLASGOW TO OBAN . . . 610
113. GLASGOW TO FORT WILLIAM AND MALLAIG . 611
114. SKYE AND THE OUTER HEBRIDES . . . 614
115. OBAN TO INVERNESS BY THE CALEDONIAN CANAL 617
116. INVERNESS TO KYLE OF LOCHALSH . . . 619
117. INVERNESS TO WICK AND THURSO . . . 621
118. ORKNEY AND SHETLAND 626

INDEX . . . 631

ROAD ROUTES

PAGE
London – Maidstone – Folkestone–Dover . 10
London – Chatham – Canterbury–Dover . 15
London–Hastings. . 28
London–Brighton . 33
London–Worthing . 33
London–Newhaven . 38
London–Eastbourne . 39
London–Portsmouth . 40
London – Winchester – Southampton . . 52
Ventnor – Freshwater – Alum Bay . . 64
Southampton – Bournemouth–Weymouth . 68
London–Salisbury . 79
London–Weymouth . 84

PAGE
London–Taunton . 87
London–Exeter . . 89
London–Bath–Bristol . 95
Bristol – Wells – Glastonbury . . 107
Exeter – Plymouth – Penzance – . 113
Penzance–Bridgwater . 131
Newquay–Bideford . 133
Ilfracombe–Lynton . 137
Lynton – Porlock – Minehead . . 140
Liverpool–London . 150
Manchester–London . 162
London – Oxford – Gloucester . . 174
Gloucester–Hereford . 181
Bristol–Shrewsbury . 187

PAGE
Hereford–Worcester . 193
Bristol–Birmingham . 197
Oxford–Worcester . 226
London–Birmingham . 227
London – Shakespeare Country . . . 227
London–Nottingham or Derby . . . 243
London–Sheffield . 253
Sheffield–Manchester . 263
London–York . . 267
London–Carlisle . . 278
London–Lake District . 278
Penrith–Patterdale . 293
Patterdale–Windermere 296
Keswick–Buttermere . 299
Keswick–Windermere . 301
Liverpool–Manchester . 315
Leeds–Skipton . . 321
Leeds – Harrogate – Newcastle . . 323
York–Scarborough . 332
York–Whitby . . 335
York–Hull . . . 336
York–Berwick . . 339
Newcastle–Edinburgh . 346
Northallerton–Kendal . 349
Newcastle–Carlisle . 353
Hull–Lincoln . . 359
Peterborough – Boston – Grimsby . . 366
Cambridge–Norwich . 380
London–Harwich . 383
London – Norwich – Cromer 387
London–Yarmouth . 393
Yarmouth–King's Lynn 398
London – Shrewsbury – Holyhead . . 402
London – Chester – Holyhead . . 402
Chester–Shrewsbury . 413
Whitchurch–Welshpool. 415
Rhyl–Corwen . . 416
Corwen – Bettws-y-Coed 420
Llandudno – Bettws-y-Coed–Ffestiniog . 421
Bettws-y-Coed–Bangor 423

PAGE
Bettws-y-Coed – Llanberis . . . 424
Bettws-y-Coed – Beddgelert–Portmadoc . 425
Bangor–Pwllheli . . 427
Ruabon – Dolgelly – Barmouth . . 434
Dolgelley–Barmouth . 441
Barmouth–Pwllheli . 444
Pwllheli–Abersoch . 449
Pwllheli–Aberdaron . 449
Pwllheli–Nevin . . 450
Pwllheli–Carnarvon . 451
Shrewsbury – Aberystwyth . . . 454
Shrewsbury – Llandrindod Wells–Swansea . 463
London–Fishguard . 468
London – Cardiff – Swansea–Fishguard . 468
London – Bristol – Severn Tunnel – Cardiff–Fishguard . 468
Hereford – Brecon – Swansea . . . 480
Haverfordwest – St. David's . . . 491
London–Berwick . . 495
Berwick–Edinburgh . 502
Carlisle – Melrose – Edinburgh . . 506
Carlisle – Lockerbie – Edinburgh . . 508
Carlisle – Moffat – Edinburgh . . . 509
Carlisle – Dumfries – Glasgow . . . 511
Carlisle – Lockerbie – Glasgow . . . 513
Edinburgh – Forth Bridge . . . 539
Edinburgh–Peebles . 540
Edinburgh–Melrose . 541
Edinburgh–Glasgow . 550
Glasgow–Ayr . . 565
Dumfries–Stranraer . 568
Edinburgh–Callander . 571
Stirling–Perth . . 576

PAGE
Perth–Braemar . . 579
Perth–Inverness . . 579
Pitlochry–Rannoch Station . . . 581
Kingussie–Tulloch . 582
Aviemore–Forres–Inverness . . . 583
Edinburgh–Perth. . 584
Edinburgh–Dundee . 586
Dundee–Aberdeen . 591
Perth–Aberdeen . . 592
Aberdeen–Braemar . 597
Aberdeen–Inverness . 600
Edinburgh–Oban . 605
Killin–Aberfeldy . . 606
Glasgow–Oban . . 610
Glasgow–Mallaig . . 611
Fort William–Inverness 617
Inverness–Kyle of Lochalsh . . . 619
Garve–Ullapool . . 620
Achnasheen–Aultbea . 620
Kyle of Lochalsh–Invershiel . . . 621
Inverness – Wick and Thurso . . . 621
Invershin–Lochinver . 623
Lairg–Durness . . 623
Lairg–Tongue . . 623
Thurso–Gairloch . . 625

MAPS AND PLANS

Index Map of England and Wales *At the beginning of the Book*
Railway Map of England and Wales *Before the title-page*
PAGE
Environs of London 1
Thanet and East Kent 20
Dorking and Guildford District . . . 44
Isle of Wight 66
New Forest 68
Lizard 130
Land's End 131
North Devon 142
Wye Valley 188
Shakespeare Country 243
Matlock and Dovedale 262
High Peak 263
Lake District 310

Vale of Conway 422
Snowdon District 434
Barmouth and Dolgelley 442
The Gower Peninsula 490

Railway Map of Scotland 495
Environs of Edinburgh 539
Melrose District 546
Environs of Glasgow 559

PAGE
Environs of Stirling 574
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs . . . 576
Dunkeld, Pitlochry and Loch Tay . . . 580
Oban District 608
The Coolins 616
Index Map of Scotland . . *At the end of the Book*

TOWN PLANS

PAGE
Bath . . . 106
Birmingham . . . 234
Bournemouth . . . 69
Brighton . . . 38
Bristol . . . 100
Cambridge . . . 380
Canterbury . . . 26
Chester . . . 154
Dover . . . 13
Exeter . . . 92
Folkestone . . . 12
Gloucester . . . 176
Hereford . . . 182
Hull . . . 338
Leeds . . . 285
Lincoln . . . 362
Liverpool . . . 150
Manchester . . . 162
Newcastle-upon-Tyne 345
Norwich . . . 390
Oxford . . . 224

PAGE
Plymouth . . . 120
Portsmouth . . . 49
Salisbury . . . 80
Sheffield . . . 284
Shrewsbury . . . 189
Southampton . . . 60
Stratford-on-Avon . 242
Winchester . . . 54
Worcester . . . 194
York . . . 330

Cardiff . . . 486
Swansea . . . 489

Ayr and District . 566
Dundee . . . 588
Edinburgh . . . 538
Glasgow . . . 558
Inverness . . . 584
Perth . . . 578
St. Andrews . . . 589

CATHEDRAL PLANS

PAGE
Bristol . . . 101
Canterbury . . . 27
Chester . . . 155
Chichester . . . 48
Durham . . . 344
Ely . . . 381
Exeter . . . 93
Gloucester . . . 177
Hereford . . . 183
Lichfield . . . 170
Lincoln . . . 363

PAGE
Norwich . . . 391
Peterborough . . . 270
Ripon . . . 326
Rochester . . . 18
St. David's . . . 491
Salisbury . . . 81
Wells . . . 107
Winchester . . . 55
Worcester . . . 195
York Minster . . . 331

GREAT BRITAIN

There is no country that offers a richer store of absorbing interest than Great Britain, and there is no country in which travelling is easier or more convenient, whether for the railway-passengers, the motorist, the cyclist, or the walker with his rucksack. The railway services throughout Great Britain are rapid and frequent; the roads are the best in the world and are traversed by a wide-spread system of motor-coaches; the summer climate is temperate and often beautiful, and the weather, though variable, seldom seriously interferes with the traveller's plans; the hotels and inns are usually comfortable and well equipped, though perhaps on some points, such as the excellence and variety of the cuisine, they may still fall short of the best Continental standards. Every interest that appeals to the cultivated traveller is represented within the confines of Great Britain, and more than a single summer is required to exhaust its attractions. When he lands on its shores the traveller finds awaiting him a choice of beautiful scenery, ranging from the verdant landscapes of South England to the grim mountains of Scotland and Wales; a wealth of historic interest and literary association that converts almost every yard into holy, haunted ground; the splendid achievements of the mediæval cathedral and castle builders; famous seats of learning; great towns with their storied past and their modern industries; and renowned collections of art and antiquities. Here, too, the sportsman may be present at many famous annual contests. The following rapid summary of the principal tourist districts in Great Britain is intended to assist the traveller in planning his tour, long or short, and in selecting the district that most appeals to him. For details he is referred to the text of the volume itself.

In ENGLAND, apart from the towns, the recognized 'tourist districts,' especially favoured for motoring, cycling, and walking tours, include the *Lake District* (where the mountaineer will find good rock-climbing), the *Peak District*, with its hills and streams, *Devon*, with its lanes, and *Cornwall*, with its fine coasts, the *Dukeries and Sherwood Forest*, the *North and South Downs*, the *Wye Valley*, the *English-Welsh Border* between Shrewsbury and Hereford, and the *New Forest*; to which may be added the *Isle of Wight* and the *Channel Islands*. But the real typical England, with its quaint old towns and villages, its ruined castles and abbeys, its stately mansions and peaceful farms, its wooded parks and old-time gardens, its pretty river valleys, and its picturesque lanes and by-roads, is to be found in almost every county. Different districts have, of course, their special attractions. Boating parties may make for the beautiful scenery of the *Thames Valley* or for the *Norfolk Broads*; the *Yorkshire Dales*, with their lonely moors, and the flat *Fenland*, with its lovely sunset effects, appeal to many; *Somerset*, *Northamptonshire*, and *Lincolnshire* are famous for their churches, the *Cotswolds* for their grey stone villages, and *Cheshire* and *Salop* for their black-and-white façades. Interest of a different kind is offered by the *Shakespeare Country*, '*Wordworthshire*' (i.e., the Lake District), the '*Wessex*' of Thomas Hardy, the *George Eliot Country*, and the regions associated with the Brontës, Cowper, Dickens, Tennyson, Franklin, Hampden, and the Washington family.

A tour of the greater *Cathedrals* should include at least Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, Wells, Gloucester, Lichfield, York, Durham, Lincoln, Peterborough, and Ely. No one will forget *Oxford* or *Cambridge*. The circles of *Stonehenge* and *Avebury* are prehistoric antiquities of the first rank; the chief traces left by the Romans in England are the *Roman Wall* and the remains at Bath, and the scantier remains at Lincoln, Colchester, Silchester, Wroxeter, Caerleon, Caerwent, and Richborough; and mediæval England still lingers visibly in Chester, Shrewsbury, Warwick, Hereford, Winchester, Sandwich, Winchelsea, and Rye, as well as in many picturesque villages and country seats.

Of the summer resorts that fringe the long coast line those in Sussex, Devon, Cornwall, and Yorkshire mostly offer the additional attraction of picturesque hill scenery. The flat E. coast generally affords better bathing and has a more bracing climate. The S.W. coast, from the Isle of Wight to the Land's End, is apt to be warm at midsummer, but affords good winter quarters. The W. coast is the rainiest. Among fashionable seaside resorts are Brighton, Scarborough, Bournemouth, Torquay, Eastbourne, Folkestone, Frinton, Felixstowe and Whitby. Less fashionable but showing a characteristic aspect of English life, especially in July-September, are Margate, Ramsgate, Southend, Yarmouth, Skegness, New Brighton, Blackpool, and the Isle of Man. The leading inland health resorts are Bath, Harrogate, Buxton, Leamington Spa, Cheltenham, Malvern, Droitwich, and Woodhall Spa. The principal industrial districts, offering few attractions to the pleasure tourist but ranking high in the economy of the nation, are South Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, the Black Country, the Potteries, and the coalfield of Newcastle.

Wales, though a land of manifold interest, is visited by tourists perhaps mainly for its fine and varied scenery, the chief 'tourist district' being the magnificent mountain region of *North Wales* that culminates in *Snowdon*, the highest peak in England or Wales. No motorist should omit a run on Telford's great road from Shrewsbury to Holyhead via *Llangollen*, in its lovely vale, the idyllic *Bettws-y-Coed*, and *Capel Curig*, in the heart of the Snowdon district. The road and railway from Chester to Holyhead, skirting the N. coast of the Principality, afford access also to the pretty *Vale of Clwyd*, to *Llandudno*, to *Conway* with its castle at the mouth of the *Vale of Conway*, and to *Carnarvon Castle*. The railway from Ruabon across Wales to Llangollen, Bala, and Dolgelley, at the foot of Cader Idris, traverses picturesque valley scenery, and the road from Dolgelley to Barmouth is one of the most beautiful in the Principality.—In Central Wales the scenery is attractive, though it does not attain the grandeur of that in the N. Here are the Welsh spas, of which the chief is Llandrindod Wells. On the W. coast lies Aberystwyth (with the Welsh National Library), near the picturesque Devil's Bridge.—In South Wales is the busy coal-mining and industrial area of which the chief towns are Cardiff, with its castle and the Welsh National Museum, and Swansea, interesting to tourists only as a gateway to the interesting Gower Peninsula. Beyond this area the scenery is unspoiled, with the Brecon Beacons and the Black Mountains as outstanding features. In 'Little England beyond Wales' (S. Pembrokeshire), with its fine coasts at Tenby and Milford Haven, lies *St. David's Cathedral*, the most remote but also the finest church in Wales. Both Glamorganshire and Pembrokeshire are noted for their many ruined castles and for the well-marked local character of their churches.

Scotland, from the tourists' point of view, falls conveniently into the two main divisions of the Lowlands, to the S. of the Forth, and the Highlands to the N. of it, each with its own characteristic scenery and romantic history. Excluded, however, from this somewhat rough-and-ready summary are usually the two most northerly counties, as well as, on the E. coast, Fife, Angus, and much of Aberdeenshire, which, though N. of the Forth, are much more 'lowland' in character than 'highland.' The Lowlands, which include the lovely hills and dales of the *Borderland*, the classic *Walter Scott Country*, with its beautiful ruined abbeys (Melrose, Dryburgh, Jedburgh, Kelso), and the *Burns Country*, in the neighbourhood of Ayr and Dumfries, may be visited on the way from the South to Edinburgh or Glasgow. A divergence to the wild moors of Galloway (the 'Crockett Country'), the S.W. extremity of Scotland, may be made from the direct route to

Glasgow. Edinburgh, 'Scotia's darling seat,' is within easy reach of Fife, with its quaint little burghs, and St. Andrews; of Linlithgow and Stirling; and of East Lothian, with the golfing and summer resort of North Berwick. Glasgow is the base for the exploration of the beautiful estuary of the Clyde as far N. as Inveraray and for Loch Lomond. The famous Trossachs are reached from either Edinburgh or Glasgow. The SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, of whose magnificent scenery of mountain, loch, and moor no word need here be said, embrace the two 'tourist districts' of the *Perthshire and Aberdeenshire Highlands*, with Perth, Inverness and Aberdeen as their chief centres, and the *West Highlands*, with Oban (for Staffa and Iona), Fort William (for Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Great Britain), and Mallaig as bases. Off the beautiful and irregular W. coast lie *Skye* and the other *Hebrides*.—The most northerly counties are little visited except by sportsmen, though the wild beauty of the N. and N.W. coast will reward the motorist, to whom alone they are easily accessible. The *Orkneys* and *Shetlands* are reached from Thurso or Aberdeen.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND

England, inhabited by a Celtic population, was invaded in 55 B.C. and again in 54 B.C. by Julius Cæsar, but the Roman conquest of Britain was not begun until A.D. 43, under the Emperor Claudius. The first Roman settlement was established in 51 A.D. at Camulodunum (p. 385) in Essex. The Roman forces were finally withdrawn from Britain in 410, and the more or less civilized Britons, harried by the attacks of the Picts and Scots, summoned to their assistance the Jutes, Angles, and Saxons about 450. These piratical peoples, settling in the country they were invited to protect, founded various kingdoms, which, after much strife, became united under the overlordship of Egbert, King of Wessex, with whom the line of English sovereigns may be reckoned to begin.

Anglo-Saxons

827–836.	Egbert.
837–858.	Ethelwulf.
866–871.	Ethelred I.
871–901.	Alfred the Great.
901–925.	Edward the Elder.
946–955.	Edred.
959–975.	Edgar.
978–1016.	Ethelred the Unready.
1016.	Edmund Ironside.
[1016–1035.	Canute the Dane.
1035–1040.	Harold I.
1040–1042.	Hardicanute.]
1042–1066.	Edward the Confessor.
1066.	Harold II.

Normans

1066–1087.	William the Conqueror.
1087–1100.	William Rufus.
1100–1135.	Henry I.
1135–1154.	Stephen.

Plantagenets

1154–1189.	Henry II.
1189–1199.	Richard I.
1199–1216.	John.
1216–1272.	Henry III.
1272–1307.	Edward I.
1307–1327.	Edward II.
1327–1377.	Edward III.
1377–1399.	Richard II.

Lancastrians

1399–1413.	Henry IV.
1413–1422.	Henry V.
1422–1461.	Henry VI.

Yorkists

1461–1483.	Edward IV.
1483.	Edward V.
1483–1485.	Richard III.

Tudors

1485–1509.	Henry VII.
1509–1547.	Henry VIII.
1547–1553.	Edward VI.
1553–1558.	Mary I.
1558–1603.	Elizabeth.

Stuarts

1603–1625.	James I.
1625–1649.	Charles I.
[1649–1660.	Commonwealth.]
1660–1685.	Charles II.
1685–1688.	James II.
1688–1694.	William III and Mary II.
1694–1702.	William III.
1702–1714.	Anne.

Hanoverians

1714–1727.	George I.
1727–1760.	George II.
1760–1820.	George III.
[1810–1820.	Regency.]
1820–1830.	George IV.
1830–1837.	William IV.
1837–1901.	Victoria.

House of Saxe-Coburg

1901–1910.	Edward VII.

House of Windsor

George V.

DIMENSIONS OF ENGLISH CATHEDRALS

Measurements, given in feet, are internal, except for the Towers)	Total Length	Length of Nave	Width of Nave (incl. Aisles)	Height of Nave	Length of Transept	Height of Central Tower	Height of West Towers	Total Area in sq. ft.[1]
BRISTOL	300	125	69	52	115	123	107	22,556
CANTERBURY	517	188	72	80	156[2]	235	178	43,294
CARLISLE	204	39½	62	72[3]	121	110	—	15,270
CHESTER	345	150	73	73	182	127	—	31,550
CHICHESTER	376	155	90	61	130½	271	92	28,500
DURHAM	469½	205	80	72¾	172	218	144½	44,602
ELY	520½	208	77¼	86	178½	170	215	46,000
EXETER	383	150	72	68	140	145	—	29,600
GLOUCESTER	420	180	86	68	149	225	—	30,600
HEREFORD	342	158½	73⅓	64	146	140	50	33,318
LICHFIELD	371	173	67	57	149	258	198	27,720
LINCOLN	481	215	80	82	223[4]	271	206	57,200
LIVERPOOL[5]	482	344[7]	87	116	197	342	200[6]	101,000
LONDON[12]	463	180	125	92½	227½	355½	212½	87,400
NORWICH	399	253	72	69½	173	313	—	34,800
OXFORD	179	102	53	41½	115	144	—	12,915
PETERBOROUGH	426	230	81	80½	182	124	177[8]	39,591
RIPON	270	133	87	94	133	121	121	25,280
ROCHESTER	305½	118	63	55	120[9]	156	—	23,300
ST. ALBANS	520½	275½	77¾	70	175½	149	—	39,200
SALISBURY	449	195	82	81	206[10]	404	130	43,515
SOUTHWELL	318	185	72	70	128	105	149	26,000
TRURO	275	135	62	70	111	250	204	23 200
WELLS	383	161	82	67	135	165	125	29,070
WINCHESTER	526	250	88	78	208	150	—	53,480
WORCESTER	400	178	75	68	126[11]	196	—	33,200
YORK	486	212	104½	99½	223½	213	202	60,952

[1] Mainly from Lord Grimthorpe's 'A Book on Building' (1880).—[2] E. Transept 172 ft.—[3] Choir.—[4] W. Transept 127 ft.—[5] Unfinished.—[6] N. Tower.—[7] Incl. central space.—[8] N.W. Spire 170 ft.—[9] E. Transept 88 ft.—[10] E. Transept 143 ft.—[11] E. Transept 120 ft.—[12] From Poley's 'St. Paul's Cathedral' (1927).

BOOKS AND MAPS

The following are the names of a few modern books that may be found useful and suggestive by the average traveller.

ENGLAND.

The *Victoria History of the Counties of England* (70 vols.; 1900 seq.) may be taken as the standard work on England generally, dealing with interests ranging from archæology to sport. The *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments* has issued elaborate volumes on the historical monuments of Bucks, Essex, Herts, Hunts, and London. The following are less ambitious in size and scope.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL. Macmillan's *Highways and Byways*, an attractive illustrated series in a literary and discursive style. Other series are Lane's *Unknown Counties*; Dent's *Mediæval Towns*; Methuen's *Ancient Cities*; the smaller '*Story of the English Towns' Series* (S.P.C.K.); and Methuen's *Little Guides* (short county gazeteers, making a special feature of church architecture).—The *Cambridge County Geographies* are an excellent topographical series.—Volumes by *A. G. Bradley* (various districts) and *J. J. Hissey* and *C. G. Harper* (road tours).—*H. V. Morton's* 'In search of England' (1927) describes a picturesque motor-tour.—'Touring England,' by *S. R. Jones* (1927) is a good general work.—American books include 'English Hours,' by *Henry James* (1905), 'Certain Delightful Towns' (1906) and 'Seven English Cities' (1909) by *W. D. Howells*, and 'So You're Going to England,' by *Clara E. Laughlin* (1926).—Classics are *Drayton's* 'Polyolbion' (1613–22), *Cobbett's* 'Rural Rides' (1821–32), *Emerson's* 'English Traits' (1856), and *Hawthorne's* 'English Notebooks' (1870).

ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY. 'The Arts in Early England,' by *G. Baldwin Brown* (5 vols.; 1903–25), a standard work.—'Military Architecture during the Middle Ages' (1912) and the 'Cathedral Churches of England' (1925), by *A. Hamilton Thompson*.—'The Cathedrals of England and Wales, by *Francis Bond* (1912).—Bell's '*Cathedral Series*.'—'Abbeys of Old Romance,' by *C. G. Harper* (1930).—'The Growth of the English House,' by *J. A. Gotch* (1928).—'English Homes' and 'English Gardens,' by *H. Avray Tipping*.—'The Antiquary's Books' (a comprehensive series), edited by *J. C. Cox*.—'Roman Roads in Britain,' by *T. Codrington* (1918).—'Earthwork of England' (prehistoric mounds, camps, etc.) by *A. H. Allcroft* (1908).

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS. 'American Shrines on English Soil,' by *James F. Muirhead* (1924).—'The American Pilgrim's Way in England,' by *M. B. Huish* (1907).—'A Literary Pilgrim in England,' by *Edward Thomas* (1917).—'The Dickens Country,' by *F. G. Kilton*.—'The Bunyan Country,' by *C. G. Harper*.—'The Kipling Country,' by *R. T. Hopkins*.—'The Thackeray Country,' by *Lewis Melville*.—'Brontë Moors and Villages,' by *Eliz. Southwart*.—'Thomas Hardy's Wessex,' by *Hermann Lea*.

WALES.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL. *Highways and Byways Series* and *Little Guides*, see above.—'The Mountains of Snowdonia,' by *H. R. C. Carr* and *G. A. Lister* (1925).—'The Romance of Wales' (1929) and 'In Praise of North Wales' (1925), by *A. G. Bradley*.—'A Book of North Wales' (1903) and 'A Book of South Wales' (1905), by *S. Baring-Gould*.—'Wild Wales,' by *George Borrow* (1862).—'Rock-Climbing in North Wales,' by *G. and A. Abraham* (1906).—'South Wales, a Physical and Economic Geography,' by *S. W. Rider and E. A. Trueman* (1929).

The *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments* have issued volumes on Carmarthenshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Merioneth, Montgomeryshire, Pembrokeshire, and Radnorshire.

SCOTLAND.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL. The *Highways and Byways Series* (see above) includes volumes on the Border and on Galloway.—'The Scott Country,' by *S. R. Crockett* (1904).—'The Burns Country,' by *C. S. Dougal* (1904).—'The Border Line,' by *J. L. Mack* (1925).—'The Clyde,' by *Neil Munro* (1908).

'Wanderings in the Western Highlands and Islands,' by *M. E. Donaldson* (1923).—'The Highlands with Rope and Rucksack,' by *E. A. Baker* (1923).—'Over the Sea to Skye,' by *A. A. Macgregor* (1926).—'Rock-Climbing in Skye,' by *A. P. Abraham* (1908).—'The Outer Isles,' by *A. G. Freer* (1904).—'The Orkneys and Shetland,' by *C. S. Olcott*.—*H. V. Morton's* 'In Search of Scotland' (1929) describes a picturesque motor-tour.—Older works (still interesting) are *Pennant's* 'Tour in Scotland' (1769), *Dr. Johnson's* 'Journey to the Western Isles' (1775), and *Dorothy Wordsworth's* 'Recollections of a Tour in 1803.'

ART AND ARCHÆOLOGY. The *Royal Commission on Ancient Monuments* have published volumes on Berwickshire, Caithness, Dumfriesshire, East Lothian, Kirkcudbrightshire, Sutherland, Wigtownshire, and Skye and the Outer Hebrides. —'Castellated and Domestic Architecture of Scotland' (1892), and 'Ecclesiastical Architecture of Scotland' (1906), by *MacGibbon and Ross*.—'Cathedrals of Scotland,' by *I. G. Lindsay* (1926).—'The Mediæval Castle in Scotland,' by *W. M. Mackenzie* (1927).

OTHER ASPECTS. 'Scotland of To-day,' by *T. F. Henderson and F. Watt* (1913).—'Historical Geography of Scotland,' by *W. R. Kermack* (1926).—'The Scenery of Scotland,' by *Sir A. Geikie* (1865).—'History and Poetry of the Scottish Border,' by *John Veitch* (1878).—'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character,' by *Dean Ramsay*.

MAPS.

A clear and accurate map, perhaps the most practical for motorists (½ in. to 1 m.), is published by *Messrs. John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd.*, of Edinburgh (66 sheets; paper 1/6, mounted 3/, dissected 4/), who issue also an excellent motorists' map on the scale of ¼ in. to 1 m. (12 sheets; 1/6, 3/, 4/), a good general road map (the official A.A. map) on the scale of 12 m. to the inch (6/6 dissected), and a Touring Atlas of the British Isles (10 m. to the inch; bound, 2/6). *Messrs. Morrison & Gibb, Ltd.*, of Edinburgh publish a useful series on the scale of 3 m. to the inch (39 sheets, paper 1/6, cloth 2/6). *Messrs. Geo. Philip & Son, Ltd.*, issue a map of England (the official R.A.C. map) on the scale of ½ in. to 1 m. (20 sheets, paper 2/6, cloth 4/6), and other touring maps on the scale of 3 m. and 6 m. to the inch. *Messrs. G. W. Bacon & Co., Ltd.*, issue a map of England on the scale of ½ in. to 1 m. (33 sheets, paper 2/, cloth 4/, dissected 5/), a motoring map on the scale of 5 m. to the inch (8 sheets; 1/6, 3/, 4/6), etc.

The *Ordnance Survey* issues a number of excellent maps of Britain on different scales. The most useful of these for the walker or cyclist are the 'Popular' series on the scale of 1 inch to 1 m. (238 sheets; paper 1/6, mounted 2/6, dissected 3/6). The attractive 'Tourist District' series for selected areas (1 in. to 1 m.; 2/, 3/, 4/) do not fit in with the regular series. The Ordnance Survey publishes also maps (2/, 3/, 4/) on the scale of ½ in. to 1 m. (74 sheets) and ¼ in. to 1 m. (21 sheets).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

I. ON THE WAY TO GREAT BRITAIN

Routes between Great Britain and America.

Passengers by any of the transatlantic services mentioned below should apply to the steamship office for the latest information as to sailings, and they should secure tickets, berths, and passports as early as possible. The voyage generally takes from 5 to 10 days. The fares vary considerably according to the season and to the steamers, but the slowest and cheapest steamers are not necessarily the least comfortable. Children travel at half-fares between the ages of 1 and 10.—The U.S. Head Tax of £1 15/ is added (where applicable) to all the fares shown below.—A rebate of 10% is occasionally allowed on cabin and 2nd class return tickets. The steamship lines to and from the U.S.A. and Canada have a 'tourist third cabin' class which is generally cheap and comfortable.

Saloon, cabin, and second-class passengers are allowed 20 cubic feet of luggage free, tourist third and third-class passengers 15 cubic feet; excess is charged at 2/6 per cubic foot. Luggage may be insured at the rate of 8/ per £100 (minimum 2/). Travellers should pack the clothes they need on the voyage into small flat trunks (not more than 14 in. high, 2 ft. wide, and 3 ft.–3 ft. 8 in. long), such as can easily be slipped under the stateroom berth. On boarding the steamer the passenger should interview the deck steward to secure a deck-chair (c. 6/6 for the voyage), the saloon steward to have his seat at table assigned, and the bath steward to fix the hour of his morning bath. Warm clothes and rugs are seldom superfluous, even in summer.

On landing, the passenger will find his baggage deposited for the custom-house examination under the initial of his surname on the custom-shed wall. The passengers of the larger steamers are usually conveyed to London by special train. Agents meet the steamers, offering to express baggage to any address, and luggage may even be expressed from New York to Europe through any of the usual express companies.

I. To or from the U.S.A.

Anchor Line. Offices in Glasgow (St. Vincent Place), London (48 Fenchurch St., E.C.3, and 26–27 Cockspur St., S.W.1), New York (25 Broadway), etc. Service between *New York* and *Glasgow* (saloon from £37 10/, cabin £31, 2nd cl. £28 10/, tourist third £23, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

Atlantic Transport Line. Offices in London (1 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3), New York (1 Broadway), etc. Service between *London* (North Woolwich or Tilbury), *Boulogne*, and *New York*, returning via *Cherbourg* or *Boulogne* (1st cl. from £40, tourist third £23).

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French Line). London office, 20 Cockspur St., S.W.1. Service between *New York*, *Plymouth*, and *Havre* (1st cl. from £46 10/, 2nd cl. £29 10/; tourist third and 3rd cl. from New York to Havre).

Cunard Line. Offices in London (26–27 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 51 Bishopsgate, E.C.2), Liverpool (Cunard Building, Pier Head), Southampton (Canute Rd.), New York (25 Broadway), etc. Express mail service between *New York* and *Plymouth*, *Cherbourg*, and *Southampton* (1st cl. from £54, 2nd cl. £31 10/, tourist third £23 5/, 3rd cl. £20).—Between *New York*, *Plymouth* (or Southampton), *Havre* (or Cherbourg), and *London* (cabin from £31 10/, tourist third, £22 10/, 3rd cl. £18 15/).—Between *New York* (and *Boston*), *Cobh* (Queenstown), and *Liverpool* (from £31 10/, £23, £19 5/).

FURNESS LINE. Offices in London (Furness House, Leadenhall St., E.C.3), Liverpool (Royal Liver Building), Manchester (Manchester Liners House, St. Anns' Sq.), etc. Service between *Liverpool* and *St. Johns, N.F.*, *Halifax, N.S.*, and *Boston* (cabin from £28, 3rd cl. £18 5/).—Between *Manchester* and *Los Angeles*, *San Francisco*, *Victoria, B.C.*, and *Vancouver, B.C.* via the Panama Canal (cabin from £60).

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE. London Agent, W. H. Müller (66–68 Haymarket, S.W.1, and Electra House, 78 Moorgate, E.C.2). Head office, Bahnhofstrasse 10, Hamburg. Service between *New York* (and *Boston* or *Halifax, N.S.*), *Cobh* (Queenstown), *Cherbourg*, *Southampton*, and *Hamburg* (1st. cl. from £43 10/, cabin or 2nd cl. £29, tourist third £22 10/, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE. London offices, 18–19 Pall Mall, S.W.1, and 27 Leadenhall St., E.C.3. Service between *New York*, *Plymouth* (or Southampton), *Boulogne*, and *Rotterdam* (1st cl. from £51 10/, £46 10/, or £36 10/, cabin or 2nd cl. £28, tourist third £22, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. Offices in London (Moxon Salt & Co., Ltd., 11a Lower Regent St., S.W.1, and Bevis Marks House, E.C.3), New York (57 Broadway), Bremen (Papenstrasse 5–13; head office), etc. Express service between *New York*, *Cherbourg*, *Southampton*, and *Bremen* (1st cl. from £57, 2nd cl. £33 10/, tourist third £24 5/, 3rd cl. £20).—Between *New York* (and *Boston*), *Cobh* (Queenstown), *Plymouth*, *Cherbourg*, *Southampton*, *Boulogne*, and *Bremen* (1st cl. from £49 10/ or £40, cabin £28, 2nd cl. £28 10/ ,tourist third £22 10/, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

RED STAR LINE (offices, see under 'White Star Line'). Service between *New York* and *Plymouth* (or Southampton), *Cherbourg*, and *Antwerp* (1st cl. from £46 10/, cabin £30, tourist third £22, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

ROYAL MAIL & HOLLAND-AMERICA JOINT SERVICE (offices, see above and p. xxvii). Service between Europe (port of embarkation on application) and *Los Angeles*, *San Francisco*, *Vancouver, B.C.*, and *Seattle*, via the Panama Canal (one class only, from £57–£65).

UNITED STATES LINES. Offices in London (14 Regent Street, S.W.1), Southampton (3–4 Canute Road), New York (25 Broadway), etc. Express service between *New York*, *Cherbourg*, and *Southampton* (1st cl. from £56, 2nd cl. £31 10/, tourist third £23 5/, 3rd cl. £20).—Between *New York* (and *Boston*), *Cobh* (Queenstown), *Plymouth*, *Cherbourg*, and *Bremen* (cabin from £29, tourist third £22, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

WHITE STAR LINE. Offices in London (1 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.3), Liverpool (30 James St.), Southampton (Canute Rd.), New York (1 Broadway), etc. Express mail service between *New York*, *Cherbourg*, and *Southampton* (1st cl. from £50 10/, 2nd cl. £30 10/, tourist third £23, 3rd cl. £20).—Between *New York* (and *Boston*), *Cobh* (Queenstown), and *Liverpool* (cabin from £31 10/, tourist third £23, 3rd cl. £19 5/).—Between *New York* (and *Boston*), *Glasgow*, and *Belfast* (from £31 10/, £23, £19 5/).

II. To or from Canada

(QUEBEC and MONTREAL or ST. JOHN, N.B. and HALIFAX, N.S.)

ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE. Offices in Glasgow (14 St. Vincent Place), London (48 Fenchurch St., E.C.3, 26–27 Cockspur St., S.W.1, and 51 Bishopsgate, E.C.2), Montreal (20 Hospital St. and 23–25 St. Sacrament St.), Quebec (67 St. Peter St.), Halifax, N.S. (corner of George St. and Granville St.). Service between Canada and *Glasgow* (cabin from £29, tourist third £22 5/, 3rd cl., Quebec only, £18 15/).

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE. Offices in London (62–65 Charing Cross, S.W.1, and 103 Leadenhall St., E.C.3), Liverpool (Royal Liver Building), Southampton (Canute Rd.), etc. Services between Canada and *Southampton*, *Glasgow*, *Belfast*, and *Liverpool* (1st cl. from £43 10/, cabin £30, tourist third £22, 3rd cl. £18 15/).

CUNARD LINE (offices, p. xxv). Services between Canada and *Belfast* and *Liverpool* (cabin from £29, tourist third £22 5/, 3rd cl. £18 15/).—Between Canada and *Cobh* (Queenstown), *Plymouth* (or Southampton), *Havre* (or Cherbourg), and *London* (from £30, £22, £18 15/).

Furness Line, see p. xxvi.

White Star Line (offices, p. xxvi). Services between Canada and *Southampton*, *Havre*, and *London* (cabin from £30, tourist third £22 5/, 3rd cl. £18 15/).—Between Canada and *Glasgow*, *Belfast*, and *Liverpool* (from £31, £22, £18 15/).

III. To or from South America

Blue Star Line. Offices in London (3 Lower Regent St., S.W.1, and 40 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3), Rio de Janeiro (Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., 37 Avenida Rio Branco), Buenos Aires (551 Avenida Roque Saenz Pena), etc. Service between *London* (and *Boulogne*) and *Rio de Janeiro*, *Santos*, *Monte Video*, and *Buenos Aires*, calling at Lisbon and Madeira (1st cl. only, from £71–£80).

Booth Line. London office, 11 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.2.—Service between *Liverpool*, *Pará*, and *Manaos* (River Amazon), calling at Havre, Leixões, Lisbon, and Madeira (£49–£59).

Lamport & Holt Line. London office, 14 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.—Service from *Liverpool* (limited accommodation) to *Rio de Janeiro*, *Buenos Aires*, etc. (from £33–£38).

Nelson Line. London office, 98 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.—Service between *London* and *Rio de Janeiro*, *Monte Video*, and *Buenos Aires*, via Boulogne, Vigo, Lisbon, and the Canary Islands (1st cl. from £57–£65, intermediate £30 10/–£32 10/).

Royal Holland Lloyd. London Agents, 66 Haymarket, S.W.1, and 21 Fenchurch St., E.C.3 (and at 20 Queen's Terrace, Southampton). Service between *Amsterdam* and *Southampton* and *Pernambuco*, *Bahia*, *Rio de Janeiro*, *Santos*, *Monte Video*, and *Buenos Aires*, via Cherbourg, Vigo, Corunna, Leixões, Lisbon, and the Canary Islands (1st cl. from £51–£65, 2nd cl. £33 10/–£42 10/, intermediate class, from Amsterdam and Cherbourg only, £33–£35).

Royal Mail Line (Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Ltd). Offices in London (America House, Cockspur St., S.W.1, and Royal Mail House, Leadenhall St., E.C.3), Southampton (R.M.S.P. Buildings), Liverpool (Goree, Water St.), New York (26 Broadway), Rio de Janeiro (51/55 Avenida Rio Branco), Buenos Aires (Edificio Britanico, Sarmiento 401), etc. Services between *Southampton* or *Liverpool* and *Pernambuco*, *Bahia*, *Rio de Janeiro*, *Santos*, *Monte Video*, and *Buenos Aires* (by 'A' vessels, 1st cl. from £70–£87, 2nd cl. from £35 10/–£44 10/; by 'D' vessels, 1st cl. from £57–£65, intermediate from £31–£33).

Routes between Great Britain and Northern Europe.

Except in the case of short Channel passages it is advisable to make enquiries beforehand at the steamship offices or at a tourist agent's (p. 4). The fares quoted below are the through-fares from London, unless otherwise stated. Food is included in the fares of the ocean liners and some North Sea services; on all other steamers it is provided at a fixed tariff; on the longer voyages the steward expects a gratuity.

I. To France (for Switzerland, Italy, etc.)

(*a*) *Via Dover and Calais.* Two services daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) in 7–7½ hrs. (sea-passage 1¼ hr.); 72/11, 51/7, 35/9, return 133/8, 96/8, 66/11. Also 'Golden Arrow' service (1st cl. Pullman cars and special steamer) in 6½ hrs. (£5).—To *Calais* in 3½ hrs.; 50/5, 36/2, 25/6, return double. No 3rd cl. on Paris boat-expresses.

(*b*) *Via Folkestone and Boulogne.* Two services daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (Nord) in 7–8¾ hrs. (sea-passage 1½ hr.); 66/, 46/6, 32/10, return 122/1, 87/6, 61/11.—To *Boulogne* in 3½ hrs.; 46/1, 33/, 23/11, return double. An occasional night service runs in summer via Dover and Boulogne (sea-passage 1½ hr.). No 3rd cl. on Paris boat-expresses.

(*c*) *Via Newhaven and Dieppe.* Day and night service (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Paris* (St.-Lazare) in 8–9 hrs. (sea-passage 3½–4 hrs.); 54/9, 39/9, 27/6, return 100/6, 70/6, 51/6.—To *Dieppe* in 5–5¾ hrs. 44/2, 32/10, 23/4, return 83/4, 60/8, 44/8.

(*d*) *Via Tilbury and Dunkirk.* Nightly service (incl. Sun.) from London (St. Pancras) to *Paris* (Nord) in 11½–13¼ hrs. (sea-passage 6½ hrs.); 52/9, 32/4, 27/, return 93/10, 58/1, 49/6.—To *Dunkirk* in 7½ hrs.; 30/4, 17/2, 17/1, return 60/, 33/9, 33/8.

(*e*) *Via Southampton and Havre.* Nightly service (on Sun. in summer only) from London (Waterloo) to *Paris* (St-Lazare) in 13¼ hrs. (sea-passage c. 7 hrs.); 60/8, 41/8, return 107/11, 74/2; from Southampton 57/2, 39/8, return 100/11, 70/2.—To *Havre* in 9½ hrs.; 45/11, 34/1, return 87/10, 61/8.

(*f*) *Via Southampton to St-Malo.* Night service from London (Waterloo) twice weekly in winter (almost daily in summer) in c. 12 hrs. (sea-passage c. 9 hrs.); 57/2, 38/1, return 101/5, 67/10.—From Southampton to St-Malo, 44/4, 30/5, return 78/11, 54/6.

(*g*) *Via Southampton to Caen.* Night service from London (Waterloo) on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer in c. 12–15½ hrs. (sea-passage 8–10 hrs.); 53/7, 37/1, return 94/5, 65/6.—From Southampton to Caen 42/8, 31/, return 75/5, 54/11.

(*h*) *From Goole to Dunkirk.* By L.M.S. steamer weekly in c. 22 hrs. (only a few passengers carried; for fares, etc., apply L.M.S. Rly.).

By Ocean Liners (fares are from the ports of departure and include food; French port tax c.5/).

(*i*) *From Southampton to Cherbourg;* White Star Line and Red Star Line c. twice weekly in c. 5 hrs., Cunard Line weekly, United States Lines c. weekly, Royal Mail Line, Hamburg-Amerika Line, Holland-America Line, all with practically the same fares (60/, 40/, 30/; return 100/, 80/, 60/, 50/), etc.—To *Havre*, White Star Line c. fortnightly in c. 5 hrs. (40/, 30/, return 60/, 50/); Cunard Line (same fares); Woermann Line (occasionally to *Boulogne* instead; 70/, 55/, 35/).

(*j*) *From London* (*North Woolwich* or *Tilbury*) *to Boulogne*, Atlantic Transport Line weekly in c. 5 hrs. (60/, 30/); Blue Star Line fortnightly (40/).

(*k*) *From Plymouth to Havre*, French Line (Cie. Générale Transatlantique) weekly in c. 8 hrs. (63/10, 48/6, return 115/8, 88/).—To *Cherbourg*, United States Lines in c. 6 hrs. (40/, 30/).—To *Boulogne*, Holland-America Line c. weekly (60/, 40/).

II. To Belgium (for Germany, Switzerland.)

(*a*) *Via Dover and Calais.* Two services daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Brussels* (Nord) in 6¾–8 hrs. (sea-passage 1¼ hr.); 66/3, 46/11, 32/6, return 127/4, 90/11, 62/10; *to Antwerp*, 68/5, 48/5, 33/3, return 131/8, 93/11, 66/6.

(*b*) *Via Dover and Ostend.* Two services daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Brussels* (Nord) in 7¾–8¾ hrs. (sea-passage 3¾ hrs.); also night service in summer in 9½ hrs.; 52/7, 36/4, 24/10, return 104/8, 72/2, 49/2.—To *Ostend* in 5¾–6¼ hrs.; 44/7, 30/9, 21/7, return 88/8, 61/, 42/8; to *Antwerp*, 55/2, 38/2, 25/9, return 109/10, 75/10, 51/.

(*c*) *Via Harwich to Antwerp.* From London (Liverpool St.) on week-days in 12 hrs. (sea-passage c. 10½ hrs.); 53/, 30/, return double.

(*d*) *Via Harwich to Zeebrugge.* From London (Liverpool St.) daily (incl. Sun.) in summer in 9¾ hrs. (sea-passage c. 7½ hrs.); 43/, 25/, return double.

(*e*) *From Grimsby to Antwerp.* L.N.E. steamer on Mon., Wed., and Sat. in c. 20 hrs. Fare from Grimsby 30/, return 60/.

(*f*) *From Hull to Zeebrugge.* L.M.S. & L.N.E. steamer on Wed. and Sat. in summer in c. 13 hrs. Fares from Hull 35/6, 20/6, return double.

(*g*) *From Goole to Antwerp or Ghent.* L.M.S. steamer on Tues., Wed., and Sat. (apply L.M.S. Rly. for details).

(*h*) *From Newcastle to Antwerp.* Tyne-Tees Shipping Co. on Sat. Fares from Newcastle 45/, 22/6, return 80/, 40/ (saloon fare includes food).

By Ocean Liners (fares are from the ports of departure and include food):

(*i*) *From Plymouth to Antwerp*, Red Star Line weekly in c. 24 hrs. (£8, £5, £4).

(*j*) *From Southampton to Antwerp*, Canadian Pacific Line; (50/, 40/); Woermann Line (70/, 55/, 35/).

III. To Holland and Germany (for Switzerland, etc.).

(*a*) *Via Dover, Calais, and Brussels.* Daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Rotterdam* (11½ hrs.), *The Hague* (12 hrs.), and *Amsterdam* (13 hrs.); no through-fares (re-book from Brussels); to *Cologne* in 12–16 hrs. (88/11, 62/2, return 172/5, 121/1); to *Berlin* in 21½–26½ hrs. (160/2, 100/6, return 315/, 197/11; on Nord express 1st cl. sleeping-cars only).

(*b*) *Via Dover and Ostend.* Daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Victoria) to *Rotterdam* (11½ hrs.), *The Hague* (12¼ hrs.), and *Amsterdam* (13¼ hrs.); no through fares; twice daily, also nightly in summer, to *Cologne* in 12–15 hrs. (74/11, 41/3, 33/7, return 149/4, 102/, 66/8); to *Berlin* in 22½–26 hrs. (146/2, 89/8, 37/10, return 291/10, 178/10, 115/2; on Nord Express 1st cl. sleeping-cars only).

(*c*) *Via Tilbury and Dunkirk.* Nightly (incl. Sun.) from London (St. Pancras) to *Hamburg* in 25¼ hrs. (124/7, 73/6, 52/2, return 241/7, 142/11, 101/4); to *Berlin* in 26 hrs. (138/5, 80/5, 36/6, return 269/2, 156/5, 109/11).

(*d*) *Via Harwich and Flushing.* Daily (incl. Sun.) from London (Liverpool St.) to *Rotterdam* in 11¼ hrs. (60/10, 42/4, return 121/2, 84/2), *The Hague* in 11½ hrs. (61/5, 42/9, return 122/4, 85/), and *Amsterdam* in 12¾ hrs. (66/7, 46/10, return 132/8, 93/2); to *Hanover* in 17½ hrs. (107/7, 74/10, return 214/8, 147/6) and *Berlin* in 21¼ hrs. (140/11, 92/5, return 281/4, 184/4).—To *Flushing* in 8 hrs. (sea-passage c. 6¼ hrs.; 58/6, 40/6, return 117/, 81/).

(*e*) *Via Harwich and Hook of Holland.* Nightly (incl. Sun.; fares as via Flushing) from London (Liverpool St.) to *Rotterdam* (11¼ hrs.), *The Hague* (11½ hrs.), and *Amsterdam* (12½ hrs.); *Hanover* (17¾ hrs.), and *Berlin* (21 hrs.).—To Hook of Holland in 9¾ hrs. (sea-passage c. 8 hrs.; 58/6, 40/6, return 117/, 81/).

(*f*) *Via Gravesend to Rotterdam* (connecting trains to Germany). Nightly (except Sun.) from London (Victoria) in c. 14 hrs. (passage by Batavier Line steamer in c. 13 hrs.); 46/, 34/, return double.

(*g*) *From Grimsby to Rotterdam.* L.N.E. steamer on Wed. and Sat. in c. 15 hrs. (fare from Grimsby 30/).—To *Hamburg* on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. in c. 30 hrs. (50/, return double).

(*h*) *From Hull to Rotterdam.* Hull and Netherlands S.S. Co. on Mon., Wed., and Sat. (fares from Hull 30/, 20/); to *Amsterdam* on Wed. and Sat. (30/); to *Harlingen* on Sat. (30/).—To *Hamburg*, Wilson & North Eastern Rly. Shipping Co. on Sat. (65/, incl. food).

(*i*) *From Goole to Rotterdam and Amsterdam.* L.M.S. steamer on Wed. and Sat.; to *Hamburg* on Tues., Wed., and Sat. (for fares, etc., apply L.M.S. Rly.).

(*j*) *From Newcastle to Rotterdam.* Tyne-Tees Shipping Co. on Tues. (fares rom Newcastle 45/, 22/6, return 80/, 40/; saloon fare includes food).—To *Hamburg* on Fri. (55/, return 100/, incl. food).

(*k*) *From Leith to Amsterdam.* Holland S.S. Co. on Tues. in summer (fares rom Leith 67/, 117/, incl. food). To *Hamburg*, Currie Line on Tues. (100/, 50/, return 180/, incl. food).

By Ocean Liners (fares from the ports of departure incl. food):

(*l*) *From Plymouth to Rotterdam*, Holland-America Line c. weekly (90/, 60/).—To *Hamburg*, Canadian Pacific Line (70/, 60/).—To *Bremen*, Norddeutscher Lloyd c. fortnightly (100/, 70/, 60/, 50/); United States Lines c. monthly (70/, 60/).

(*m*) *From Southampton to Hamburg*, Canadian Pacific Line (100/, 70/, 60/); Hamburg-Amerika Line c. weekly (100/, 70/, 60/, 50/).—To *Bremen*, Norddeutscher Lloyd c. fortnightly (100/, 70/, 60/, 50/); Woermann Line (140/, 105/, 70/).

IV. To Scandinavia, etc.

(*a*) *Via Harwich and Flushing* from London (Liverpool St.) daily (incl. Sun.) to *Copenhagen* in c. 33 hrs. (£9 3/3, £6 2/9, return £18 6/, £12 5/); to *Stockholm* in c. 46 hrs. (£13 6/2, £8 4/1, return £26 11/10, £16 7/8); to *Oslo* in c. 49 hrs. (£16 2/5, £9 11/10, return £32 4/4, £19 3/2).

(*b*) *Via Harwich and Hook of Holland* from London (Liverpool St.) daily (incl. Sun.) to *Copenhagen*, *Stockholm*, and *Oslo* (same fares as above and approximately in the same time).

(*c*) *Via Harwich and Esbjerg* from London (Liverpool St.) daily (except Sun.) to *Copenhagen* in 36 hrs. (sea-passage c. 24 hrs.; £6 10/6, £5 9/7, £3 4/5). To *Esbjerg* in c. 26 hrs. (£4 12/, £4 6/6, £2 9/).

(*d*) *Via Tilbury to Gothenburg* from London (St. Pancras) every Sat., Swedish Lloyd Line in c. 34 hrs. (open sea c. 27 hrs.; £11 5/, £8 15/, £4 10/). The fares include food.

(*e*) *From Hull* (the fares are from Hull and include food) to *Christiansand* and *Oslo*, Ellerman's Wilson Line on Sat. (£7, £5 10/, £4, return £13, £10); to *Gothenburg* on Fri. (£6); to *Danzig* on Sat. (£8 10/, £6 10/, return £13); to *Riga* on

Thurs. (£10 10/); to *Stockholm* on Fri. (£7).—To *Copenhagen*, Ellerman's Wilson Line and United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen Joint Service on Fri. (£5 10/, £2 15/).—To *Kiel* (£5, £2 10/) and *Helsingfors* (£10, £5, return £18, £10), Finland line on Wednesday.

(*f*) *From Newcastle* (the fares are from Newcastle and include food) to *Bergen*, B. & N. Line (Bergenske & Nordenfjeldske) on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (sea-passage c. 24 hrs.; from 123/6, 73/6).—To *Gothenburg*, Swedish Lloyd Line on Fri. (£5 10/, return £10).—To *Oslo*, Fred Olsen Line on Sat. (sea-passage c. 48 hrs.; £7, £4).—To *Copenhagen*, United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen (Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab) on Tues. (£5 10/, £2 15/).

(*g*) *From Leith to Copenhagen*, Currie Line on Thurs. (fare from Leith £5, incl. food).

(*h*) *From Goole to Copenhagen* L.M.S. steamer on Fri. (for fares, etc., apply L.M.S. Rly.).

(*i*) *From Grimsby to Esbjerg.* United S.S. Co. of Copenhagen on Mon. and Fri. (fare from Grimsby 77/6, 40/; food extra).

(*j*) *From London to Danzig.* Polish-British S.S. Co. on Fri. in summer (£10 10/, £8 10/, £6 10/, return £17, £13, incl. food).

AIR SERVICES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT.

The LONDON or CROYDON TERMINAL AERODROME, known also as *Waddon Aerodrome*, at which Continental planes start and arrive, lies near *Waddon Station*, 12 m. S. of London (½ hr. from Victoria Station). The flying companies provide free motor transport between London and the aerodrome for air passengers. The aerodrome is equipped with customs office, post office, wireless station, restaurant, and waiting rooms, etc., and immediately adjoining is the excellent *Croydon Aerodrome Hotel* (R. from 10/6, B. 3/, L. 3/6, D. 5/).

The times given below are the flying times from aerodrome to aerodrome; c. ¾–1 hr. should be added at each end for the total journey from city to city. The fares are summer fares; in winter they are much lower. The free luggage allowance is 30 lb. or 15 kg. Full information may be obtained from Imperial Airways Ltd. (Airways House, Charles St., S.W.1), the Air Union and S.A.B.E.N.A. services (52, Haymarket, S.W.1), Muller & Co. (66, Haymarket, S.W.1), and the chief tourist agents (p. 4).

I. To PARIS in c. 2½ hrs. (excess luggage 3*d*. or 4*d*. per lb.).

(*a*) *Imperial Airways Ltd.* Four services daily in summer (two on Sun. and in winter); c. £5 15/, £4 15/, return £10 18/6, £9 0/6. The afternoon service calls at (1¼ hr.) *Le Touquet* (£3 10/, return £6 13/).

(*b*) *Air Union.* Four services daily in summer (two on Sun. and in winter); c. £5 15/, £4 15/, £4 4/, return £10 18/6, £8 7/, £7 12/.

II. The DOVER-CALAIS Service of sea-planes (50/) of the *Compagnie Aérienne Française* connects with the boat trains.

III. To OSTEND, BRUSSELS, and COLOGNE (excess luggage to Ostend 3*d*., to Brussels 4*d*., to Cologne 6*d*. per lb.).

(*a*) *Imperial Airways Ltd.* Daily (except Sun.) to *Brussels* in 2¼ hrs. (c. £5, return £9 10/); to *Cologne* in 4½ hrs. (£5 15/, return £10 18/6).—In addition a plane flies daily (except Sun.) via (1¾ hr.) *Ostend* (£4, return £7 12/) to *Brussels* in 2¾ hrs.

(*b*) *S.A.B.E.N.A.* (Société Anonyme Belge d'Exploitation de la Navigation Aérienne). Daily (except Sun.) to *Ostend* in 1¾ hr., *Brussels* in 2¾ hrs., and Cologne in 4½ hrs. (fares as above).—To *Antwerp* (change at Brussels) in 3½ hrs. (£5 3/).

IV. To HOLLAND, GERMANY, AND SCANDINAVIA (excess luggage to Rotterdam or Amsterdam 5*d*., to Hamburg 6*d*., to Hanover 9*d*., to Berlin 1/, to Copenhagen or Malmö 8*d*. per lb.).

(*a*) *K.L.M.* (Koninklijke Luchtvaart Maatschappij; Royal Dutch Air Line). Three services daily (except Sun.) to *Rotterdam* in 2¼ hrs. (c. £4, return £7 12/) and *Amsterdam* in 3¼ hrs. (same fares).—Also to *Amsterdam* daily (incl. Sun.) in

3½ hrs., *Hamburg* in 5½ hrs. (£8), *Copenhagen* in 7¾ hrs. (£11 6/), and *Malmö* in 8½ hrs. (£12 3/). Return tickets double less 10 per cent.

(*b*) *D.L.H.* (Deutsche Luft Hansa). Daily (except Sun.) to *Amsterdam* in 3½ hrs. (c. £4, return £7 12/), *Hanover* in 6 hrs. (£7, return £13 6/), and *Berlin* in 8¼ hrs. (£9 10/, return £18 1/).—To *Berlin* also by K.L.M. plane from Rotterdam in 3½ hrs.—From Berlin a D.L.H. plane flies via Dresden and Prague to *Vienna* in 5¼ hrs. (through fare from London £14 15/).

V. To SWITZERLAND (excess baggage to Basle 7*d*., to Zurich 8*d*. per lb.). *Imperial Airways Ltd.* Daily (incl. Sun.) to *Basle* in 6½ hrs. (£7 10/, £14 5/); to Zurich in 7¾ hrs. (£8 5/, £15 13/6).

VI. To EGYPT AND INDIA. *Imperial Airways.* Once weekly in 7–8 days via Cologne, Vienna, Uskub, Salonika (2 days); Athens (2¼ days; £35), Alexandria (3 days; £49), Baghdad (4 days; £81), and Jask (5½ days; £107), to *Karachi* (£121) and *Delhi*. Excess luggage per kg. from 1/ to 11/5. The fares include meals, sleeping accommodation, and transfers en route (route subject to alteration).

Custom-House. Dutiable articles, of which a list is shown to each passenger, should be declared as they entail humiliation and smart penalties if found concealed. The chief dutiable articles likely to be in the possession of ordinary travellers are spirits (including cordials and perfumery), tobacco, cameras, field glasses, lace, and silk or partly silk goods. Half-a-pint of spirits and ½ lb. of tobacco (including cigars or cigarettes) are usually passed free of duty if declared. On larger amounts the duty is considerable. Dutiable or forbidden are also chocolate, sweetmeats, tea, coffee, saccharin, playing-cards, musical instruments, clocks, watches, arms and ammunition, and drugs such as morphine or cocaine. Foreign reprints of copyright English books are confiscated.

Dogs may be brought into England only by permission of the Board of Agriculture and on condition that they are detained and isolated under the care of a veterinary surgeon for six months.

Passports. Every passenger landing in the United Kingdom must have a passport (with photograph) or equivalent document issued within the previous five years. In the case of travellers from the United States a British visa ($10) must be obtained from a British consular authority, and similar regulations apply to certain other aliens. Aliens must register with the police if they remain in the country longer than two months, or at once if they intend to become resident.

Passengers leaving the United Kingdom are not required under British regulations to be in possession of passports, but passports are required for landing in practically all foreign countries, and in all British dominions and colonies. The visas of the consuls of the countries to or through which the passenger is proceeding are sometimes necessary.

II. MONEY AND EXPENSES

Money. British currency consists of notes and gold, silver and bronze coins. The pound sterling (£ or *l*., from *libra*) contains 20 shillings (*s*., from *solidus*), and the shilling contains 12 pence (*d*., from *denarius*).—*Bank of England Notes* for 10/, £1, £5, £10, £20, £50, £100, and upwards are legal tender for any amount, and are exchangeable for gold at the Bank of England. Scottish banks issue notes for £1, etc., but these are current only in Scotland. The *Gold Coins* are the sovereign (£1) and the half-sovereign (10/), but are rarely seen. The commonest *Silver Coins* are the half-crown (2/6), the florin (2/), the shilling, the sixpence, and the threepenny bit. The crown (5/) and the double florin (4/) are very rare. The *Bronze Coins* (known as 'coppers') are the penny (1*d.*), the halfpenny (½*d.*, pron. 'haypenny'), and the farthing (¼*d.*). The halfpenny is exactly one inch in diameter; the penny ¼ oz. in weight.—The term 'guinea' means the sum of 21/; but as a coin the guinea has been out of circulation for a century.

Half-crowns and florins are sometimes confounded, and it is just as well to say 'half-a-crown' in tendering that coin in payment. Careful people make a habit of jotting down the numbers of bank-notes, as this may conceivably help their recovery in case of loss or theft.

In citing prices verbally the words 'shillings' and 'pence' are often omitted; 4/9, 12/6, 27/6, etc. (written also 4*s.* 9*d.*, 12*s.* 6*d.*, 27*s.* 6*d.*), are read 'four and nine,' 'twelve and six,' 'twenty-seven and six,' etc. (2,6 is either half-a-crown' or 'two and six'; 1/6 is either 'one and six' or 'eighteenpence'). But 4/9½, 12/6¾, etc. (4*s.* 9½*d.*, 12*s.* 6¾*d.*). are read 'four and ninepence haypenny,' 'twelve and sixpence three farthings,' etc.

Among the most current slang terms for coins are 'quid' for sovereign, 'dollar' and 'half-a-dollar' for crown and half crown, 'bob' for shilling, and 'tanner' for sixpence. 'Pony,' meaning £25, and 'monkey,' meaning £500, are betting expressions.

Foreign money should be exchanged as soon as possible at a bank or at one of Cook's offices. The rates of exchange, which vary from time to time, are announced daily in the principal newspapers. The pound sterling is at present (1930) roughly equivalent to 5 dollars, 124 French francs, 175 Belgian francs, 25 Swiss francs, 92 lire, 20 Reichsmarks, or 18 Swedish, Norwegian, or Danish crowns. Money for an extended tour may be conveniently carried in the form of letters of credit or circular notes from a bank. The travellers' cheques issued by the Midland Bank, the chief American express companies, the Association of American Bankers, and the Banca Commerciale Italiana, and the circular notes of Messrs. Cook may likewise be mentioned.

Expenses. For the ordinary tourist, travelling 3rd class on the railways, living in average comfort, and visiting the usual sights, the minimum daily expense can hardly be much less than 20/, and even this implies a certain watchfulness over attractive extras.

III. RAILWAYS. STEAMERS. MOTOR COACHES

Railways. There are no state railways in Great Britain, and by the Railway Act of 1921 nearly all the railways in the island were combined into four great companies—the GREAT WESTERN, the LONDON, MIDLAND & SCOTTISH, the LONDON & NORTH-EASTERN, and the SOUTHERN.

The general standard of speed is high, many expresses averaging 50–60 miles per hour; and for frequency of service the railways in England are probably unrivalled.

Passengers are left much more to their own initiative than on the Continent. They should therefore make sure that they are in their proper train and compartment. A seat is regarded as 'taken' if a newspaper or other article is placed upon it; in the principal express trains seats may be booked in advance (fee 1/). Compartments may be reserved for a fee of 5/ in addition to passenger fares (minimum 4 6 1st cl., 6 8 3rd cl.). The control of the window is by custom conceded to the passenger seated next to it, facing the engine; considerate travellers, in this position, generally take the sense of the company on the subject of ventilation. It is forbidden to enter a moving train, or to walk across the metals when a bridge or subway is provided. The railway officials are usually civil in answering questions, and enquiry offices and train-indicators will be found at most of the larger stations.—Americans may be reminded that the ticket-office is called the 'booking-office,' that the conductor is addressed as 'guard,' and that baggage is better known as 'luggage.'

On the longer routes 'corridor' or 'vestibule' carriages, with lavatory accommodation, are general, and restaurant cars (B. 3/6, L. 2/6–3/6, tea from 8*d.*, D. 4/6–5/) are attached to the principal long-distance trains. Sleeping cars (1st cl., 15/–20/ extra; 3rd cl., 6/-7/ extra) are included in the chief night trains. 'Pullman cars,' first and third class, carriages 'de luxe' where meals are likewise served, for admission to which an extra charge is made (1/-12/), are run also on certain trains. Luncheon baskets (1/6–3/6) and tea baskets (1/-1/6) are obtainable at the principal stations, or may be ordered by giving notice to the guard at a preceding stopping-place. Most stations of any importance have refreshment rooms. Most trains have now first and third class carriages only, second class carriages being never used except for Continental traffic and on some suburban trains. Smoking is restricted to the compartments so labelled. Compartments 'for ladies only' are often provided, or will be so labelled on request. The carriages are generally steam-heated in winter; rugs and pillows (6*d.* each) may be hired at the chief stations. Fewer trains run on Sunday than on weekdays, especially in Scotland, where there is only a scanty Sunday service on the main lines. Special services are in force also on bank holidays.

Fares and Tickets. The standard 3rd class fare is 1½*d.* per mile (1st class 2½*d.* per mile). There is no reduction on ordinary return tickets, but in summer 'tourist returns,' at reduced fares, are valid for three months and permit the journey to be broken as often as desired, while there is a generous provision of 'cheap day-returns,' 'week-end tickets,' 'period tickets,' 'circular tour tickets,' etc., all at reduced return fares. Tourists should make a point of obtaining the summer 'Programmes of Tours' issued by the railway companies.

Luggage. The maximum allowance of free luggage is 150 lb. for 1st class passengers, 100 lb. for 3rd class; excess luggage costs ½*d.*–1½*d.* per lb. according to distance. Passengers with luggage should take care that each package is clearly addressed and should be at the station in good time to see that it is labelled for its destination by a porter and put into the luggage van. Travellers to the Continent book their luggage to its destination and receive a numbered receipt for the fees charged. The railway porter who conveys luggage between cab and train expects a tip (from 6*d.* for a light bag upwards). Special tickets are required for dogs, bicycles, baby-carriages, etc. Luggage may be left in the *Cloak Room* or *Left Luggage Office* (at small stations in the booking-office) for a fee per package of 3*d.* the first day and 1½*d.* per day after (bicycles 6*d.* and 3*d.*). Passengers' luggage will be collected and delivered 'in advance' by the railway companies at a charge of 2/ per package (collection or delivery only, 1/), but the passenger-tickets must be bought previously and delays often occur.

TIME TABLES. *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* (monthly; 2/), the most complete, covers Great Britain and Ireland. *Murray's Time Tables* (monthly; 6*d.*), gives the Scottish services, with much local information. The *A.B.C. Railway Guide* (monthly; 2/) and the *Red Rail Guide* (monthly; 1/) are convenient for journeys to and from London and publish the fares. Local time tables (1*d.*–6*d.*) are published in every town of importance. The railway companies issue their own time tables for 'summer' and 'winter' services.

Steamers. Coasting-steamers, plying from all the principal seaports, afford a pleasant means of transit from port to port, and from most of the larger coast-resorts there are many steamer excursions in summer. Small steamers ply also on the Thames, some of the English Lakes, the Norfolk Broads, and on the Severn, Avon, Conway, etc. In Scotland the steamer services are much more important for the tourist than in England, especially the well-organized and comfortable services in the estuary of the Clyde and to the beautiful West Coast and Islands. The services on the Caledonian Canal and on some of the large inland lochs (Loch Lomond, Loch Awe, Loch Tay, etc.) are links in various through or circular tours. The steamers on the E. coast of Scotland are less important.

Steamers to the *Isle of Wight*, see p. 61; to the *Channel Islands*, p. 72; to the *Isle of Man*, p. 311; on the Clyde, p. 562; to *Skye* and the *Outer Hebrides*, pp. 614, 616; to *Orkney* and *Shetland*, p. 626; from England and from Ireland to *Scotland*, p. 495; *Continental* and *Transatlantic Services*, see pp. xxv–xxx.

Motor Transport by Road. Railways still offer the quickest and, for passengers with luggage especially, the most convenient method of travel; but a network of long-distance MOTOR COACHES, plying regularly all the year round, now connects the chief towns in Great Britain, and whole tours may be made entirely by road in stages from point to point. The coaches are usually comfortable enclosed vehicles, and their fares are generally cheaper than the corresponding 3rd class railway fare, but only c. 28 lbs. of luggage is allowed to each passenger. In addition, from every town and popular tourist resort MOTOR OMNIBUSES (and in the season motor coaches and charabancs) ply to neighbouring points of interest within a wide radius ; so that the traveller, fixing his headquarters at some convenient centre, may explore the surrounding country in a series of whole-day or half-day excursions before going on to his next main stopping-place. The motor services from the chief points are indicated in the text, but it is always worth while to obtain local information on the spot.

TOURIST MOTOR COACHES. An easy, though perhaps rather superficial, method of seeing the country is offered by the circular motor-coach tours, organized in the season by numerous firms in London and the larger provincial towns (see the newspapers). The coaches are usually of a comfortable open charabanc type, with adequate protection against the weather when necessary. The tours take from **3** to **14** days, at an average charge of c. 40/ per day, which covers all fares, meals, and hotel accommodation. The passenger's luggage should not exceed the limits of a medium-sized suit-case.

IV. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Good hotels are to be found in every part of Great Britain, except perhaps in some purely industrial or very remote districts, and the modern tourist will find his demands adequately met. It is by no means the rule that the most pretentious hotels are the most comfortable, and the characteristic British inn, with its solid if somewhat old-fashioned comfort, and its simple but not unskilful cookery, is by no means extinct. The lists of hotels in the text, making no claim to be exhaustive, are intended to offer the traveller a reasonable choice of accommodation ; the omission of a name implies no derogatory judgment.

Upwards of 100 hotels and inns of various grades in England are controlled by *Trust Houses, Ltd.* ('T.H.' in the text), whose chief aim is the provision of substantial comfort and good meals at any hour. The hotels and inns of the *People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.* ('P.R.' in the text), mostly small country inns, provide good meals but not always sleeping accommodation.

The *Hotels de Luxe* and other *First-Class Hotels* in the principal towns and the fashionable health and pleasure resorts are managed on cosmopolitan lines and provide every modern comfort and convenience, except perhaps a constant supply of iced water. The better *Second-Class Hotels* at such places are thoroughly comfortable and are freely patronized by travellers of good station. Elsewhere, however, the differences between the best and the second-best is more marked.—So-called *Country House Hotels* are generally luxurious establishments, 'converted' from private country mansions standing in spacious grounds, and afford facilities for amusements and country sports. *Private Hotels* have no licence for the sale of alcoholic liquors (though visitors may provide their own). The best of them differ little in luxury (and charges) from first-class licensed hotels, but the name is sometimes appropriated by ordinary boarding-houses.—*Commercial Hotels* are moderate in price, and are usually comfortable if not luxurious. In commercial hotels in the North of England (beyond Birmingham) and in Scotland the place of the evening table d'hôte dinner is often taken by an excellent high-tea or meat tea.—Some hotels are 'unlicensed,' but send out for any alcoholic refreshments required.—These are to be distinguished from *Temperance Hotels*, in which alcoholic liquors are not consumed, and which often afford comfortable quarters at very reasonable rates.—*Hydropathic Establishments* ('Hydros'), many of which have licences, differ little from ordinary hotels, except that meals are served at prescribed hours and the intercourse of the guests is less formal.

Before taking possession of his rooms at a hotel, the traveller should have a precise understanding as to the charge, especially as to breakfast arrangements. Many hotels make an inclusive 'bed and breakfast' charge which is not reduced even if the traveller does not partake of a meal. Bills should be paid at short intervals, as mistakes are then more easily checked. Notice of departure should be given before noon, for otherwise an extra day may be charged for. Valuables should be kept carefully locked up in the owner's trunk or deposited with the hotel-manager in exchange for a receipt. The restriction of hours for the sale of liquor (p. liii) do not apply to travellers ordering liquor in their hotels, but alcoholic drinks ordered otherwise than at meal-times are usually paid for on the spot. Most hotels make, on application, an inclusive 'en pension' charge for a stay of three days or more; but this arrangement is not always convenient for sightseers, who may prefer to take luncheon or tea elsewhere.

CHARGES (comp. p. v). The charges quoted in our lists of hotels are based upon tariffs issued by hotel-keepers and upon the bills of travellers, and give a general idea of the charges at different types of hotels. Rooms at the lowest rates quoted in the tariffs are not always available; a better index to the style of a hotel is its charge for dinner. In place of the table d'hôte breakfast at 3/6 or more, a simple tea-and-toast meal may usually be obtained for 1/6–2/. The most general charge for luncheon is 3/6. For the larger and more fashionable hotels the overhead daily rate may be estimated at about 25/–30/; for less pretentious houses and good country hotels at 15/–20/; for simpler hotels 10/6–12/6; while even in village inns it can seldom be less than 7/6.

Baths are usually an extra (hot 1/, cold 6*d*.), except in first-class hotels, as are fires and the serving of meals in private rooms. The usual charge for private sitting-rooms is relatively high. Special rates are quoted for visitors' servants.—In most hotels a 'double-bedded room' means a bedroom with a large double bed, not a room with two single beds. Bedrooms with hot and cold running water are still the exception rather than the rule in provincial hotels, but hot water may usually be obtained by ringing for it.

GRATUITIES. The head-waiter (through whom the bill is generally paid), the special waiter who has attended the visitor at meals, the chambermaid, the hall-porter, and the 'boots' (who cleans the boots and carries the luggage) all expect to be 'tipped.' To get full value for one's tips, they should be distributed at least once a week. At an hotel of moderate class 10/–15/ on a bill of £5 is ample, but a one-night visitor will give proportionately more. The head-waiter receives rather more than the other servants. An occasional 6*d.* is enough for the page or lift-boy. If any charge for attendance is made in the bill, the tips may be proportionately reduced.

Restaurants. Good restaurants may be found in the largest provincial towns and most fashionable resorts; but in the average country town substantial meals are best taken at an hotel. The abundant luncheon-rooms and tea-rooms (so-called 'cafés') supply luncheons and teas at lower prices than the hotels, and quite as good. Alcoholic liquors are supplied in restaurants and taverns only at certain 'permitted hours' (see p. lii).

Boarding-Houses. Visitors who propose to spend more than a day or two at any of the chief health resorts, seaside resorts, cathedral towns, etc., will find boarding-houses considerably cheaper than hotels. The charges at these range from 52/6 or 63/ per week upwards. The most satisfactory guide in choosing such quarters is a recommendation from someone who knows both the house and the traveller; but enquiry of a stationmaster, at a leading shop, or other local source often yields good results.

V. POSTAL INFORMATION

	United Kingdom.	Colonies and U.S.A.	Foreign Countries.
LETTERS	1½*d.* for 2 oz., then ½*d.* per 2 oz.	1½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1*d.* per oz.	2½*d.* for 1 oz., then 1½*d.* per oz.
POST CARDS ..	1*d.*	1½*d.*	1½*d.*
NEWSPAPERS ..	1*d.* per 6 oz., then ½*d.* per 6 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.
PRINTED PAPERS ..	½*d.* per 2 oz. up to 2 lb.	½*d.* per 2 oz.	½*d.* per 2 oz.
PARCELS	2 lb. 6*d.*, 5 lb. 9*d.*, 8 lb. 1/, 11 lb. 1/3	See p. xxxviii	See p. xxxviii
TELEGRAMS ..	1/ for 12 words, then 1*d.* per word	See p. xxxviii	See p. xxxviii

Full particulars will be found in the *Post Office Guide* (half-yearly, 1/, with two annual supplements at 3*d.*), obtainable at any post office.—Provincial post offices are generally open from 8 a.m. to 7.30 or 8 p.m. on week-days (smaller offices 9–7, often closed 1–2), and from 9 to 10.30 a.m. on Sundays, but most sub-offices are closed at 1 p.m. on the local weekly half-holiday. There is no delivery of letters on Sunday.

LETTERS. Replies to foreign letters may be prepaid by sending *Reply Coupons* (4*d.* each at any post office), exchangeable abroad for stamps to frank the reply, or, more cheaply, by sending unused foreign stamps (to be obtained at Cook's, etc.).

POST CARDS, with a stamped reply-card attached (inland or foreign), may be bought at any post office. Picture postcards, etc., may be sent at the 'printed paper' rate provided the words 'printed paper' be substituted for 'post-card' and nothing appear in writing except date, addresses, and a formula of courtesy not exceeding five words.

NEWSPAPERS and magazines may be sent to Canada or Newfoundland at a special rate: 2 oz. ½*d.*, 6 oz. 1*d.*, 1½ lb. 1½*d.*, then ½*d.* per ½ lb.

PARCELS must be handed in at a post office, but those over 11 lb. in weight (higher limits for foreign parcels) must be sent by railway or through a goods agent. No compensation for loss or damage is paid unless a certificate of posting is obtained. The rates for foreign and colonial parcels vary according to the country of destination: to the U.S.A., 3 lb. 2/, 7 lb. 3/9, 11 lb. 5/; to Canada, 2/3, 4/3, 6/; to New Zealand, 2/3, 4/, 5/6 or 6/3; to Australia, 1 lb. 1/4, then 6*d.* per lb.; to South Africa, 9*d.* per lb.; etc. Various forms have to be filled up for the despatch of foreign or colonial parcels. Parcels and registered letters (inland and for certain places abroad) containing articles sold may be sent by the 'cash on delivery' (C.O.D.) system for an extra fee (4*d.* to 8/6), the postman collecting the amount due.

REGISTRATION. Letters and parcels may be registered at any post office for fees varying from 3*d.* to 1/11 (according to value), foreign letters for 3*d.* Letters containing money should be enclosed in the special 'registered letter envelopes' sold at all post offices, as otherwise compensation will be refused. Parcels and valuable letters for abroad may be insured (fee 5*d.*–1/11), and must be securely sealed.

AIR MAIL. Letters, postcards, and printed papers may be sent by air mail for an extra fee (postage stamps; from 2*d.* per oz.) in addition to ordinary foreign postage.

POSTE RESTANTE. Correspondence marked 'to be called for' or 'poste restante' may be addressed to any post office except town sub-offices. Letters are kept for a fortnight (if from abroad, two months). Travellers may not use the Post Restante for more than three months.

MONEY ORDERS. Within the United Kingdom money may be transmitted by means of postal or money orders (on which a small poundage is charged). Postal orders are issued up to 21/, money orders up to £40. The name and address of the sender of a money order must be given by the payee. For foreign and colonial money orders the maximum varies from £20 to £40.—Telegraph money orders are issued at the same rates, plus the cost of the telegram of advice and a supplementary fee of 2*d.* for inland and 6*d.* or 1/ for foreign orders.

TELEGRAMS. Replies up to 48 words may be prepaid. Telegrams may be dropped into any post office or pillar box if properly stamped.—Foreign and colonial telegrams (minimum 10*d.*) are charged at the following rates per word (‘ deferred telegrams ’ to extra-European countries may be sent at half-rates) :

Algeria 3*d.*
Argentine 2/6.
Australia 1/8–2/.
Austria 3½*d.*
Belgium 2½*d.*
Bermuda 2/2.
Brazil 1/7–4/9.
British Central Africa 1/9–2/1.
British East Africa 2/4.
British West Indies 1/8–2/5.
Canada 9*d.*–2/6.
Ceylon 1/2–1/5.
China 3/–3/2.
Cuba 1/5.
Czecho-Slovakia 3½*d.*
Denmark 2½*d.*
Egypt 9*d.*–1/4.
France 2½*d.*
Germany 3*d.*
Greece 4½*d.*–6*d.*
Holland 2½*d.*
India 1/1–1/5.
Iraq 1/8–2/6.
Italy 3*d.*
Japan 3/4.
Madeira 1/.
Malta 4*d.*
Morocco 3½*d.*–6*d.*
Newfoundland 9*d.*
New Zealand 1/11.
Norway 2½*d.*
Palestine 10*d.*–1/1.
Poland 3½*d.*
Portugal 3½*d.*
Roumania 4*d.*
Russia 5½*d.*
South Africa 1/4–2/2.
Spain 3*d.*–5*d.*
Sweden 2½*d.*
Switzerland 3*d.*
Tunis 3*d.*
United States 9*d.*–2/5.
West Africa 1/4–3/11.

Radiotelegrams are accepted at any telegraph office for transmission to ships at sea (11*d.*–1/6 per word ; to short-voyage ships 3½*d.*–5½*d.* per word).

TELEPHONES. Public call-offices are found at post offices, railway stations, shops, public libraries, and in street kiosks. The charge for a local call is 2*d.* per 3 min. (6 min. between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.) ; for a trunk or long distance call 3*d.* upwards according to distance (reduced rates between 2 and 7 p.m. ; half-rates between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.).

In passing a call the name of the exchange should be given before the number. In giving a number a slight pause should be made between each pair of figures, adjacent and similar figures are ‘ doubled,’ and the cipher or zero is vocalized ‘oh.’ Thus e.g. 8830 is called as ‘ double eight : three-oh,’ 7255 as ‘ seven two : double five,’ 6050 as ‘ six-oh : five-oh.’ But 5883 is called ‘ five eight : eight three.’

VI. MOTORING IN GREAT BRITAIN

From information courteously supplied by the Automobile Association.

Motor-cars and motor-cycles entering Great Britain are subject to a customs-duty of 33⅓ per cent. ad valorem ; but the visiting motorist intending to make a stay of less than one year may deposit the amount of the duty with the motor association of his own country (or, if a member, with the Automobile Association, see below) in return for a ‘ triptyque,’ his deposit being refunded when the vehicle is re-exported. In all cases if the motorist have a male chauffeur he must take out a male servant’s licence (15/ ; at any post office). The driver of a motor-car must be over 17 years of age and must hold a licence (see below), for which, however, no examination is required.

If a motorist visiting Great Britain is in possession of an International Travelling Pass issued abroad, the A.A. office or representative at the port of entry will supply a temporary car licence with licence holder, a registration card, and one or more special driving licences. For these there is no charge except the retail price of the holder (7/6 for a car, 5/ or 3/ for a motor-cycle). For the motorist arriving without an International Travelling Pass the A.A. will issue a pair of temporary number plates (QQ), a car licence and licence holder, a registration card, and a London County Council driving licence. The fee in this instance is 32/6 for a car and 20/ for a motor-cycle.

An annual road-tax of £1 per unit of horse-power is levied on motor-cars, with a minimum tax of £6. Motor-cycles not exceeding 200 lbs. are taxed at 30/, and over that weight at £3. An additional £1 is payable where a sidecar is used. Motor-tricycles are taxed at £4. Four months' exemption from road-tax is granted to foreign motorists, provided that the above-mentioned formalities are complied with.

Motor-cars must, from 1 hr. after sunset, carry two lamps in front and a red light in the rear; and the rear number-plate must be illumined ½ hr. after sunset. Supplies of motor-spirit (petrol, benzole) are obtainable in almost every village. In 1930 the speed limit (20 m. per hour) for private motor-cars was abolished, but heavy penalties may be incurred by 'driving to the public danger,' irrespective of speed. The rule of the road is 'keep to the left and, when overtaking, pass on the right'—the reverse of the custom usual in the United States and on the Continent.

The interests of motorists in Great Britain are protected by the *Automobile Association* (over 400,000 members; head office, Fanum House, New Coventry St., London, W. 1). Annual subscription, 42/, entrance fee, 21/; for Irish members, 21/ and 21/; for members of the American Automobile Association, 31/6 and 15/9; for members with small cars or motor-cycles, half charges. Motorists visiting England for a period of 6 months are enrolled without entrance fee. The Association maintains a service of road patrols on the main roads, with many roadside telephone boxes and fuel supply stations, and a service of road aid outfits, driven by men able to deal with minor roadside troubles. It has also a service of uniformed interpreters on the quays and docks at Dover, Folkestone, Newhaven, Southampton, Harwich and Liverpool.

The Association provides members with advice and assistance in all matters relating to touring and legal and engineering questions, and publishes a year-book with lists of specially appointed hotels and garages in Great Britain and other useful information. In addition, the Association provides members on request with detailed routes of all kinds, day drives from specified centres, touring information, and special maps and guidebooks.

Area and County Offices at Belfast, Birmingham, Brighton, Bristol, Cardiff, Chelmsford, Dublin, Edinburgh, Exeter, Glasgow, Guildford, Leeds, Liverpool, Maidstone, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Reading, and Southampton.

The *Royal Automobile Club*, the largest club of the kind in the world (16,000 members), offers similar advantages to its members (annual subscription £10 10/, for country members £6 6/) and to its associate members (42/, light cars 21/, motor cycles 20/). The club, which possesses a sumptuous club-house in Pall Mall, London, and a country club-house at Woodcote Park, Epsom (for full members only), publishes a year-book with lists of appointed hotels and garages and other useful information, and maintains a staff of uniformed tourist guides posted throughout the country to assist the members on tour. It is affiliated with numerous provincial, Colonial, American, and foreign automobile clubs.—The corresponding body in Scotland is the *Royal Scottish Automobile Club* (Blythswood Square, Glasgow; over 4300 members), which publishes a year-book.

The chief motor-racing track in England is at *Brooklands* (p. 41), Weybridge.

Motorists will find it a good plan to carry luncheon, as small country places cannot be relied on to furnish good meals at short notice. In the absence of a reserve tank a spare petrol tin is highly advisable. The charge for garage is c. 1/–2/ a night. Camping sites are fairly easily found, but the owner of the land usually expects a small fee.—Maps for motorists, see p. xxiv.

Cycling. Cyclists will be well advised to join the *Cyclists' Touring Club* (3 Craven Hill, London, W.2; 10/ per annum; entrance fee 1/; handbook 1/). Cycles are not subject to any road tax. The rule of the road is the same as for cars. After lighting-up time (p. xl), cycles must show a white light in front and a red reflector behind. Cyclists are advised to keep to the by-roads as much as possible. In the English Lake District, the Yorkshire Dales, parts of Wales, and Scotland, the cyclist has many advantages over the motorist, as he can explore the country by means of lanes and paths inaccessible to a car.

Roads. British main roads enjoy a well-deserved reputation for the dustless excellence of their surface, and the construction of new 'by-pass' roads, and the improvement of existing highways all over the country has made them much safer than formerly. Many important thoroughfares, however, are still narrow and winding, and vision is often impeded by hedges or walls. Main-road hills are easily graded, as a rule. Care should be exercised on the new roads after rain. Dangerous cross-roads, corners, bridges, hills, etc., are indicated by conventional signs.

Roads are divided into three categories: 'Class I' or 'A' roads, 'Class 2' or 'B' roads, and 'Other roads.' The 'A' and 'B' roads are numbered, the class and number being usually painted on the direction posts. This classification is made use of in our descriptions of road routes throughout this guide. 'Other roads' are not numbered and are of minor importance.

OUTLINE MOTOR TOURS OF ENGLAND

Suggested by the Automobile Association.

The page-references below are to road routes indicated in the text. The distances are point-to-point. The aggregate distances at the head of each Tour are approximate only, no allowance being made for detours.

1. THE SURREY HILLS (122 m.).

Quitting London by Putney Bridge we follow A 3 through *Richmond*, *Kingston*, *Ripley*, and **Guildford** to (41 m.) *Hindhead* (comp. pp. 40–41). Thence N. to (8 m.) *Farnham*, turning E. along the *Hog's Back* (A 31) and re-entering (10 m.) Guildford. We proceed via *Merrow* and A 25 to *Newlands Corner*, *Shere*, and (7 m.) *Abinger Hammer*, diverging S. from A 25 to include **Leith Hill.**—At (10 m.) **Dorking** we resume A 25 and go on via (6 m.) *Reigate*, *Redhill*, and *Limpsfield* to (18 m.) *Riverhead* (Sevenoaks). Hence by A 21 to *Bromley* and (22 m.) **London** (comp. p. 28).

2. OUTER CIRCULAR TOUR (c. 2348 m.).

For convenience' sake this tour has been divided into 21 'days,' of easy and varying stages, but energetic motorists may cover the ground in much less time than three weeks.—Good maps are essential.

1st Day, 146 m. From London we take A 2 to (28 m.) **Rochester** (comp. p. 15). Thence by A 228 and A 229 to (8 m.) **Maidstone,** and on by A 20 to (13 m.) *Charing*, and by A 252 thence to (13 m.) **Canterbury** (comp. p. 15) and (16 m.; A 28) **Margate.** We follow the coast-line via *Broadstairs*, **Ramsgate,** *Sandwich* and **Dover** to (27 m.) **Folkestone.**—Across the marshes by A 259 to *Rye*, *Winchelsea*, and (41 m.) **Hastings.**

2nd Day, 152 m. We turn inland by A 21 for (28½ m.) **Tunbridge Wells** (comp. p. 28).—By A 267 via *Mayfield* to (30½ m.) **Eastbourne,** whence A 22, A 274, and A 26 lead via **Lewes** to (24½ m.) **Brighton** (or direct by the Downs route, A 259).—By A 27 to (20 m.) **Arundel.** Here we diverge r. (A 284, etc.) for *Bury* and *Petworth*, where we take A 272 for (18 m.) *Midhurst*. To the S. again for (12½ m.) **Chichester,** and by A 27 to (13 m.) *Cosham* and (5 m.) **Portsmouth** (ferry to the **Isle of Wight,** see p. 61).

3rd Day, 95 m. We return to Cosham and proceed to (21½ m.) **Southampton** (ferry to the **Isle of Wight,** see p. 61).—We turn N. by A 33 to (12 m.) **Winchester,** and follow A 341 via *Stockbridge* to (23½ m.) **Salisbury** (detour hence to **Stonehenge,** see p. 82). Thence by A 36 to (18½ m.) **Lyndhurst,** and on by A 35 through the **New Forest** to *Christchurch* and (19½ m.) **Bournemouth.**

4TH DAY, 103½ m. We ferry across *Poole Harbour* to (11 m.) **Swanage** (23½ m. via *Wareham*); and go on by A 351 and A 352, via *Wareham* (B 3070 for *Lulworth Cove*) and *Wool*, to (27 m.) **Dorchester.** By A 37 S. to (8 m.) **Weymouth** (comp. p. 84), and thence, either via *Abbotsbury* or via *Upwey* (A 37) and *Winterbourne Abbas* (A 35), to (19 m.) **Bridport.** A 35 goes on to (7 m.) *Charmouth*, whence we proceed as described on p. 89, via **Lyme Regis,** *Colyford* (for **Seaton**), and *Sidford* (for **Sidmouth**), to (31½ m.) **Exeter.**

5TH DAY, 128½ m. We select the direct route to (12 m.) *Moreton Hampstead*, and cross **Dartmoor** via *Two Bridges* to (20 m.) **Tavistock** (comp. Rte. 21). Here we turn N. for (16 m.) **Okehampton** (alternative route via *Lydford Gorge*). From Okehampton we take A 30 to (7 m.) *Whiddon Down*, whence A 382 returns to (6½ m.) *Moreton Hampstead*.—7 m. *Bovey Tracey*.—12 m. *Teignmouth*. We follow the coast via **Torquay,** *Paignton*, *Kingswear* (ferry), and **Dartmouth** to (28 m.) *Kingsbridge;* thence via *Modbury* to (20 m.) **Plymouth.**

6TH DAY, 79½ m. From Plymouth we proceed via *Torpoint Ferry* to (18 m.) **Looe,** *Polperro*, and *Bodinnick*; thence ferry to (9½ m. from Looe) **Fowey.** Thence to (4½ m.) *St. Blazey*. From St. Blazey via *St. Austell*, **Truro,** *Perranarworthal* (for **Falmouth**), and *Helston* (for the **Lizard**) to (47½ m.) **Penzance,** see p. 113.

7TH DAY, 107 m. From Penzance we take A 30 to (10 m.) **Land's End** (comp. Rte. 23), whence we work round the coast via *St. Just* and *Morvah* to (19 m.) **St. Ives.**—From St. Ives we take A 3074 to the main road (A 30) at (5 m.) *Hayle*, whence we run N.E. via *Redruth* and *Mitchell* to (28 m.) **Newquay.** Hence via *Wadebridge* and **Tintagel** to (45 m.) **Bude,** see pp. 131–132.

8TH DAY, 83½ m. From Bude by A 39 to (16 m.) **Clovelley,** see Rte. 24.—11 m. **Bideford.**—9 m. **Barnstaple.** A 373 via *Braunton* to (13 m.) **Ilfracombe.**—From Ilfracombe to (17½ m.) **Lynmouth,** see Rte 26.—From Lynmouth over **Exmoor** to *Porlock* and (17 m.) **Minehead,** see Rte. 26.

9TH DAY, 90 m. We proceed via *Dunster*, where we turn S. into A 396, and run through the **Exe Valley** to (21 m.) *Bampton*. Thence by A 398 via *Wiveliscombe* to (20 m.) **Taunton.**—From Taunton on to **Glastonbury** and (28 m.) **Wells.** [The detour of 20 m. via *Priddy* and **Cheddar Gorge** to *Cheddar* and back to Wells is recommended.] From Wells we run N.E. to (21 m.) **Bath.**

10TH DAY, 121½ m. From Bath we strike N. via *Nailsworth* to (40½ m.) **Gloucester,** whence A 38 (see p. 197) runs via *Tewkesbury* to (25½ m.) **Worcester.**—We run S.W. over the

Malvern Hills to *Ross* and (37½ m.) **Monmouth.** [We may now explore the **Wye Valley** (Rte. 33) to **Chepstow,** returning via *Coleford* and the **Forest of Dean** (comp. also p. xlvii).] From Monmouth we run N. to (18 m.) **Hereford.**

11TH DAY, 108 m. We now run N. along the Welsh border via *Leominster, Ludlow,* and *Church Stretton* to (53 m.) **Shrewsbury** (see p. 187).—From Shrewsbury we proceed by A 49 via *Whitchurch* to (39½ m.) **Chester,** and thence to (15½ m.) **Birkenhead** (ferry to **Liverpool**).

12TH DAY, 111 m. Northwards from Liverpool the Lancashire industrial area is avoided by the route via *Southport* to (39 m.) **Preston.**—From Preston via **Lancaster** to (43 m.) **Kendal,** see p. 278.—From Kendal via **Windermere,** *Rydal, Grasmere,* and *Thirlmere* to (29 m.) **Keswick,** see pp. 278, 301–303. [Detours to *Derwentwater, Ullswater,* and *Buttermere* are recommended; see Rte. 50.]

13TH DAY, 161½ m. From Keswick via *Bothel* to (32 m.) **Carlisle,** see p. 278. From Carlisle via *Greenhead* and the **Roman Wall,** or via **Hexham** to (55–59 m.) **Newcastle-upon-Tyne,** see Rte. 60.—Here we take A 1 (GREAT NORTH ROAD) for (14½ m.) *Morpeth.* We diverge r. for (17 m.) *Warkworth.* —7 m. **Alnwick.**—We diverge again r. for (15½ m.) *Bamburgh.* —5½ m. *Belford.*—7 m. *Beal* (for **Holy Island**).—8 m. **Berwick-upon-Tweed.**

14TH DAY, 79½ m. From Berwick we follow the Scottish border by A 7 S.W. to (13 m.) *Cornhill* (for *Coldstream* and **Flodden**). Hence we run S.E. to (14 m.) *Wooler* and, via *New Moor House Cross Roads* (turn r.) to (20½ m.) *Rothbury.* Hence by a cross-country route (B 6342 and A 6079) via *Longwitton Station* and *Kirkharle Cross Roads* back to (32 m.) **Hexham.**

15TH DAY, 100 m. From Hexham A 69 goes on to (6½ m.) *Haydon Bridge,* where we turn l. into A 686 for (15½ m.) **Alston.** B 6277 leads over *Yad Moss* and via *Middleton-in-Teesdale* to (32 m.) **Barnard Castle** (comp. p. 352).—We take A 66 S.E., turning r. before *Scotch Corner* for (14½ m.) **Richmond**; thence to (11 m.) **Leyburn** (detour up **Wensleydale** to *Hawes* recommended; see Rte. 59A).—From Leyburn via *Middleham* to (20½ m.) **Ripon** (for **Fountains Abbey**).

16TH DAY, 75½ m. From Ripon by A 61 S to (11½ m.) **Harrogate.** We take A 59 W. to *Bolton Bridge,* and explore part of **Wharfedale,** going via *Burnsall, Linton,* and *Rylstone* to (20 m.) **Skipton.**—Thence the main road (A 65 and A 659) leads via *Otley, Ilkley,* and *Wetherby* to (44 m.) **York.**

17TH DAY, 118 m. A 64 leads from York via *New Malton* to (40½ m.) **Scarborough,** and A 171 thence to (20 m.) **Whitby,** whence we cross the moors by A 169 to (20½ m.) *Pickering* (comp. p. 335). We follow A 170 E. to (13½ m.) *Helmsley* (for **Rievaulx Abbey**), and return S. via *Oswaldkirk* to (23½ m.) **York.**

18TH DAY, 74½ m. Still holding S., via *Selby*, we reach (34 m.) **Doncaster,** whence we go on by A 1 to (9 m.) *Bawtry*. Thence by A 631 via *Gainsborough* to (31½ m.) **Lincoln.**

19TH DAY, 174 m. From Lincoln we proceed E. to (21½ m.) *Horncastle*; thence S. to (18½ m.) **Boston**; and thence S. again by A 16 to (16 m.) **Spalding**; whence we run via **Crowland Abbey** to (18 m.) **Peterborough.** We follow A 47 to (21½ m.) *Wisbech* and A 141 to (13 m.) **King's Lynn.** The coast road (A 149), leads via **Sandringham Park,** *Hunstanton, Wells* and *Sheringham*, to (43 m.) **Cromer.** Turning S. by A 147 we visit (22½ m.) **Norwich.**

20TH DAY, 101½ m. We pass through **Broadland.** We take B 1151 to (7½ m.) *Wroxham*; B 1354 thence to (9½ m.) *Potter Heigham*; and A 149 thence to (11½ m.) **Great Yarmouth.** We run S. by A 12 to (10 m.) **Lowestoft,** and go on by A 12 thence via *Blythburgh* (for **Southwold**), *Saxmundham* (for **Aldeburgh**), *Wickham Market* and *Woodbridge* to (45 m.) **Ipswich.** Thence (still by A 12) to (18 m.) **Colchester** (comp. pp. 393, 387).

21ST DAY, 137½ m. From Colchester we strike N.W. by A 132 to (28 m.) *Haverhill*; and thence to (19½ m.) **Cambridge.** A 10 leads N. to (16 m.) **Ely,** and A 142 thence S.E. to (13½ m.) *Newmarket*. By A 11, via *Bishop's Stortford* and *Epping*, we return to (60½ m.) **London.**

3. INNER CIRCULAR TOUR (c. 498 m.).

1ST DAY, 79½ m. We follow the GREAT WEST ROAD (A 4; comp. p. 52) from London to (18 m.) *Staines*, and A 308, thence to (6 m.) **Windsor** (detour to *Runnymede*). We go on by A 308 via *Maidenhead* to (11 m.) *Marlow*, and by A 32 via *Henley-on-Thames* to (16 m.) **Reading.**—A 42 ascends the **Thames Valley** via *Streatley, Wallingford*, and *Dorchester* (detour to *Abingdon*) to (28½ m.) **Oxford** (comp. p. 199).

2ND DAY, 82½ m. From Oxford we run W. by A 40 (comp. p. 174) to (19 m.) *Burford*, and thence via *Bibury* to (17 m.) **Cirencester.**—Thence we follow A 429 N.E. through the **Cotswolds** via *Stow-on-the-Wold* to (23 m.) **Moreton-in-the-Marsh** (comp. p. 197). We proceed by A 44 (detour to *Chipping Camden*) to (8½ m.) **Broadway,** and thence by A 46 to (15 m.) **Stratford-on-Avon** (or by detour via *Evesham*).

3RD DAY, 103 m. From Stratford-on-Avon we take A 46 via *Warwick* to (18½ m.) **Coventry.** Here we take the Holyhead Road for (8½ m.) *Stonebridge*, going on thence by A 446 to (19 m.) **Lichfield** (comp. p. 150). A 38 leads N.W. via *Burton-upon-Trent* to (24 m.) **Derby,** and A 52 goes on to (13 m.) **Ashbourne** (comp. p. 260). From Ashbourne A 515 takes us direct to (20 m.) **Buxton** (detour to **Dovedale** recommended).

4TH DAY, 117½ m. We run N. to *Chapel-en-le-Frith,* where we turn E. for (12 m.) **Castleton ;** thence via *Hathersage* and *Bakewell* to (24 m.) **Matlock.** From Matlock we run N.E. to (10 m.) **Chesterfield ;** thence to (15 m.) **Worksop,** and S. through the **Dukeries** to (21½ m.) **Newark.** We take A 46 (FOSSE WAY) to (35 m.) **Leicester** (comp. p. 267).

5TH DAY, 116 m. From Leicester we run S. by B 568 to (32½ m.) **Northampton** (whence a detour may be made to **Brington**). From Northampton we take A 43 to (9 m.) *Towcester* (detour to **Sulgrave**). From Towcester A 5 (WATLING STREET) takes us to (27 m.) **Dunstable** (comp. p. 227). Here we take B 489 for (6 m.) *Ivinghoe,* and B 488 thence to (4 m.) **Tring.**—We now take A 41 via *Berkhampstead* to (10 m.) *Hemel Hempstead* ; thence A 414 to (6½ m.) **St. Albans;** and so to (21 m.) **London** (comp. p. 227).

MOTOR TOUR OF NORTH AND CENTRAL WALES
(c. 550 m.)

This tour starts at **Chester.** From London to Chester, see p. 402.—From London to *Holyhead* via the HOLYHEAD ROAD or via *Chester,* see p. 402.—From London to *Cardiff, Swansea,* and *Fishguard,* see p. 468.

1ST DAY, 120½ m. From Chester to (30 m.) **St. Asaph,** see p. 402. We turn r. and then l. for (2 m.) *Bodelwyddan.*—4 m. *Abergele.*—6½ m. **Colwyn Bay**.—5 m. **Llandudno.**—4 m. **Conway** (over the suspension bridge). We recross the bridge, and after 1½ m. turn r. (S.) for (13 m.) *Llanrwst.*—4 m. **Bettws-y-Coed.** From Bettws-y-Coed by the Holyhead Road via *Capel Curig* to (20 m.) **Bangor,** see pp. 423-424.—Beyond Bangor we skirt the *Menai Straits* and turn S.W. for (10 m.) **Carnarvon.**—8 m. *Llanberis* ; thence by the **Pass of Llanberis** to (6½ m.) *Pen-y-Gwryd* (see p. 425), where we turn r. for (7½ m.) **Beddgelert** (see pp. 425–426).

2ND DAY, 97½ m. We traverse the **Pass of Aberglaslyn** to (7½ m.) **Portmadoc** (see p. 426). Here we turn E.—3 m. *Penrhyndeudraeth.*—4 m. *Maentwrog.* We cross the bridge and turn r. for (5 m.) *Talsarnau.*—4 m. **Harlech** (A 496).—11 m. **Barmouth.**—Hence we follow the N. side of the *Mawddach Estuary* to (8 m.) *Llanelltyd,* and there turn r. for (2 m.) **Dolgelley** (comp. p. 441). We follow A 493 along the S. side of the estuary to (7 m.) *Arthog.*—14 m. *Towyn.*—4 m. *Aberdovey.*—10 m. **Machynlleth.**—Hence we take A 487 via *Tal-y-Bont* to (18 m.) **Aberystwyth.**

3rd Day, 118 m. We strike E.S.E. from Aberystwyth by B 4344 to (12 m.) **Devil's Bridge,** where we turn N.—2 m. *Yspytty Cynfyn.*—A small watersplash on the direct road to (2 m.) *Dyffryn Castell* is avoided by forking l. to *Pont Erwyd* and then turning r. (see also p. 454).—Hence by A 44 to (11 m.) *Llangurig,* see p. 454.—We turn S. to (10 m.) **Rhayader,** beyond which we follow the Pen-y-bont road (l.) for 8 m., and then branch r. (S.) for (11 m.) **Llandrindod Wells.**—We go on S. to (8 m.) **Builth,** whence we descend the Wye Valley to (7 m.) *Erwood* and (4 m.) *Llyswen.* Here we turn l. to join the Hay–Brecon road.—14 m. **Brecon.**—We now run S.W. via *Crickhowell* to (20 m.) **Abergavenny** (comp. p. 468).—9 m. *Raglan.*—8 m. **Monmouth.**

4th Day, 114 m. We proceed E. through the **Forest of Dean** to (5 m.) *Coleford*; thence S. via *St. Briavels* to (13 m.) **Chepstow.** We now turn N. and go over the *Wyndcliff* to (5 m.) **Tintern Abbey;** thence following the Lower Wye back to (11 m.) **Monmouth.** [From Monmouth to (24–26 m.) *Gloucester,* see p. 468.]—From Monmouth we go N. to (4 m.) *Whitchurch,* where we turn r. for (1½ m.) *Symond's Yat,* returning thence to (1½ m.) *Whitchurch.*—2 m. *Goodrich.*—4 m. **Ross** (comp. p. 468).—Hence we follow the Ledbury road for 3 m., and then bear l. via *Fownhope* and *Mordiford* to (14 m.) **Hereford** (see p. 181).—From Hereford via *Leominster, Ludlow,* and *Church Stretton* to (53 m.) **Shrewsbury,** see p. 187. [From Shrewsbury direct to *Chester* (40 m.), see p. 413.]

5th Day, 100 m. From Shrewsbury by the Holyhead Road via (29 m.) **Llangollen** to (39 m.) **Corwen,** see p. 402. We run S.W. thence to (13 m.) *Bala,* and return via Corwen to (23 m.) **Llangollen.**—6 m. *Ruabon.*—5 m. **Wrexham.**—6 m. *Farndon.*—8 m. **Chester.**

MOTOR TOUR OF SCOTLAND (c. 618 m.)

This tour starts at **Carlisle.** From London to Carlisle, see the four alternative road routes at the head of Rte. 48. Whilst avoiding the remoter parts of the country, where the roads are poor or the ferries frequent, this tour enables the motorist to visit most of the sites of natural beauty and historic interest.—The distances given below are cumulative.

Leaving Carlisle by Eden Bridge we follow A 7 to (2½ m.) *Kingstown,* and thence A 74 to (8¾ m.) *Sark Bridge,* where we enter Scotland, and (9½ m.) **Gretna Green.**

From Gretna Green the **Burns Country** may be visited by following A 75 to *Annan* (17¾ m.), *Dumfries* (34¼ m.), *Thornhill* (48¾ m.) and *Cumnock* (77¾ m.); A 70 to *Ayr* (93½ m.); A 77 to *Kilmarnock* (105¼ m.) and **Glasgow** (126 m.;

entered by Eglinton St., Pl. 40, and left by Castle St., Pl. 21), and A 80 to *Cumbernauld* (140 m.), where the main route is rejoined (see below).

From Gretna Green A 74 goes on N. to *Ecclefechan* (19 m.) *Lockerbie* (24¾ m.), *Beattock* (38¾ m.; **Moffat** lies 2 m. r.), *Beattock Summit* (49¼ m.; 1014 ft.), and *Abington* (57½ m.), whence we follow A 702 to 59¼ m., then bear l. to join A 720. —From *St. John's Kirk* (65¾ m.) A 72 is followed to *Hyndford Bridge* (72 m.) and **Lanark** (74½ m.); thence A 73 via *Carluke* (79½ m.), *Newhouse* (83½ m.; turn r. over the railway, then l.), and the E. end of *Airdrie*, to *Cumbernauld* (98 m.; comp. above).

From Cumbernauld we follow A 80 to *Dennyloanhead* (101¼ m.; bear l.), the *Field of Bannockburn* (109 m.), and **Stirling** (110¾ m.), through which A 9 (the main N. road) runs to *Bridge of Allan* (113¾ m.) and **Dunblane** (116¾ m.). —Hence we take A 820 to *Doune* (120¾ m.), and A 84 to **Callander** (128¾ m.), going on by the side of Loch Lubnaig (133 m.).—From (129¾ m.) *Kilmahog* a spur road runs to **The Trossachs** (9 m.).—From *Lochearnhead* (142 m.) A 85 climbs Glen Ogle (950 ft.) and (passing at 147 m. a road leading r. to *Killin* and *Loch Tay*, 3 m.), runs W. to **Crianlarich** (158½ m.).

The direct road (A 85) hence to *Oban* (200½ m.) runs via *Tyndrum* (163½ m.) and *Dalmally* (175½ m.).—A rough but very attractive road (A 82), missing Oban, runs N.W. from Tyndrum, via the **Moor of Rannoch** and **Glencoe** to *Ballachulish* (194½ m.; see below).

A 82 runs S. from Crianlarich (l.) to *Ardlui* (167 m.) and *Tarbet* (175½ m.), on **Loch Lomond.**—A 83 to *Arrochar* (177 m.), *Rest and be Thankful* (183½ m., 860 ft.; 1 in 7), *Cairndow* (189¼ m.), and *Inveraray* (199 m.), on Loch Fyne.— A 819 leads via Glen Aray and Loch Awe to *Dalmally* (214¾ m.), where we turn l. (A 85) for the *Pass of Brander* (223 m.), *Taynuilt* (229½ m.), *Connel Ferry* (236½ m.), and **Oban** (242 m.).—From Oban we return to Connel Ferry and cross the bridge.—A 828 runs through *Benderloch* and *Appin* to *Ballachulish* (279¾ m.; see above).—We cross Loch Leven by ferry and follow A 82 via **Fort William** (292½ m.; for Ben Nevis), *Spean Bridge* (302 m.; turn l.), *Loch Lochy*, *Loch Oich*, *Fort Augustus* (324¾ m.), and *Loch Ness* to **Inverness** (359 m.; entered by Glen Urquhart Road).

We may return to the S. through the Perthshire Highlands (see below), or we may take the route through Aberdeenshire, 60 m. longer, and hilly, but very attractive. This route quits Inverness by Millburn Road (A 96) for *Nairn* (373¾ m.), *Forres* (385 m.; for the Findhorn), **Elgin** (396¾ m.), *Fochabers* (405¾ m.), *Keith*, (413½ m.), and *Huntly*, (424¼ m.).—A 97 to *Mossat* (438¾ m.), where we turn l. (A 944) for the W. edge of *Alford* (444¾ m.).—We follow (r.) B 976 to 451¾ m., then bear r. again (B 974) for *Tarland* (459¼ m.).—From *Cambus o' May* (467 m.; left for **Aberdeen,** 37½ m., via *Aboyne* and *Banchory*) A 93 runs r. beside the Dee to *Ballater* (470¼ m.), *Balmoral* (478 m.), and **Braemar** (486¾ m.) Thence it climbs to the **Cairnwell Pass** (498 m.; 2199 ft.; 1 in 9; highest road in Great Britain), and descends *Glen Shee* to *Blairgowrie* (522 m.) and *Perth* (537½ m. see p. xlix).

Quitting Inverness by Kingsmills Road (Pl. C 2), A 9 runs to *Loch Moy* (370¼ m.), the *Slochid Pass* (381¾ m., 1217 ft.), *Carrbridge* (385½ m.), *Aviemore* (392¼ m.), *Kingussie* (404¼ m.) and *Newtonmore* (407¼ m.), where the Spey is left behind. We rise to *Drumochter* (424½ m.; 1500 ft.), and descend *Glen Garry* to *Blair Atholl* (441¾ m.), *Killiecrankie* (445 m.), and **Pitlochry** (448¾ m.).—At *Dunkeld* (461¼ m.) we cross the Tay, and turn l. for **Perth** (476 m.).—A 90 runs through *Glen Farg* to *Kinross* (493½ m.), on Loch Leven, *Cowdenbeath* (501 m.), and *North Queensferry* (509½ m.), whence we ferry to the S. shore of the Forth. From the *Forth Bridge* A 90 leads to **Edinburgh** (518¼ m.) by Queensferry Road (Pl. 15).

Hurried motorists may return to Carlisle by A 701 which, leaving Edinburgh by *Liberton* (beyond Clerk St., Pl. 41; 521¼ m.) runs to *Penicuik* (528¼ m.) and *Leadburn* (531¼ m.), where we bear r. on to A 72.—At 544 m. B 713 diverges l. for *Broughton* (546¾ m.) and *Tweedsmuir* (555¼ m.), and rises to the *Devil's Beef Tub* (564¼ m.; 1349 ft.) before descending to *Moffat* (570¼ m.) and *Beattock* (572½ m.); thence to (611¼ m. *Carlisle*, see p. xlviii).—From Edinburgh to *Berwick*, see p. 502.

A 7 quits Edinburgh by Clerk St. (Pl. 41).—524¾ m. *Eskbank.* We rise to 900 ft. on the Lammermuir Hills and descend the Gala to *Galashiels* (552 m.), and the **Scott Country.**—A 6091 (straight ahead) leads to **Melrose** (555¾ m.).—We return and, instead of crossing the Tweed, bear l. (B 6360) for *Abbotsford* (558¾ m.) and *Selkirk* (563½ m.), whence A 7 runs S. to *Hawick* (575¼ m.) and, rising to 800 ft. at *Mosspaul* (588 m.), to *Langholm* (598¼ m.), *Longtown* (610 m.), *Kingstown* (615½ m.), and **Carlisle** (618 m.). Comp. p. 506.

From Melrose those bound for the East Coast may follow A 6091 to *St. Boswell's Green* (3¾ m.); thence A 699 to **Kelso** (13¾ m.), and A 698 to *Coldstream* (22¾ m.) and **Berwick** (36¾ m.). From Berwick to *London*, see p. 495.

VII. AVIATION IN GREAT BRITAIN

Civilian flying in the British Isles, open to all comers since May 1st, 1919, is subject to the 'Air Navigation Regulations' and the 'Air Navigation Directions' issued by the Air Ministry. Strict attention must be paid, both by public companies and by private owners, to the regulations affecting the safety of aviators, passengers, and the public. No machine may fly over prohibited areas (dockyards, naval and military stations, wireless stations, etc.), and no foreign machine may fly over or land in the British Isles except by permission of the British authorities.

Short Passenger Flights may be enjoyed at the large aerodromes near London (at Croydon and Brooklands, in Surrey; and at Heston, Hanworth, and Stag Lane, Edgware, in Middlesex); and similar facilities are offered by the sixteen subsidized flying clubs in London, Bristol, Southampton, Hythe, Norwich, Ipswich, Leicester, Northampton, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Glasgow, Cambridge, and Birmingham. Pilots also frequently visit the larger towns to afford opportunities of flying, and during the summer season aircraft are continuously engaged at popular resorts in providing passenger trips. At the London aerodromes the minimum charge is 5/ per person for a short trip of c. 3 minutes.

AIR-TAXIS. Aeroplanes for private journeys may be hired from any of the above-mentioned flying clubs and schools (1/–2/ per mile for inland flights; special rates for abroad).

The *Royal Air Force Display* at Hendon takes place annually about the middle of July. Next in importance is the *King's Cup Race* for aircraft of British manufacture, which lasts for two days in June. The Siddeley Trophy, for light aircraft, is competed for at the same time. The *Schneider Trophy* contest, an international event of the greatest importance, takes place every two years in the country of the holders of the trophy. It is confined to seaplanes, constructed by the competing governments and flown by Air Force pilots. The next contest is due to take place in 1931 in England, that country having won it in 1929 (with a record speed of c. 328 miles per hour).

Air Services to the continent see p. xxx.—Air Mails see p. xxxviii.

VIII. GENERAL HINTS

Season. July, August, and September are the chief travelling months in Great Britain, and they are the most crowded, so that quarters should be secured well in advance. This is especially essential in Scotland. In the latter half of May and in June travelling is more comfortable, though some tourist services have not yet begun, and October is often a month of fine weather and beautiful atmospheric and foliage effects.

Waterproofs and umbrellas are indispensable at all seasons, especially in Scotland, where the drizzling rain known as a 'Scots mist' is not a rare phenomenon. Travellers in Scotland are advised to arm themselves also with oil of citronella or some similar preparation against the attacks of 'midges,' which are very troublesome in the evenings, especially near water.

The NATIONAL TRUST FOR PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST OR NATURAL BEAUTY ('N.T.' in the text: Office, 7, Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1), acts as trustee of properties acquired by the nation to be preserved intact for future generations. It preserves from destruction and damage an ever increasing number of national treasures.

Many other historic monuments have been scheduled for preservation by Act of Parliament, and numerous ancient buildings are under the care of H.M. Office of Works.

The GARDENS of English country houses are famous, and many of them are thrown open to the public on certain days in summer (usually 11–7, Sun. 2–7; adm. 1/), as part of the National Memorial to Queen Alexandra. Particulars from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58 Victoria St., London, S.W.1.

Directories and **Books of Reference.**—Kelly's Directories Ltd., publish directories of London, many of the larger towns, and all the British counties. These, and the almost equally useful local telephone directories, may be consulted in hotels, public libraries, and occasionally at post offices and large shops. The addresses of American residents in Great Britain (and other information useful to Americans) will be found in the Anglo-American Year Book (15/). Particulars about people of eminence or social position are given in *Who's Who.*

Whitaker's Almanack is a mine of official, statistical and general information. Other useful 'annuals' are *Burke's*, *Debrett's*, *Whitaker's* or *Dod's* Peerage, *Vachell's Parliamentary Companion*, *Dod's Parliamentary Companion*, *Debrett's House of Commons*, *Crockford's Clerical Directory*, the *Clergy List*, the *Medical Register*, the *Directory of Directors*, the *Literary Guide*, the *Universal Musical and Dramatic Directory*, the *Public School Year Book*, *Sell's Directory of Registered Telegraphic Addresses*, *Sell's World Press*, *Willing's Press Guide*, and the *Newspaper Press Directory*.

Health. Strangers accustomed to warmer houses than those of Great Britain must be on their guard against chills and colds. Visitors from America or the Dominions should remember that houses in Great Britain (other than the larger hotels) rarely have central heating, and that chilly weather is by no means unknown even in summer. In case of illness tourists should ask a friend or their banker or consul to recommend a doctor. If they trust to the recommendation of the hotel-keeper, it is prudent to ascertain in advance the fee expected. In ordinary medical practice a fee of 10/6 for a bedside visit is usual.—Nurses may be obtained on the recommendation of a friend or doctor or by application to the local Nurses' Association. In case of an illness likely to be either long or serious, the patient should be at once transferred (if practicable) from the hotel to a good nursing home (private hospital).

Some British Usages. The habits and manners of educated people are now so cosmopolitan in character that little need be said on this point. It may, however, be worth noting that the alleged reserve of Englishmen is not necessarily crustiness, but often arises from a half-shy impulse to understate rather than overstate goodwill. The American may be reminded, also, that if he be sometimes treated with the candour of a kinsman rather than with the formality of a stranger, it is because he is not regarded in England as a 'foreigner' in the same sense as other 'nationals.'

The English forms of politeness are, on the whole, somewhat less ceremonious than those prevalent on the Continent of Europe, and a shade more so than those of America or the Dominions. This is, perhaps, especially true as to the intercourse between 'superiors' and 'inferiors.' Men do not raise their hats to other men, and do not uncover in shops, picture-galleries, and the like, nor always in cafés and restaurants. The afternoon (after c. 3.30 p.m.) is the proper time for formal calls and for the presentation of letters of introduction, which latter, however, may also be sent by post. The most usual dinner-hour is between 7.30 and 8.30 p.m.

Promptness in answering invitations and punctuality in keeping appointments are important virtues in England. Letters should be addressed 'X. Y. Blank, Esq.' (not Mr. X. Y. Blank); and letters to a married lady should be addressed 'Mrs. Blank' or 'Mrs. X. Y. Blank' (never with the use of her own initials). The conventions as to the correct costume for different functions are not nearly so rigid as formerly. The dinner-jacket, worn with a black necktie, is appropriate for most evening occasions, except very large or formal functions and dances, when a swallow-tail coat, with a white waistcoat and a white necktie, should be worn.

Public Holidays. In ENGLAND *Saturday* is a business half-holiday in the larger towns, but shops are closed usually on Wednesday or Thursday after 1 p.m. On *Sunday*, except in London and other large towns, museums, collections, and pleasure-resorts are usually closed. Business is suspended all over England on Good Friday and Christmas Day, and also on *Bank Holidays*, viz. Easter Monday, Whitmonday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day (*i.e.*, the day after Christmas). On bank holidays, however, museums, public galleries and places of amusement remain open, though private collections are sometimes closed.—For public holidays in SCOTLAND, see p. 498.

Market Days in country towns and villages, though in their way characteristic, are on the whole to be avoided, if possible, especially by the motorist. Local market days are indicated in Bradshaw's Railway Guide and in Murray's Time Tables (p. xxxiv), and in some of the motor handbooks.

Summer Time. Between the day after the 3rd Sat. in April (or, if that day be Easter Sunday, the day after the 2nd Sat.) and the day after the 1st Sat. in Oct. 'summer time' is one hour in advance of mean time.

Banks are usually open from 9 a.m. till 3.30 p.m. (on Sat. 9-12).—Receipts for payments of 40/ and upwards should bear a 2*d.* receipt stamp.

The Sale of Liquor and Tobacco throughout Great Britain is restricted to certain hours. Alcoholic liquor is not sold before 11 a.m., nor after 11 p.m., and rarely between 2 or 3 and 6 p.m.; in a few 'dry' Scottish towns and villages it is not retailed at all. In Wales the licensed houses are closed on Sundays. Tobacco in any form cannot be purchased after 8 p.m. (on Sat. 9 p.m.); but these restrictions do not apply to travellers within their hotels. Cigarettes of the cheaper varieties are obtainable after hours from automatic machines placed outside tobacconists' shops and elsewhere.

Glossary. The following glossary records a few ordinary words, the usage in regard to which differs somewhat in Great

Britain, the Dominions, and the United States, and so might occasionally lead to misunderstanding, at least in intercourse with the less educated classes.

Area, sunk space giving access to the basement of a house.

Bank Holiday, public holiday (comp. p. lii).

Basin, bowl (*fixed-in basin*, set bowl).

Biscuit, cracker (*not* tea roll).

Black, to, shine or polish (boots).

Blind, window-shade (*not* shutter).

Booking Office, ticket office (railway).

Bowler (hat), the 'boxer' of Australia.

Box, trunk (colloquial).

Box Office, ticket office at a theatre.

Bug, bed-bug only (not for ears polite).

Cannon, carom (billiards).

Car, motor-car, tramway-car, but *not* railway-car (though restaurant-car, sleeping-car).

Chemist, druggist, drug-store.

Clerk (pron. clark), clerical help (*not* shopman).

Clever, smart, able (never good-natured).

Corn, grain in general; secondarily, oats (as in feed of corn for a horse).

Cracker, explosive bonbon.

Creek, inlet of the sea.

Cunning, artful (seldom in good sense).

Dinner jacket, tuxedo.

Draper, dry-goods store.

Fall, seldom used in sense of autumn.

First floor, the floor above the ground-floor (never the ground-floor).

Goloshes, rubbers, overshoes, gum-shoes.

Goods train, freight train.

Hoarding, board-fence.

Homely, domestic, unpretending, home-like (seldom, if ever, plain-looking).

Jug, pitcher.

Larder, meat-safe.

Lift, elevator (*service-lift*, dumb-waiter).

Lounge suit, sack suit.

Lovely, beautiful (*not* loveable).

Luggage, baggage.

Lumber, disused furniture, etc. (comp. lumber-room).

Lunch, luncheon, used of midday meal only.

Mad, insane (*not* cross or angry).

Mail-cart, cart for carrying letters, also light vehicle for children (go-cart).

Minerals, soda-water and other effervescent drinks.

Motor-car, the usual term for automobile.

Muslin, thin, delicately woven cotton fabric (*butter muslin*, cheese-cloth).

Paddock, small pasture near a house, enclosure for race horses.

Paraffin, kerosene.

Parlour, ordinary family living-room (*not* drawing-room or reception-room).

Pavement, sidewalk.

Petrol, gasoline, 'gas.'

Reel (of thread), spool (of cotton).

Ride, not properly used of wheeled vehicles (except bicycles and, occasionally, motor-cars; comp. 'joy-ride'). One *drives* in a carriage, and *travels* in a train.

Road, highway (*not* railway).

Sick, usually confined to sense familiar on sea-voyages (not as equivalent to ill; note, however, sick man, sick-room, sick-nurse).

Spanner, monkey-wrench.

Spittoon, cuspidor.

Stage, distance traversed (*not* stag coach).

Station (railway), depôt.

Store, warehouse, large establishment selling various goods (as opposed to ordinary retail shop).

Team, span, two or more horses harnessed together (never used of one horse).

Telegraph Form, telegraph blank.

Ties, neckties, railway sleepers (*not* shoes).

Town, group of buildings larger than a village (*not* township).

Tramway, electric, trolley, or street car.

Truck, freight-car (not lorry).

Trunk Call, long-distance call.

Ugly, usually of appearance only (*not* of temper).

Van, large vehicle (usually covered) for conveying goods; baggage-car on railways.

Wagon, four-wheeled vehicle for heavy loads (never used of a light vehicle).

Architectural Periods.—The following table gives in round figures the dates corresponding to the 'period names,' which, though they are rejected by some present-day authorities, may be justified on the grounds of convenience and usage.

PERIODS.	APPROXIMATE DATES
PRE- AND PROTO-HISTORIC:	
Neolithic	3000 ?–1800 B.C.
Bronze Age	1800–500 B.C.
Early Iron Age and Late Celtic Period	500 B.C.–0 A.D.
Romano-British	100–[illegible] A.D.
ROMANESQUE:	
Anglo-Saxon	450–1066
Early Norman	1050–1100
Mature Norman	1100–1150
Transitional	1150–1190
GOTHIC:	
Early English	1190–1280
Decorated	1280–1380
Perpendicular	1380–1550
RENAISSANCE:	
Tudor Elizabethan Jacobean Queen Anne Georgian Neo-Classic	16th, 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries.

ENGLAND

I. SOUTH-EASTERN ENGLAND

ROUTE. PAGE

1. London 2

2. London to Dover via Folkestone 10
Sevenoaks, 10. Hythe, 11. Sandgate, 12.

3. London to Dover via Canterbury . . 15
Maidstone, 15. Rochester, 16. Chatham, 19. Sheerness, 20. Margate, 20. Ramsgate, 20. Sandwich, 21. Deal, 21.

4. Canterbury 22

5. London to Hastings 28
Tunbridge Wells, 28. Battle, 30. Winchelsea, 31. Rye, 32. Bexhill, 32. Pevensey, 32.

6. London to Brighton and to Worthing . . 33
Oxted, 33. Gatton, 33. Penshurst, 34. Reigate, 34. Shoreham, 35. Sompting, 35.

7. Brighton 36
Rottingdean, 38. Devil's Dyke, 38. Goring-by-Sea, 38.

8. London to Newhaven and to Eastbourne . 38
Lewes, 39. Seaford, 39. Alfriston, 39.

9. London to Portsmouth 40
A. Via Godalming and Havant . . . 41
Woking, 41. Guildford, 41. Godalming, 42. Haslemere, 43. Hindhead, 43.
B. Via Horsham and Ford Junction . 43
Leatherhead, 44. Dorking, 44. Shere, 44. Petworth, 45. Arundel, 46. Bognor Regis, 46. Chichester, 46. Selsey, 49. Gosport, 51.

10. London to Southampton 52
A. Via Basingstoke and Winchester . . 52
Farnborough, 52.
B. Via Aldershot, Alton, and Winchester . 57
Farnham, 58. Selborne, 58. Romsey, 61.

11. The Isle of Wight 61

12. Southampton to Bournemouth and Weymouth 67
New Forest, 68. Beaulieu, 69. Wimborne, 69. Christchurch, 69. Swanage, 72.

13. The Channel Islands 72
Jersey, 73. Guernsey, 75. Sark, 77. Herm, 78. Alderney, 78.

1. LONDON

LONDON, the capital of the British Empire, is situated in S.E. England, on the *Thames*, about 40 m. from its mouth. Whether by 'London' we understand the legally defined *County of London* (4½ million inhab.) or the very much larger area known vaguely as *Greater London* (8 million inhab.), it is roughly divided into halves by the river, which winds through it from W. to E. London is fully described in the *Blue Guide to London :* the following condensed information is intended for travellers passing through London as a stage in the exploration of England.

Railway Termini (nearly all linked with the Underground Railways). S.R. VICTORIA (Pl. B 36), for boat-trains to Newhaven, Folkestone, Dover, &c.; WATERLOO (Pl. B 43, 47), for boat-trains to Southampton ; CHARING CROSS (Pl. B 42) ; CANNON STREET (Pl. B 50, 54), HOLBORN VIADUCT (Pl. B 45), and LONDON BRIDGE (Pl. B 54, 55), three City termini.—L.M.S. EUSTON (Pl. R 39), for boat-trains to Liverpool, Holyhead, Heysham, and Stranraer ; ST. PANCRAS (Pl. R 39), for boat-trains to Tilbury ; BROAD STREET (Pl. R 56) and FENCHURCH STREET (Pl. B 57), two City termini.—L.N.E. KING'S CROSS (Pl. R 39, 43), for boat-trains to Newcastle ; MARYLEBONE (Pl. R 28) ; LIVERPOOL STREET (Pl. R 56, B 53), for boat-trains to Harwich.—G.W.R. PADDINGTON (Pl. B 21), for boat-trains to Weymouth, Plymouth, and Fishguard.

Hotels (often full in summer). The following list contains a selection of hotels suited to passing travellers, arranged alphabetically in five categories. ADJOINING THE RAILWAY TERMINI (approximate charges, R. 6/–10/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6) : *Cannon Street*, at Cannon St. Station ; *Charing Cross*, at Charing Cross Station ; *Euston*, at Euston Station : *Great Central*, at Marylebone Station ; *Great Northern*, at King's Cross Station ; *Great Western Royal*, at Paddington Station ; *Grosvenor*, at Victoria Station ; *Liverpool Street*, at Liverpool Street Station ; *Midland Grand*, at St. Pancras Station.—HOTELS OF THE HIGHEST CLASS (approx. charges, R. 16/6-35/, L. 6/6-8/6, D. 10/6–15/6): *Berkeley*, Piccadilly (Pl. B 34) ; *Carlton*, Haymarket, near Trafalgar Square (Pl. B 38) ; *Claridge's*, Brook St., Mayfair (Pl. B 30, 34) ; *Connaught*, Carlos Place, Mayfair (Pl. B 30, 34) ; *Grosvenor House*, Park Lane (Pl. B 30) ; *May Fair*, Berkeley St. (Pl. B 34) ; *Park Lane*, Piccadilly (Pl. B 34) ; *Piccadilly*, near Piccadilly Circus (Pl. B 34, 38) ; *Prince's*, Piccadilly (Pl. B 34) ; *Ritz*, Piccadilly (Pl. B 34) ; *Savoy*, Strand (Pl. B 41, 42).—LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTELS (approx. charges, R. 12/6-15/, L. 4/-6/6, D. 7/6-10/6 ; *Belgravia*, Grosvenor Gardens (Pl. B 35) ; *Curzon*, Curzon St. (Pl. B 30, 34) ; *Goring*, Ebury St. (Pl. B 35) ; *Métropole*, *Victoria*, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross (Pl. B 42) ; *Hyde Park*, Knightsbridge (Pl. B 31) : *Imperial*, Russell Square (Pl. R 44), with Turkish baths ; *Langham*, Portland Place, near Oxford Circus (Pl. B 33, 37) ; *Regent Palace*, Sherwood St., Piccadilly Circus (Pl. B 34, 38), no gratuities ; *Royal Palace*, Kensington High St. (Pl. B 19) ; *Rubens*, Buckingham Palace Road (Pl. B 36, 35) : *Russell*, Russell Square (Pl. R 44) ; *Waldorf*, Aldwych (Pl. B 41).—OTHER HOTELS (approx. charges, R. & B. 8/6-10/6, L. 2/6–3/6, D. 4/6–6/6) : *Bedford*, Southampton Row, Holborn (Pl. B 41) ; *Garlands*, Suffolk St., near Trafalgar Square (Pl. B 38) ; *Golden Cross*, Strand (Pl. B 42), commercial ; *National*, Upper Bedford Place (Pl. R 40) ; *Norfolk*, Surrey St., Strand (Pl. B 41) ; *Royal*, Woburn Place (Pl. R 40) ; *Somerset*, Orchard St. (Pl. B 29) : *Strand Palace*, Strand (Pl. B 42), no gratuities ; *Welbeck Palace*, Welbeck St., near Oxford Circus (Pl. B 33, 37).—TEMPERANCE HOTELS (approx. charges, R. B., & bath, 8/6, L. 2/6–3/, D. 4/-), all in Bloomsbury (Pl. R 40, 44) : *Bonnington*, Southampton Row ; *Ivanhoe*, Bloomsbury St., and *Kenilworth*, Great Russell St. ; *Kingsley*, Hart St., and *Thackeray*, Great Russell St. ; *Waverley*, Southampton Row.

Restaurants. Among the most fashionable are those at the highest-class hotels.—Other good restaurants with rather lower charges are the *Criterion*, Piccadilly Circus (Pl. B 34, 38) ; *Trocadero*, Shaftesbury Avenue, near Piccadilly Circus; *Simpson's*, 100 Strand (old English style); *Hungaria*, *Oddenino*, *Café Royal*, 14, 60, & 68 Regent St.; *Scott's* (oysters), 18 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus; *Boulestin*, 25 Southampton St., Covent Garden; *Pagani*, 42 Great Portland St.; *Grosvenor House*, Park Lane; *Holborn*, corner of Kingsway and Holborn (Pl. B 41); *Jules*, *Sovrani*, *Quaglino*, 85, 54, & 74, Jermyn St.; *Hatchett's*, 67 Piccadilly; *Gatti's*, 436 Strand; *Romano's*, 399 Strand; *Frascati*, 36 Oxford St.; *Florence*, 53 Rupert St., Piccadilly Circus; *Punch House*, Norris St., Haymarket.—In Soho: *Kettner's*, 28 Church St.; *Ivy*, West St.; *Bellometi*, 27 Soho Square; *Medicea*, 45 Frith St.; and numerous cheap foreign restaurants.—In the City (English style): *Old Cheshire Cheese*, Wine Office Court, 145 Fleet St.; *Cock Tavern*, 22 Fleet St.; *Sweeting's* (fish), 158 Cheapside and 39 Queen Victoria St.; *Pimm's* (fish), 3 Poultry and 42 Threadneedle St., near the Bank; *Abercorn*, at Liverpool St. Hotel; *London Tavern*, 53 Fenchurch St.—Plainer and cheaper than the above are the numerous shops of the *Express Dairy Co.*, *Lyons & Co.*, the *Aerated Bread Co.*, etc., and the 'food reform' restaurants of *Eustace Miles*, 40 Chandos St., Trafalgar Square, and *Shearn*, 231 Tottenham Court Road.

Tea Rooms. The fashionable places for afternoon tea are the palm-courts and lounges of the first-class hotels. Also *Gunter*, Berkeley Square and 72 New Bond St.; *Rumpelmeyer*, 72 St. James's St.; *Stewart's*, Old Bond St., etc.; *Buszard*, 197 Oxford St.; *Barbellion* (chocolate), 79, New Bond St., etc.

Taxicabs. Present charge, 6*d.* for ⅔ mile, then 3*d.* for each additional ⅓ mile; for waiting 3*d.* for every 2½ minutes. Each person beyond two 6*d.* extra, each article of luggage carried outside 3*d.*

Motor-Buses in Central London halt at fixed points, indicated by posts on the edge of the pavement.—The **Tramways** (comp. the Plan) are useful mainly as a means of reaching the suburbs, there being no routes through the West End and only one through the City.—**Motor Coaches** ply in summer to many points of interest around London (half-day and whole-day tours), and 'Seeing London' drives (4/–7/6) are organized by several firms.

Underground Railways (for the various lines, comp. the Plan) beneath the most frequented parts of London provide a cheap and convenient method of transit. At their points of intersection the lines are connected with one another by subways, and they communicate directly with most of the railway termini.

River Steamers ply in summer from Westminster Pier (Pl. B 43) to Kew, Richmond, and Hampton Court, and down stream to Greenwich; from Tower Pier to Margate, Ramsgate, etc.

Amusements. The usual charges at the WEST END THEATRES, which are mostly situated in or near Piccadilly Circus and the Strand, are 12/ for the stalls, 5/9–8/6 for the dress-circle, 4/9–5/9 for the upper circle, 3/–3/6 for the pit, and 1/3–1/6 for the gallery. Tickets may be obtained in advance at the box-office (no extra charge) or at one of the numerous ticket agents' offices (commission from 1/ per seat). The seats in the pit and gallery are usually unreserved. Evening dress is usual but not 'de rigueur' in the stalls and dress-circle. Opera is given at *Covent Garden Theatre.* -The leading MUSIC HALLS are the *Coliseum*, in St. Martin's Lane, (Pl. B 37), the *Palladium*, near Oxford Circus (Pl. B 33), and the *Victoria Palace*, in Victoria St. (Pl. B 35). For CONCERTS and for the numerous annual ART EXHIBITIONS the newspapers should be consulted. *Royal Academy*, see p. 6. - Among other places of amusement are *Maskelyne's Mysteries*, St. George's Hall (near Oxford Circus), *Mme. Tussaud's Waxworks*, near Baker St. Station (Pl. R 28, 32), and innumerable *Cinemas*.

Post Office. Letters addressed 'Poste Restante,' without mention of any special post office, should be called for at the *General Post Office* (Pl. B 49) in King Edward St.—The TELEGRAPH OFFICES at the G.P.O., at 447 Strand, and at King's Cross, Liverpool St., London Bridge (S.E. Sect.), St. Pancras, and Waterloo are open day and night. -TELEPHONE CALL OFFICES are to be found at nearly all post offices and railway stations, and at many important cross-roads, shops, public libraries, etc. The charge for a call within London is 2*d.* for 3 minutes.

American Embassy, 14 Princes Gate (Pl. B 23); *Consulate General*, 18 Cavendish Square, near Oxford Circus (Pl. B 33).—**Offices of British Dominion**

Representatives: *Australia (Commonwealth of), New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania,* and *Victoria*, Australia House, Strand: *Canada (Dominion of)*, Trafalgar Sq.; *Crown Colonies*, 4 Millbank; *India*, 42 Grosvenor Gdns., Victoria; *Irish Free State*, 13 Regent St.; *New Zealand*, 413 Strand; *Queensland*, 409 Strand; *South Africa (Union of)*, Trafalgar Square; *Western Australia*, 115 Strand.

Tourist Offices. *Cook & Son*, Berkeley St. (Piccadilly), Ludgate Circus, 125 Pall Mall, 378 Strand, 38 Piccadilly, 86 Oxford St., 122 High Holborn, etc.; *Pickford's Ltd.*, 205 High Holborn, 156 Brompton Road, etc.; *Sir Henry Lunn Ltd.*, 5 Endsleigh Gardens (Pl. R 39); *Dean & Dawson*, 81 Piccadilly and 26 Aldersgate St.; *Frame*, 92 Southampton Row; *George Lunn Tours Ltd.*, 74 Wigmore St.; *American Express Co.*, 6 Haymarket; *Bennett*, 66 Haymarket; *Dorland*, 14 Regent St.—*International Sleeping Car Co.*, 20 St. James's St.

Police Headquarters. *Metropolitan*, New Scotland Yard, near Westminster Station (Pl. B 39); *City*, 26 Old Jewry.—*Lost Property Office*, 109 Lambeth Rd. (Pl. B 44); articles left in the tubes should be applied for at Oxford Circus Sta., or, in the case of the Metropolitan Rly., at Moorgate Sta.

For the purposes of the tourist, London N. of the Thames (apart from the outlying regions) may be regarded as comprising three districts: *Westminster and the West End*, to the W. of Charing Cross and Regent St.; the *City and East End*, to the E. of Temple Bar and Gray's Inn Road; and between these a *Central District*, extending N. from the Strand to Soho and Bloomsbury. Through these districts two main thoroughfares run from W. to E. to converge at St. Paul's Cathedral. The first, beginning at Hyde Park Corner, follows the line of Piccadilly to the E., trends to the S. by Regent St. or Haymarket to Charing Cross, and there resumes its E. direction via the Strand and Fleet St. The other, a little to the N., leads E. to St. Paul's from the Marble Arch by the continuous line of Oxford St., Holborn, and Newgate St.

WESTMINSTER AND THE WEST END. To the N. of Charing Cross opens *Trafalgar Square* (Pl. B 38), with the tall *Nelson Column*. On the N. side of the square is the ****National Gallery,** in which the representation of the various schools of painting (except the French School and the Early British School) is probably the most choice and thorough in the world. Adjoining, opposite the church of *St. Martin in the Fields*, is the **National Portrait Gallery,** with an interesting and valuable collection of British historical portraits.—To the W. from Charing Cross, beyond the statue of Charles I, the *Admiralty Arch* admits to *St. James's Park* and the Mall, which leads past *Carlton House Terrace*, *Marlborough House*, and *St. James's Palace* (all on the right) to the *Victoria Memorial* and *Buckingham Palace* (Pl. B 35), the residence of the King. Close to St. James's Palace is the ***London Museum,** illustrating the history and antiquities of London.

Whitehall and its continuation, Parliament St., leading S. from Trafalgar Square towards Westminster, are flanked on the W. side by a continuous row of *Government Offices*. On the E. side of Whitehall, just S. of the *War Office* (Pl. B 38), HOURS OF ADMISSION TO THE PRINCIPAL SIGHTS.

	Sundays	**Week Days**	Free unless otherwise stated.
British Museum	2-4, 6	10-6	
Carlyle's House	—	10-dusk	Adm. 1/ (Sat. 6*d*.).
Charterhouse	Services	3-5	On Mon., Wed., & Fri. only. Adm. 1/.
Chelsea Hospital	Services	10-dusk	Closed daily 12-2.
Chelsea Old Church	Services	10.30-6	Closed daily 1-2.30.
Crystal Palace	—	10-10	Adm. 1/2.
Dulwich Gallery	2-5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	Closed on Sun. from Sept. to March.
Guildhall	—	10-4, 5	
Hampton Court	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	Closed on Fri.; adm. 1/; Sat. 6*d*.; Sun. free.
Hogarth's House	—	11-3, 5	Mon., Wed.. Sat. only. Adm. 6*d*.
India Museum	2.30-6	10-5	
Johnson's House	—	10.30-4.30	Adm. 6*d*.
Keats's House	—	10-4, 6	Mon., Wed., Sat. only.
Kensington Palace	2-6	—	Adm. 6*d*. Closed Dec.-Mar.
Kew Gardens	10-dusk	10-dusk	Tues. and Fri. 6*d*.
London Museum	2-4, 6	10-4, 6	On Fri. 2-4, 6. Adm. on Tues. 1/; Wed. & Thurs. 6*d*.
Middle Temple Hall	—	10-5	Closed 12-3.
National Gallery	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	Thurs. & Fri. 6*d*.
National Portrait Gallery	2.30-4, 5.30	10-4, 5, 6	Thurs. & Fri. 6*d*.
Natural History Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
Parliament, Houses of	—	10-3, 3.30	Sat. only.
Record Office Museum	—	2-4	Closed on Sat.
Royal Academy	—	9-7	May-Aug. only. Adm. 1/6.
St. Bartholomew's Church	Services	9.30-5	Crypt and Cloisters, 6*d*.
St. Paul's Cathedral	Services	9-5, 6	Crypt 6*d*.; Whispering Gallery 6*d*.
Science Museum	2.30-6	10-6	10-10 on Thurs. & Sat.
Soane Museum	-	10.30-5	March-Aug. On Thurs. & Fri. in Oct. & Nov.
Southwark Cathedral	Services	7.30-6	
Tate Gallery	2-4, 5, 6	10-4, 5, 6	Tues. & Wed. 1/.
Temple Church	Services	10-1, 2-4, 5	Closed on Sat.
Tower	—	10-4, 5, 6	Adm. to everything 1/6 (Sat. 1/).
United Service Museum	—	10-5	Adm. 1/, Sat. afternoons, 6*d*.
Victoria & Albert Museum	2.30-6	10-6	10-10 on Thurs. & Sat.
Wallace Collection	2-5	10-5	Tues. & Fri. 6*d*.
War Museum	2.30-6	10-6	
Westminster Abbey	Services	11-3, and in summer 4-5, 5.30, 6	Chapels 6*d*. (free Mon.); Wax Figures 6*d*. (Mon. 3*d*.); Undercroft 3*d*.; Chamber of the Pyx open Tues. & Fri.
Westminster Cathedral	Services	All day	Tower 1/, Crypt 6*d*. (ex. Sun.).
Westminster Hall	—	10-4	10-2 when the Commons are sitting.
Zoological Gardens	By Fellow's order	9–dusk	Adm. 1/, Mon. 6*d*. Open till 11 p.m. on Thurs. in summer.

stands the ***Banqueting Hall,** the only relic of the old Palace of Whitehall, now containing the *United Service Museum.* At the beginning of Parliament St. rises the ***Cenotaph,** commemorating in dignified simplicity the Glorious Dead of 1914–18.—****Westminster Abbey** (Pl. B 39), dating as it stands mainly from the 13th cent., is one of the most beautiful examples of E.E. architecture in England, but is still more famous as the burial-place of the illustrious dead of many ages, including the Unknown Warrior. The most interesting monuments are in the *Poets' Corner* (in the S. transept) and in the *Choir Chapels*, culminating in the **Chapel of Henry VII* (built in 1503-19), with its superb fan-vaulting, the finest example in England of late-Perpendicular Gothic. The *Cloisters*, with the *Chapter House* and *Chamber of the Pyx*, should be visited also.—To the N. of the Abbey is *St. Margaret's Church* and immediately opposite rise the ***Houses of Parliament** (Pl. B 43), by Sir Charles Barry (1840–50), a stately and extensive pile in a late-Gothic style, with a terrace on the river, three towers, and an elaborately decorated interior. A flag on the noble **Victoria Tower* (336 ft.; at the S.W. angle) by day and a light in the *Clock Tower* (320 ft.) by night indicate that the House is sitting. The venerable **Westminster Hall* (now part of the Houses of Parliament), in which Charles I was condemned, dates from 1097 but received its present form and its magnificent oaken roof from Richard II in 1399 (restored in 1914–23).

To the N. of the Houses of Parliament *Westminster Bridge* (1862) crosses the Thames to Lambeth. Just below it, on the left bank, is the *London County Hall* (1922), and just above it is *St. Thomas's Hospital*, on the Albert Embankment. **Lambeth Palace** (Pl. B 43), the London residence of the Archbishops of Canterbury for seven centuries, has a Chapel of c. 1250, the Lollards' Tower (1434-45), a fine series of portraits in the Guard Room, and a valuable Library.

Millbank and Grosvenor Road lead S. from Westminster Abbey and along the river-bank to the **Tate Gallery** (Pl. B 40), an interesting gallery of painting and sculpture with a small collection of modern foreign paintings; while Victoria St. leads S.W. to *Victoria Station*, passing near the large Rom. Cath. ***Westminster Cathedral** (Pl. B 36), a fine building (1895–1903) by *J. F. Bentley*, with a slender campanile (284 ft.) and an impressive interior. From Victoria Station Buckingham Palace Road leads S.W. towards the interesting district of *Chelsea*, with *Chelsea Hospital*, a picturesque home for veteran soldiers, *Carlyle's House*, etc.

From Piccadilly Circus (Pl. B 38) *Piccadilly* leads S.W., passing *Burlington House* (the home of the Royal Academy of Arts) and skirting the S. side of *Mayfair*, to Hyde Park Corner (Pl. B 31), whence Knightsbridge and Kensington Road continue its line along the S. side of *Hyde Park* and *Kensington Gardens*. Behind the *Royal Albert Hall* (Pl.

B 23), in Kensington Road, is an important group of institutions devoted to science and art, including the *Royal College of Music*, the *Imperial College of Science*, the *Imperial Institute* and *University of London*, the **Science Museum*, the **War Museum*, the **Natural History Museum*, the *India Museum*, and the ***Victoria & Albert Museum** (Pl. B 23, 24), containing perhaps the finest collections of applied art in the world.

Regent Street leads N. from Piccadilly Circus to *Regent's Park*, in which are the *Royal Botanic Gardens* and the ***Zoological Gardens** (Pl. R 30).—A little to the S. of the park and to the N. of Oxford St is the ****Wallace Collection** (Pl. B 29), the most important single collection in London for the lover of art in its various manifestations (paintings, French furniture, Sèvres porcelain, arms and armour, bronzes, miniatures, ivories, enamels, etc.).

CENTRAL DISTRICT. To the E. of Regent St., between *Oxford Street* on the N. and *Leicester Square* (Pl. B 37) on the S., extends *Soho*, a region of narrow streets with many foreign residents, and many cheap restaurants. It is intersected by *Shaftesbury Avenue* and by *Charing Cross Road*.

From Charing Cross the busy *Strand*, containing numerous theatres, leads E. towards the City, with interesting districts on both sides. On the right, near its W. end, Adam St. leads to the *Adelphi*, a district named after the Scottish brothers Adam who designed it; and on the left Southampton St. leads to *Covent Garden* (Pl. B 41), the chief market in London for fruit, vegetables, and flowers. Savoy St., again to the right, leads to the *Savoy Chapel*, erected c. 1505 on the site of the ancient Savoy Palace. Farther on in the Strand we pass **Somerset House** (Pl. B 41; now public offices; with a stately river-façade), built in 1777-81 on the site of another old palace. In the middle of the street, almost opposite the entrance to *King's College*, which occupies the E. wing of Somerset House, rises the church of *St. Mary le Strand* (1714). On the left is the huge *Bush House*, farther on is *Australia House* (p. 4), and just beyond it is *St. Clement Danes* (1681), another church in the middle of the thoroughfare. The Strand next passes the **Royal Courts of Justice** (Pl. B 41, 45), an imposing Gothic pile dating from 1874–82, and ends at *Temple Bar*, where Fleet St. and the City begin (see p. 8). Immediately to the N. of the Courts of Justice lies *Lincoln's Inn* (Pl. B 45), one of the four great Inns of Court or legal corporations, adjoined on the W. by *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (1618), one of the largest squares in London, with the *Royal College of Surgeons* on the S. side and **Sir John Soane's Museum* on the N. side. Just beyond Holborn on the W. side of Gray's Inn Road, is *Gray's Inn* (Pl. R 44, 48), another of the Inns of Court.

Westward from Gray's Inn Road to Tottenham Court Road, and to the N. of New Oxford St. and High Holborn, extends *Bloomsbury*, a region of formal streets and many squares, mainly of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Its principal building is the ****British Museum** (Pl. R 40), unrivalled in the world for the value and variety of its contents. More to the N., in Gower St., is *University College* (Pl. R 40). In *Euston Road*, the N. boundary of Bloomsbury, are three important railway termini.

The City and East End. *Fleet Street* (Pl. B 45), with its memories of Dr. Johnson, leads E. from Temple Bar to St. Paul's. From its W. end Chancery Lane, passing the *Public Record Office*, with its interesting little museum, runs to Holborn, while on its S. side lies the **Temple** (Pl. B 45), a name covering two Inns of Court, the *Middle and Inner Temple*. The **Temple Church* is the largest and most important of the four remaining round churches in England, and the **Middle Temple Hall* is a stately Elizabethan chamber of 1562–72, in which Shakespeare is said to have acted. On the N. side of Fleet St. farther on is a series of small courts and alleys redolent of literary associations, including *Gough Square* with *Dr. Johnson's House*. To the S. is seen the beautiful spire of *St. Bride's Church* –***St. Paul's Cathedral** (Pl. B 49), the masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren, with its famous dome unequalled for beauty of outline, stands at the top of Ludgate Hill. The monument to Wellington (who, with Nelson, is buried in the crypt), the memorials to many other famous men, and the ' Whispering Gallery ' are among the chief points of interest. –To the E. of St. Paul's is the busiest part of the City, with many interesting churches and the halls of the Livery Companies. *Cheapside*, with *Bow Church* on the right, passes S. of the **Guildhall** (Pl. B 49), the seat of the Corporation of the City of London, with its fine hall, its library, its art gallery, and its museum. The **Bank of England** (Pl. B 53), the **Royal Exchange** (1842–44), with mural paintings, and the **Mansion House** (1739–53), the residence of the Lord Mayor, are grouped around a triangular space, the heart of the city, whence many important streets radiate.

Threadneedle St. is continued N. by Bishopsgate, with the church of *St. Helen*, ' the Westminster Abbey of the City,' towards Shoreditch.—Cornhill is continued E. to Aldgate (Pl. B 57) by Leadenhall Street, with *Leadenhall Market* on the right.—Lombard Street passes the church of *St. Mary Woolnoth* (r.), and is prolonged likewise to Aldgate by Fenchurch Street. In Mark Lane, leading S. from Fenchurch St., are the *Old* and *New Corn Exchanges* ; and in Hart St., leading E. from Mark Lane, is *St. Olave's*, the church of Samuel Pepys, the diarist.—To the E. of Aldgate lie *Whitechapel* and *Bethnal Green*, with the *People's Palace*, *Bethnal Green Museum* (Pl. R 67), etc.

From the Bank *King William St.* leads S.E. to the *Monument* (202 ft. high), which commemorates the Great Fire of

1666, and to **London Bridge** (Pl. B 54), built in 1825–31, the successor of an earlier structure which was the only bridge over the Thames at London until 1739. Descending the steps at the N. end of the bridge to Lower Thames St., we follow the latter E., past *Billingsgate Market*, the *Coal Exchange*, and the *Custom House* to Tower Hill. The ***Tower of London** (Pl. B 58) is one of the most famous as well as most interesting buildings in the metropolis. The *White Tower*, the oldest part, dates from soon after the Conquest, while most of the other fortifications are due to Henry III. The Norman chapel, the collection of armour, and the crown jewels, preserved in Wakefield Tower, are perhaps the chief points of interest. Within the gardens of Trinity Square, N.W. of Tower Hill, is the site of the ancient scaffold ; and on the N. side of the square stands *Trinity House*, the seat of the ancient Brotherhood of the Trinity, which controls lighthouses and sea-marks and issues licences to pilots. Adjoining are the new offices of the *Port of London Authority*. To the N.E. of Tower Hill is the *Royal Mint* (Pl. B 58). Immediately below the Tower the Thames is spanned by the imposing **Tower Bridge** (1886–94), and thence down the river extend the **Docks,** nearly all on the N. bank.

To the N. of Holborn and Newgate St. and to the E. of Gray's Inn Road lie the districts of *Smithfield* and *Clerkenwell*. Newgate St. (Pl. B 45, 49) passes the side façade of the **General Post Office** (entrance in King Edward St.), and at its W. end is the *Central Criminal Court* (' Old Bailey '), on the site of Newgate Prison. Giltspur St. leads thence N., passing *St. Sepulchre's Church* (l.) and *St. Bartholomew's Hospital* (r. ; Pl. B 49) to *Smithfield*, with its large meat-market. In the E. corner of Smithfield is the entrance to ***St. Bartholomew the Great,** which, next to the chapel in the Tower, is the oldest church in London. A little to the N. is the **Charterhouse** (Pl. R 52), founded as a convent in the 14th cent. but since 1611 a hostel for poor gentlemen, known to all readers of ' The Newcomes.' *St. John's Gate* (1504), spanning St. John's Lane, W. of the Charterhouse, is a relic of a wealthy priory, and *St. John's Church*, close by to the N., covers the fine crypt of the ancient priory-church.

SOUTH OF THE THAMES. ***Southwark Cathedral** (Pl. B 50), or *St. Saviour's Church* (13–19th cent.), at the S. end of London Bridge, is the finest Gothic building in London after Westminster Abbey. A little to the S. is *Guy's Hospital*, and to the W., beyond Southwark Bridge, is the now somewhat squalid region of *Bankside*, noted for its theatres and pleasure-resorts in the 16th and 17th centuries.—For *Lambeth Palace*, etc., farther W., see p. 6.

For numerous other places of interest in and near London, such as *Fulham Palace*, *Hogarth's House* at *Chiswick*, *Hampstead Heath* and *Keats's House*, *Greenwich Hospital*, *Woolwich Arsenal*, *Dulwich Gallery*, *Crystal Palace*, *Hampton Court Palace*, *Richmond*, *Kew Gardens*, *Epping Forest*, *Waltham Abbey*, etc., see the *Blue Guide to London*.

2. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA FOLKESTONE

76½ m. S.R. in 1½-3 hrs. from *Charing Cross* or *Cannon St.* (16/1, 9/8). This is the usual route of the Continental boat-trains (from *Victoria*; p. xxvii). Some trains (similar fares) start from Victoria, and run via Maidstone (comp. p. 15). Motor Coach from Lupus St. (S.W.1) via Maidstone to *Ashford* (4/6), *Hythe, Folkestone, Dover* (4 hrs.; 5/), and *St. Margaret's Bay* (5/6).

Road (A 2, A 20 and A 259), 78 m. Quitting London by the Old Kent Road (A 2; Pl. B 56-G 66) we run via *New Cross, Lewisham* (where A 20 begins), and the by-pass (r.) which avoids *Eltham*, with an ancient royal palace, and (11 m.) *Sidcup*. 6 m. *Farningham* (by-pass; p. 16).—7 m. *Wrotham* (p. 15).—11 m. **Maidstone** (p. 15).—By-passes avoid *Harrietsham, Lenham*, and *Charing*. —19 m. *Ashford* (p. 11).—12 m. *Hythe* (A 259; p. 11).—5 m. **Folkestone** (p. 12).—7 m. **Dover** (p. 13).

This and the next three routes lie wholly in the county of **Kent**, the 'Garden of England,' with its *Fruit Orchards*, especially beautiful when in blossom (April-May), and its *Hop Gardens*, most noticeable in early autumn. The 'oast houses,' for drying the hops, with their pointed cowls, are characteristic. In September the hop-picking is largely done by 'hoppers' from the poorer parts of London, who flock to Kent in their thousands—men, women and children. Natives of the county are divided in local rivalry into 'Men of Kent' and 'Kentish Men,' the former born to the E. and the latter to the W. of the Medway.

From London to (11¼ m.) *Chislehurst*, a pleasant residential suburb, see the *Blue Guide to London*. *Chislehurst Caves* (adm. 1/), are a series of artificial caverns in the chalk, of unknown antiquity. *Camden Place* (now a golf club house) where Napoleon III died in 1873, was once the residence of William Camden (1551-1623), the antiquary.—12½ m. *Pett's Wood* (87 acres; N.T.). —14 m. *Orpington* (White Hart) gives name to a breed of fowls. The strawberry fields are the first indication of the famous Kentish fruit-gardens.

Near *Farnborough*, 1 m. S.W. of the station, is *High Elms*, long the residence of Lord Avebury (d. 1913), and 2 m. farther S.W. is *Down House* (adm. free, 11-5), where Charles Darwin (d. 1882) lived for 40 years and wrote the 'Origin of Species.'

A tunnel (½ m.) separates (15½ m.) *Chelsfield* from (16½ m.) *Knockholt*, 2½ m. S.W. of which are *Knockholt Beeches* (790 ft.; view).—21 m. *Dunton Green*.

A short branch-line runs hence up the Darent valley to *Westerham*. A mile N. of (1 m.) *Chevening Halt* is **Chevening**, the seat of Earl Stanhope (garden open on Wed. in Aug. and Sept., 2-5). Here the inventive 3rd Earl Stanhope (d. 1816) launched on a lake in the grounds "the first little craft ever propelled by steam," and here his daughter, the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope (1776-1839), was born.—4¾ m. **Westerham** (*George & Dragon*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/; *King's Arms*, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6). *General Wolfe* (1727-59) was born in the vicarage, and spent his early boyhood in what is now known as *Quebec House* (adm. free, Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 10-4). Wolfe's commissions and many of his letters are preserved at *Squerryes Court*, a 17th cent. mansion to the S. of Westerham.

22 m. **Sevenoaks** (*Royal Crown, Royal Oak*, at both, R. 7/6, D. 6/, ; *Amherst*, at Riverhead on the London Rd., R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Lime Tree*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6, commercial), a pleasant little town of 9058 inhab., has a Perp. *Church* and a *Grammar School* founded in 1432. The *Vine* is said to be the oldest cricket-ground in England.

***Knole** (Lord Sackville), c. 1½ m. S.E. of Sevenoaks station, is one of the finest baronial mansions in England, dating mainly from the time of James I and Charles I. Partly built by Abp. Thomas Bourchier (d. 1486), the house belonged to the Archbishops of Canterbury until Cranmer resigned it to Henry VIII. Queen Elizabeth presented it to her cousin, Thomas Sackville, in 1603. The house, with its Jacobean rooms and furniture and many fine paintings, is shown on Thurs. (2 5), Fri. and bank holidays (10–5), and Sat. (2-5 ; adm. 2/, 4 pers. 6/, 7 pers. 10/).—From Sevenoaks MOTOR-BUSES run to *Maidstone* via Ightham (*Ightham Mote*, p. 15), to *Tunbridge Wells*, and to *Reigate*.

29½ m. **Tonbridge** (*Rfmts.* ; *Rose & Crown*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6 ; *Bull*) is a market-town (15,929 inhab.) on the *Medway*. Among its ancient timbered buildings is the *Chequers Inn* (16th cent.). The Norman **Castle*, now in ruins (adm. 3*d.*), was enlarged in the 13th century. At the *Grammar School*, founded in 1553, the Rev. George Austen, father of Jane, was a master.

From Tonbridge to *Redhill*, see p. 11 ; to *Tunbridge Wells* and *Hastings*, see Rte. 5.

Our line now turns E.—34½ m. *Paddock Wood* (Rfmts.).

The branch-line hence to (11½ m.) *Hawkhurst* passes (6½ m.) *Goudhurst*, 2½ m. from which lies the attractive village of *Lamberhurst* (George, R. 5/, D. 4/ ; Chequers), once a centre of the vanished iron-smelting industry of this district, and (10 m.) *Cranbrook* (3725 inhab. ; George, R. 5/6, D. 4/6), which has a Perp. church and an Elizabethan grammar school, and was the birthplace of Phineas Fletcher (d. 1650) and Sydney Dobell (d. 1874). The iron furnaces at *Hawkhurst* (Tudor Hall, R. 6/6, D. 6/ ; Collingwood House, private, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/), once belonged to William Penn.

From Paddock Wood another branch line runs N. along the Medway to (10 m.) *Maidstone*, through one of the richest hop-districts.

45½ m. *Headcorn*, junction for (20 m.) *Bodiam* and (24 m.) *Robertsbridge* (p. 30).—50½ m. *Pluckley* has an E.E. church with some early German glass.

56 m. **Ashford** (*Rfmts.* ; *Saracen's Head*, R. 5/6, D. 5/ ; *Royal Oak* ; *County Temperance*), with 14,355 inhab. and some quaint old houses, is an important junction, with railway workshops. The church has a fine Perp. tower and contains interesting monuments and brasses.

FROM ASHFORD TO CANTERBURY AND MARGATE, 34 m. in 1⅓ hr. (7/2, 4/3 ; to Canterbury, 3/1, 1/10). –4 m. *Wye*, with a racecourse and the *S.E. Agricultural College*. The crown cut in the chalk downs (r.) commemorates the coronation of Edward VII.—9 m. *Chilham*, with a fine church and the remains of a Norman castle, was the birthplace of Governor Edward Digges of Virginia (1655–58).—11 m. *Chartham* has a fine church, with good brasses (one of 1306), 14th cent. stained glass, and 'Kentish' tracery in the chancel windows.—14 m. **Canterbury** (West Station), see Rte. 4.—Beyond (17 m.) *Sturry* is (24¼ m.) *Minster Junction* (Rfmts. ; Bell), for Sandwich and Dover (p. 21). The church of *St. Mary has a Norman tower and nave and E.E. chancel. 28½ m. *Ramsgate* (p. 20)—34 m. *Margate* (p. 20).

From Ashford to *Maidstone*, see p. 16 ; to *Hastings*, see p. 31.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Maidstone*, *Faversham*, *Canterbury*, *Folkestone*, *Tenterden*, *Rye*, etc.

60 m. *Smeeth*.—64 m. *Westenhanger*, with a racecourse and an aerodrome, is on the Roman 'Stane Street,' which runs N. to Canterbury. Near the station (r.) is the ruined royal manor-house in which Henry II's 'Fair Rosamond' is said to have resided.—65 m. *Sandling Junction*, for Hythe and Sandgate.

1½ m. **Hythe** (*Imperial*, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 15/6 ; *Swan*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6 ; *White Hart*, R. 5/, D. 4/ ; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6), a town with 7764 inhab. and a popular summer resort (bathing, tennis, golf, croquet), is one of the Cinque Ports (p. 14) and is the seat of the chief *School of Small Arms* of the British Army. Below the fine raised chancel of the E.E. *Church* is a vaulted processional path (adm. 3*d.*), containing a collection of 1300 skulls and other human bones, believed to have been brought from the old churchyard in the 14th and 15th centuries. Lionel Lukin (1742–1834), inventor of the life-boat (comp. South Shields), is buried in the church. The *Royal Military Canal* from Hythe to (23 m.) *Rye* passes (3 m.) *Studfall Castle*, the scanty remains of the castrum of the Roman Portus Lemanis. The Roman name is preserved in *Lympne Castle* (pron. 'lim'), a modern mansion incorporating a 15th cent. fortress on the brow of the hill above. At *Saltwood Castle* (14th cent.; open free in summer), 1 m. N. of Hythe, the murderers of Becket met for their journey to Canterbury.—Motor-Buses from Hythe to *Folkestone*, *Ashford*, *Dymchurch* and *New Romney*; light railway to *New Romney* and *Dungeness*, see p. 32.—3 m. **Sandgate** (*Royal Kent*, R. 6/, D. 5/6, pens. 15/6; *Royal Norfolk*, pens. 12/6) forms, with *Seabrook* (Sea View Hotel, R. 6/6, D. 4/), a small sea-bathing resort. Sandgate Castle was one of Henry VIII's coast defences.

To the right, beyond a tunnel, is *Saltwood Castle* (see above). At (69 m.) *Shorncliffe* (Rfmts.) is a very large permanent military camp.—70 m. *Folkestone Central.* From (71 m.) *Folkestone Junction* the Boulogne boat-trains follow a spur-line (r.) to (72 m.) *Folkestone Harbour*, while the Dover line goes on to the E. along the coast.

FOLKESTONE, a well-situated and fashionable watering-place, is an ancient town with 37,571 inhab. and a fine harbour carrying on active passenger traffic with the Continent. It was a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports (p. 14).

Hotels (charges raised in summer). In the Upper Town (on or near the Leas); *Metropole (Pl. b; D 1, 2), with sea view and 200 R. (closed Oct.–June), R. 8/6, L. 6/6, D. 8/6, pens. 21/; *Grand (Pl. a; D 2), adjoining, 150 R., R. 8/6, L. 5/, D. 8/, pens. 20/; Burlington (Pl. c; D 2), Manor House (Pl. e; D 2), R. 7/6–8/, D. 7/, pens. 20/; Majestic (Pl. f; C 3), Sandgate Rd., 150 R., R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 17/6; Wampach (Pl. d; C 3), Castle Hill Av., R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; Regina (Pl. g; C 3), Bouverie Rd. W., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Leas (Pl. i; D 3), Clifton Gdns.; Esplanade (Pl. h; C 4), R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 14/6.—Private Hotels: Lyndhurst (pens. 18/); Norfolk, Langhorne, Carlton, Clifton, Salisbury, Moore's (pens. 12/6–15/), all on or near the Leas; Bath, Clifton Cres., pens. 10/6.—Commercial: Queen's (Pl. q; C 4, 5), R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; Central, temperance, near the Central Station.

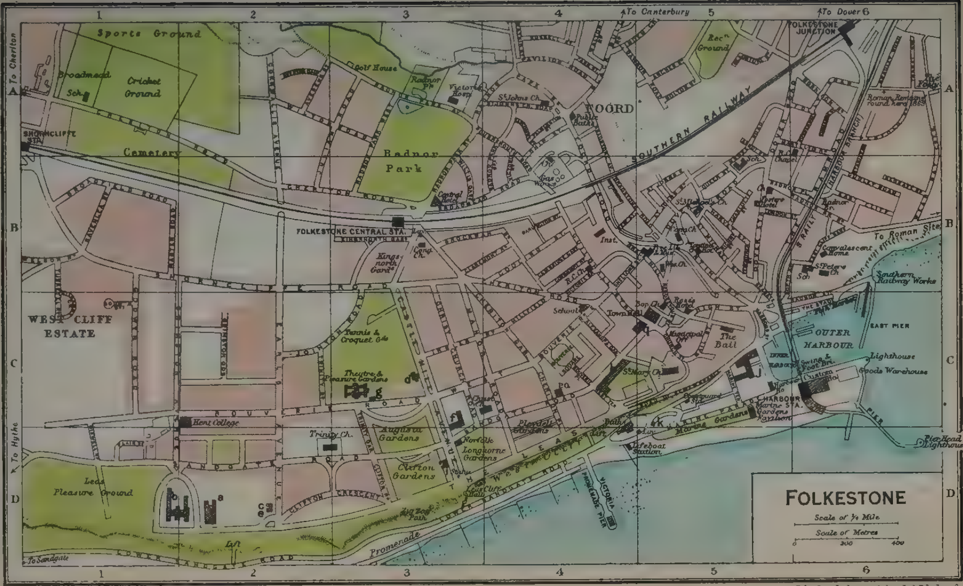
In the Lower Town: *Royal Pavilion (Pl. j; C 5), first class, at the harbour, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 17/6; Victoria (Pl. k; C, D 5), pens. 12/6.

Post Office (Pl. C 4), 88 Sandgate Road.

Cabs. Per mile for 1–3 persons 2/6; each ½ m. more 9*d.*—Motor-Buses to *Dover*, *Hythe* (via Sandgate), *Canterbury*, *New Romney*, etc.

Steamers to *Boulogne* twice daily in 1¾ hr. (fares 18/4, 14/6); comp. p. xxvii.—Excursion steamers ply along the coast.

The *Leas (Pl. D 2–C 4), "a lawny level of interasphalted green" (Howells), extend along the top of the cliff for over a mile, affording views of France, 22 m. distant. A 'Road of Remembrance' planted with rosemary, descending to the Harbour, commemorates the Great War. Near the E. end of the Leas is the church of *SS. Mary & Eanswith* (Pl. C 5; mainly E.E., with a Perp. tower), largely rebuilt since its foundation in 1131 on the site of the former nunnery church of St. Eanswith (dating from 1095). The Harvey Aisle, and the W. window, as well as a statue on the Leas,


FOLKESTONE
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
To Cheriton
To Canterbury
To Dover
To Hythe
To Sandgate
To Roman Site
Folkestone Junction
Sports Ground
Broadmead
Sch.
Cricket Ground
Cemetery
Shorncliffe Sta.
Golf House
Radnor Pk.
Victoria Hosp.
Radnor Park
Central Hotel
St. Johns Ch.
Foord
Public Baths
Gas Works
Southern Railway
Rec.n Ground
Roman Remains found here 1883
Harbour Branch
Folkestone Central Sta.
Kingsnorth Gard.s
Cong. Ch.
West Cliff Estate
Tennis & Croquet G.ds
Theatre & Pleasure Gardens
Inst.
R.C. Ch.
School
Town Hall
Bap. Ch.
Magistrates' Off.
The Bail
St. Marys Ch.
P.O.
Christ Ch.
Trinity Ch.
Augusta Gardens
Clifton Gardens
Norfolk
Longhorne Gardens
Pleydell Gardens
Kent College
Leas Pleasure Ground
Zig Zag Path
Lift
Leas Cliff Hall
The Leas
Promenade
Victoria Promenade Pier
Lifeboat Station
Bath
Marine Gardens
Marine Parade
Harbour
Marine Sta.
Gardens Pavilion
Harbour Ho.
Custom Ho.
Swing & Foot Br.
Inner Harbour
Outer Harbour
East Pier
Pier
Lighthouse
Goods Warehouse
Pier Head Lighthouse
Southern Railway Works
Convalescent Home
St. Peters Ch.
St. Saviours Ch.
Radnor Pk.
Sandgate Road
Lower Sandgate Road
Earls Avenue
Bouverie Road
Cheriton Road
Castle Hill Avenue
Christ Church Road
Cornwallis Avenue
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6

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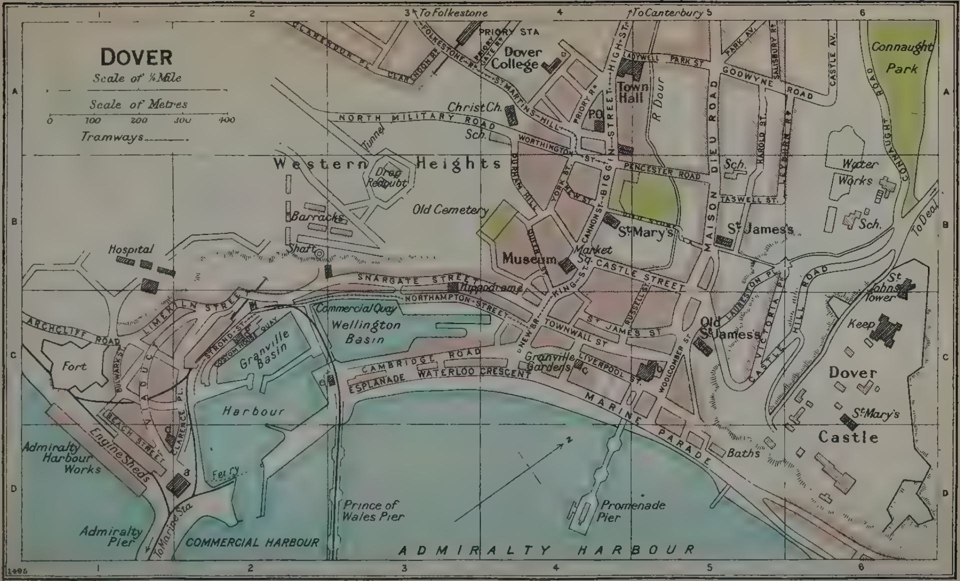
DOVER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300 400
Tramways
To Folkestone
To Canterbury
To Deal
Priory Sta
Dover College
Town Hall
P.O.
Christ Ch.
Sch.
Western Heights
Drop Redoubt
Tunnel
Barracks
Shaft
Old Cemetery
Hospital
Museum
Market Sq.
St. Mary's
St. James's
Old St. James's
Water Works
Connaught Park
R. Dour
Hippodrome
Commercial Quay
Wellington Basin
Granville Basin
Harbour
Fort
Engine Sheds
Admiralty Harbour Works
Admiralty Pier
To Marine Sta.
Ferry
Commercial Harbour
Prince of Wales Pier
Promenade Pier
Admiralty Harbour
Granville Gardens
Baths
Marine Parade
St. John's Tower
Keep
Dover Castle
St. Mary's
Clarendon Pl.
Folkestone Rd.
St. Martins Hill
North Military Road
Worthington St.
Durham Hill
York St.
Biggin Street
High St.
Cannon St.
Ladywell
Park St.
Pencester Road
Maison Dieu Road
Goodwyne Road
Park Av.
Salisbury Rd.
Harold St.
Leyburn Rd.
Castle Av.
Connaught Road
Taswell St.
Castle Street
Snargate Street
Northampton Street
King St.
Queen St.
New Br.
Townwall St.
St. James St.
Russell St.
Liverpool St.
Woolcomber St.
Laureston Pl.
Victoria Pk.
Castle Hill Road
Cambridge Road
Waterloo Crescent
Esplanade
Limekiln Street
Strond St.
Custom House Quay
Archcliff Road
Bulwark St.
Viaduct
Clarence Pl.
Beach Street
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
1495

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commemorate William Harvey (1578–1657), discoverer of the circulation of the blood, who was born at Folkestone. Beyond the church, extending down to the harbour, is the old fishing-town, with its picturesque and irregular streets.

To *Sandgate* and *Hythe*, see p. 12; to *Canterbury*, see p. 28.—About 1½ m. E. of Folkestone is the *Warren*, a wild expanse of tumbled chalk between the cliffs and the shore, of interest to the botanist, entomologist, and fossil-gatherer. On the way thither, N. of (¾ m.) Copt Point, extensive remains of a *Roman Villa* were discovered in 1924.

Beyond Folkestone the railway traverses a cutting through the Warren (see above), and threads three long tunnels.

76½ m. **DOVER** (39,985 inhab., with the garrison), one of the chief ports for the Continent, is also an important military base as well as a bathing and winter resort. The town, flanked E. and W. by fortified heights, lies on the low ground at the mouth of the *Dour* and extends for some way up its narrow valley, which here interrupts the line of the white cliffs of Old England. Dover Harbour includes the old *Commercial Harbour* (three basins; 75 acres) and forms the *Admiralty Harbour* (610 acres), abandoned as a naval base in Sept. 1923.

Railway Stations. *Priory* (Pl. A 3, 4), for all services; *Marine* (beyond Pl. D 1), for cross-Channel passengers, and all services.

Hotels. Lord Warden (Pl. a; D 1, 2), near the Admiralty Pier, first class, R. 8/6, B. 2/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 25/; Grand (Pl. c; C 4), near the Parade, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Central (commercial), Cannon St.; King's Head (Pl. d; D 1), Hôt. de Paris, near Marine Sta., R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6, unpretending; Edinburgh House, Alexandra House, The Brown House, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, Southview, all in Waterloo Crescent (Pl. C 3, 4), Henning's (Pl. g; C 2), these five unlicensed.

Restaurants. *Burlington* (Pl. b; C 5), *Metropole*, Cannon St., etc.

Post Office (Pl. A 4), Biggin St.

Tramways. From the Harbour to (3 m.) *River*, with a branch to (1½ m.) *Maxton*.—Motor-Buses via *St. Margaret's Bay* to *Deal*; *Folkestone*; *Canterbury*; *Barfreston*; etc.

Steamers. From the Admiralty Pier to *Calais* 2 or 3 times daily in 1¼–1½ hr. (21/2, 16/8), and to *Ostend* daily in 4 hrs. (14/10, 10/9). Comp. pp. xxvii–xxix.—Excursion steamers ply along the coast.

Seaplane to *Calais*, see p. xxx.

History. Dover (the Roman *Dubræ* or *Dubris*), in all ages a landing-place of consequence, was the starting-point of Watling Street, the great Roman road to London via Canterbury, but though it has a shadowy connection with Hengist and Horsa (and even, according to Camden, with King Arthur), it emerges into historical importance only under the early Norman kings. The castle (p. 14) came to be regarded as the 'Key of England,' and in 1216, under Hubert de Burgh, successfully withstood a long siege by the Dauphin and King John's rebellious barons. About 1295, however, the town was pillaged by the French. During the Civil War it was captured in 1642 by the Parliamentarians. In 1660 Charles II landed here at the Restoration. During the War Dover was the headquarters of the *Dover Patrol* (comp. p. 22), the naval organization in which British and American destroyers combined to protect navigation against the German submarines and mines. It enabled 12,000,000 soldiers to pass in safety to the battlefield. Of 125,100 vessels passing through the patrolled area (600 m. across) only 73 were lost.

The Straits of Dover, 17 m. wide between Dover and Cape Gris-Nez, are the narrowest part of the Channel. Here, within sight of the town, the Spanish Armada of 1588 received its first shattering blow and the maintenance of this highway to the Continent during the Great War was a no less triumphant vindication of Britain's sea power. Capt. Webb swam from Dover to (21 m.) Calais in 1875 in 21¾ hrs., and more recently the straits have been swum several times, mostly in the reverse direction (fastest time, G. Michel, 11 hrs. 5 min.). The first woman to swim the straits was Miss G. Ederle, on Aug. 6th, 1926. Louis Blériot was the first airman to fly across the Channel (July 25th 1909) and the Hon. C. S. Rolls the first to cross and recross in a single flight (1910).

Dover is the chief of the **Cinque Ports,** or five S.E. ports which, in return for various privileges and immunities, were formerly bound to furnish, when required, a certain number of ships for the royal fleets. The name dates from the time of Edward the Confessor, or earlier; and for centuries the maritime defence of the S. coasts of England largely depended on this system. A charter was granted by Edward I. The original Cinque Ports were Dover, Sandwich, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings; Rye and Winchelsea were added as 'Ancient Towns,' and various smaller ports as 'Limbs' or 'Members.' The ports are under a Lord Warden (comp. p. 21) who exercises a nominal jurisdiction and presides at occasional quaint 'courts.'

The Marine Station stands on the **Admiralty Pier** (Pl. D 1), 1300 yds. in length, where the Continental packets start and arrive. Farther E., beyond the Commercial Harbour, is the *Prince of Wales Pier* (Pl. D 3; adm. 3*d*.). Thence the attractive *Marine Parade* (Pl. C, D 4, 5) follows the curve of the bay, passing the *Promenade Pier* (Pl. D 4; adm. 2*d*.).

***Dover Castle** (Pl. C, D 6), picturesquely crowns the summit of the cliff (375 ft.) to the E. of the town, and is still kept in military repair. The castle is open free daily, 12 till dusk, or 6 p.m.; adm. to the underground passages and casemates daily (except Sat. & Sun.) 2-5 by permit (1/) obtained at the Keep.

The octagonal *Pharos*, perhaps the oldest standing building in England (c. 50 A.D.), is a relic of the original Roman fortress; the church of *St. Mary de Castro*, built of Roman bricks, is Saxon; while the *Keep* (91 ft. high with walls 17–21 ft. thick), built by Henry II (1170-80), the fine *Avranches Tower* (N.E.), and other towers are late Norman. The Keep (adm. 2*d*.; *View) contains an armoury; in the chapel are inscriptions scratched by prisoners of war kept here during Marlborough's campaigns, and from the top-story 'Harold's Well' descends in the thickness of the wall and down into the cliff for 293 ft.

St. Mary's Church (Pl. B 4; Norman tower) contains memorials to the actor Samuel Foote (1720–77; "open as the day for melting charity") and the poet Churchill (1731-64; "the comet of a season"). The *Municipal Buildings* (Pl. A 4, 5) incorporate the fine Maison Dieu Hall (daily 11–4; free), a 13th cent. pilgrims' hostel founded by Hubert de Burgh (p. 13). On the front of the Town Hall hangs the German bell that rang the alarm on Zeebrugge mole.

Dover College (Pl. A 4; 300 pupils), includes the refectory, dormitory, and gatehouse of *St. Martin's Priory*, a Benedictine foundation of 1132.

The *Museum* (Pl. B 4; 10–4 or 5; Wed. 10–8; closed Thurs. & Sun.), in Market Square, contains a fine collection of birds, some interesting relics, and local and other antiquities.

The Western Heights (Pl. B 2, 3), reached most directly by the *North Military Road* (Pl. A 3) and occupied by the *Citadel* and other fortifications, are open to the public until dusk, or 6 p.m. Within the barracks enclosure are the foundations of a round *Church of the Templars*, in which King John made submission to Pandulf, the Pope's legate, in 1213, and a fragment of a *Pharos*.—A deep dip separates the W. Heights from **Shakespeare Cliff** (350 ft.), so called from traditional association with a famous passage in 'King Lear' (iv. 6). It is approached via Limekiln St. and Archcliff Road (Pl. C 1).

The EASTERN HEIGHTS are reached by a path from the E. end of the Marine Parade. On *North Fall Meadow* a memorial marks the spot where Louis Blériot (p. 14) alighted. Thence we may follow the edge of the cliffs to (3 m.) the *South Foreland* (lighthouse) and (4 m.) *St. Margaret's Bay* (p. 22). The road from Dover to St. Margaret's passes the N. side of the castle and the *Duke of York's Military School* for soldiers' sons.

About 3 m. N.W. of Dover are the ruins of *St. Radigund's* or *Bradsole Abbey* (12th cent.; Premonstratensian), reached by the tramway to *River*.

From Dover to *Ramsgate*, via *Sandwich*, see p. 21.

3. FROM LONDON TO DOVER VIA CANTERBURY, MARGATE, RAMSGATE

78½ m. S.R. in 2-3½ hrs. from *Victoria* or *Cannon Street* (16/5, 9/10); to *Rochester*, 33¾ m. in 1-1½ hr. (7/, 4/2); to *Canterbury East*, 61¾ m. in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (12/11, 7/9); to *Margate*, 74 m. in 1½–2¾ hrs. (15/5, 9/3); to *Ramsgate*, 79½ m in 2–3¼ hrs. (16/2, 9/9).—*Rochester* and *Chatham* are reached also from *Charing Cross* or *Cannon Street*, via (24 m.) *Gravesend* and (31¼ m.) *Strood* (p. 16). To (70¼ m.) *Canterbury West*, via Ashford, see Rte 2.—MOTOR COACH from Lupus St. (S.W. 1) thrice daily to *Canterbury* (2¾ hrs.; 4/6); going on to *Sandwich* and *Deal* (4 hrs.; 5/).—STEAMER from Tower Pier daily (except Fri.) to *Margate* and *Ramsgate*.

ROADS. *A. Via Rochester* (A 2; WATLING STREET). 71 m. We leave London by the Old Kent Road, Blackheath, and Shooters Hill, taking the *Bexleyheath* and *Dartford By-Passes*. 28 m. **Rochester** (p. 16).—1½ m. **Chatham** (p. 19). -4 m. *Rainham* (p. 20). -3 m. *Newington* (p. 20).—2½ m. *Sittingbourne* (p. 20). -6½ m. *Ospringe*, with a fragment of a 14th cent. hospital ('Maison Dieu'). –9½ m. **Canterbury** (Rte. 4).—16 m. **Dover** (p. 13).

B. Via Maidstone (A 2, A 20, A 252, and A 28). 77 m. To (48 m.) *Charing* (by-pass), see p. 10. We take the left fork (A 252) and climb Charing Hill (1 in 11; *View).—7 m. *Chilham* (A 28; p. 11).—6 m. **Canterbury** (Rte. 4), where we rejoin A 2.

4 m. *Herne Hill*.—At (8¾ m.) *Beckenham* we pass from Surrey into *Kent*.—10¾ m. *Bromley South*.

At *Hayes Place*, 2 m. S. of Bromley South, the elder Pitt (Earl of Chatham) died in 1778 and the younger Pitt (1759-1806) was born. Franklin visited Chatham at Hayes in 1775, just before the latter's great speech on America.

12 m. *Bickley*. Both (14¾ m.) *St. Mary Cray*, with large paper-mills on the Cray, and *St. Paul Cray*, ½ m. N., have interesting churches. Near (17¾ m.) *Swanley Junction* (Rfmts.) is a large Horticultural College for Women.

FROM SWANLEY JUNCTION TO MAIDSTONE AND ASHFORD, 42½ m. in 1¼–1¾ hr. (8/8, 5/3). This line passes through typically Kentish scenery and beyond (6½ m.) *Otford* runs more or less parallel with the *Pilgrim's Way* (½–2 m. to the left), part of the pilgrim's route from Winchester to Canterbury, originally a British track and probably used also by the Romans.—13¼ m. *Wrotham & Borough Green*, for *Wrotham* (pron. 'Rootam'; Bull, R. 6/, D. 3/6), 1 m. N., with a church containing many old brasses and a 14th cent. screen, and for *Ightham*, 3¼ m. S.W. ***Ightham Mote** (2½ m. farther; open on Fri. 3-6, 1), a charming old manor-house surrounded by a moat, dates from the early 14th cent. (Dec.), but possesses a Perp. gateway-tower (late 15th cent.) and an admirable specimen of a Tudor domestic chapel (c. 1530). —18½ m. *Malling* is the station for *West* or *Town Malling*, a little to the W. About 1 m. W. is *Offham*, with what is believed to be the only quintain on the green in England.—19½ m. *East Malling* has a 13–15th cent. church.

24 m. **Maidstone** (East Station; *Royal Star*, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 5/, pens, 16/6; *Central*, *Victoria*, *New Inn*, commercial), the capital and agricultural centre of Kent, with flourishing paper-mills and breweries (37,448 inhab.), lies on the Medway. On the E. bank is the fine 14th cent. collegiate church of **All Saints* (Perp.), which contains good sedilia and stalls, a carved chancel screen, and a memorial (S. wall) to Lawrence Washington (d. 1619), a collateral ancestor of George Washington. Slight remains of an early-Norman *Archiepis-*

copal Manor House may be seen W. of the churchyard. The existing *Palace*, N. of the church, is Perp., with an Elizabethan E. front, but more interesting is the 14th cent. *Tithe Barn*, on the other side of Mill St., with a curious external staircase. The **Maidstone Museum* and *Bentley Art Gallery* (open free, week-days, 10 to 7, or to dusk), with collections of great interest and value (including relics of William Hazlitt, a native of Maidstone), occupies *Chillington Manor House* (St. Faith's St.; N. part of town), an admirable example of 16th cent. domestic timbered architecture.—The *Hop Gardens* round Maidstone are a wonderful sight in the harvest season (Sept.). In the church of *Boxley*, c. 2¼ m. N.E. of Maidstone, are buried Sir Francis Wyatt, Governor of Virginia in 1621 et seq., and George Sandys (1578–1644), translator of Ovid's Metamorphoses. *Boxley Abbey* (1146), once famous for its 'bowing rood,' is incorporated in a modern mansion. At *Park House* near *Sandling*, 1 m. S. of Boxley Abbey, is the park described in the prologue of Tennyson's 'Princess.'—MOTOR-BUSES from Maidstone to *Sevenoaks* via *Ightham* (p. 15), and to *Faversham, Hastings, Ashford, London* (2 hrs.; 3/6), etc. Railway from Maidstone (West Sta.) to *Strood* (for Rochester and Gravesend) see p. 19; to *Paddock Wood*, see p. 11.

28½ m. *Hollingbourne*. About 1¼ m. S. is ***Leeds Castle** (no adm.), dating partly from the 13th century. This was the home of Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia in 1680–83, and belonged to his grandson Lord Fairfax (1692–1782), who migrated to Virginia c. 1746.—42½ m. *Ashford*, see p. 11.

20½ m. *Farningham Road*, junction for (7 m.) Gravesend (see the *Blue Guide to London*), is the station for four villages with attractive old churches, viz., *Sutton-at-Hone* (1 m. N.), *Darenth* (1¾ m. N.), with a Roman villa, *Horton Kirby* (1 m. S.E.), and *Farningham* (2 m. S.).

Beyond (26¾ m.) *Sole Street* the line descends steeply through *Strood*. Before crossing the Medway we obtain good views of Rochester Cathedral and Castle.

33¾ m. **ROCHESTER,** an ancient town (31,261 inhab.) dating from pre-Roman times, has been an episcopal see since the 7th century. It is contiguous with Chatham on the E., and that again with Gillingham (incl. Old Brompton), the three 'Medway Boroughs' thus forming practically one town with a total population of 128,000, and known collectively as the *Hundred of Hoo*.

Railway Stations. *Rochester* and *Chatham* (Rfmts.), on the main line.—*Strood* (Rfmts.), on the line from London to Maidstone via Gravesend.

Hotels. ROYAL VICTORIA & BULL, with relics of Dickens, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; KING'S HEAD, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6; GORDON PRIVATE, R. 3/, D. 3/–4/ (all these in High St. near the cathedral).

Tramways from *Frindsbury* and *Strood* through Rochester and Chatham to *Gillingham* and *Rainham*; also from Rochester to *Borstal* (p. 19).—MOTOR-BUSES from Gillingham, Chatham, and Rochester to *Maidstone, Gravesend, Faversham, Hastings, Brighton, London* (3/6), etc.

Post Office, High St.

Charles II spent a night at Rochester in 1660 on his way from Dover (p. 13), and here James II took ship on his escape in 1688. Rochester was the scene of some of the earliest adventures of Mr. Pickwick and it is the Cloisterham of 'Edwin Drood.'

The **Cathedral** dates mainly from the 12–14th cent. and resembles Canterbury Cathedral in having double transepts, a raised choir and presbytery, forming a relatively long E. arm, and a large crypt under the presbytery. The Norman W. front has an elaborate recessed *Doorway, perhaps the finest of its kind in England. The ancient figures on the shafting of the door may be Henry I and Queen Matilda or Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. The church is open to visitors all day, except during service; adm. to crypt 6*d.* Services on week-days at 8, 10, & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 4, & 6.30.

History. The original Saxon church, founded about 604, when the first bishop was consecrated by Augustine, was in ruins at the Conquest, and *Gundulf*, the second Norman bishop (who built the White Tower in London), began a new church in 1082 and at the same time replaced the secular clergy by Benedictine monks. Gundulf's work may be traced in the nave aisle walls, in the arches of the nave arcade (S. side), in the crypt, and in the ruined N. tower (95 ft. high; originally detached). The so-called second Norman church, consecrated in 1130 (before completion), was merely a re-casing of Gundulf's arcades and a rebuilding of the upper stages, the N. arcades, and the W. front (which, with part of the nave, remains). About 1200, or earlier, a rebuilding in the pointed style was begun; the E.E. presbytery and the E. transepts were erected round the Norman presbytery previous to its demolition; the choir, separated by solid walls from its aisles (comp. below), was then remodelled by *Prior William de Hoo*, and the whole covered with fine sexpartite vaulting (1227). The N. main transept (E.E.) dates from c. 1250, the S. transept (early Dec.) from c. 1280, the two E. bays of the nave from c. 1300. The central tower and spire were completed c. 1343. Late in the 15th cent. the great Perp. window was inserted in the W. front. In 1904 the central tower, rebuilt early in the 19th cent., was replaced by the present tower and spire (156 ft. high), completed in accordance with the 14th cent. originals.

Interior. The six W. bays of the Nave are Norman. A line on the pavement at the N.W. angle marks the supposed site of the E. wall or apse of the Saxon church. The elaborately adorned triforium passage opens on both nave and aisles. The windows are Perp. The N. Main Transept was the entrance lobby of approach through the choir-aisle to the shrine of St. William (see below). The S. Transept is occupied by the *Lady Chapel*, to which a Perp. nave, W. of the transept, was added c. 1490. In this transept are a brass memorial to Charles Dickens and the monuments of Richard Watts (p. 18) and Dean Hole (d. 1904).

A peculiarity of the raised E.E. Choir is the absence of aisle-arcades. The figures on the *Choir Screen* are a memorial to Dean Scott (1811–87), of Liddell and Scott's famous Greek Lexicon. The wall-painting is in part original (14th cent.). The details of the corbels and the shafts of Petworth marble are noteworthy. The *Stalls* and monks' benches (restored; modern book-desks) are probably the oldest work of the kind in England (13th cent.; comp. p. 55). Opposite the episcopal throne (modern) is part of a mural painting of the Wheel of Fortune (13th cent.?). The N. Choir Transept was formerly the *Chapel of St. William of Perth*, a Scottish baker murdered in 1201 when on a pilgrimage to Canterbury, whose shrine became lucratively popular. Under the windows is the much-restored tomb of Bp. Walter de Merton (d. 1277), founder of Merton College, Oxford, and on the other side is the supposed tomb of St. William, removed from the centre of the transept. To the E. is *St. John's*

Chapel (old floor-tiles), in the arch between which and the presbytery is the interesting tomb of Bp. John de Sheppey (d. 1360). In the S.E. corner of the *S. Choir Transept* is a Dec. **Doorway* leading to the CHAPTER ROOM, which contains the *Library*. The figures (restored) represent the Synagogue and the Church, the four great Church Fathers, and a soul rising from Purgatory. The apparent oak-carving of the door itself is a lead casting (c. 1826).

From the S. aisle of the choir a flight of steps descends to the *CRYPT, which is one of the largest and most beautiful in England (fine E.E. vaulting, with great variety of spans).

The 15th cent. *Prior's Gate* on the S. side of the cathedral is the finer of the two remaining entrances to the precincts. Turning to the left on passing through this, we have on our right the old city wall (1344) and the modern buildings of the *Grammar School*, or *King's School*, refounded by Henry VIII. Beyond this we turn to the right, and then proceed to the left, across the recreation ground known as *The Vines*, emerging in Crow Lane, in which is the handsome Tudor *Restoration House*, where Charles II slept in 1660.

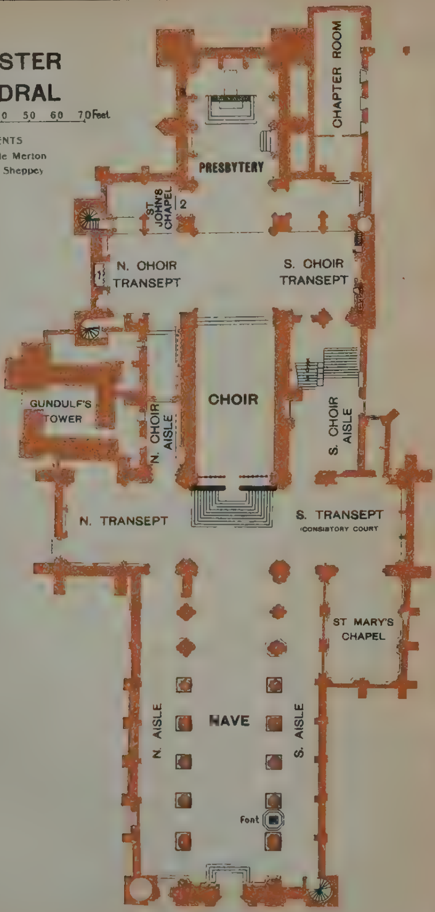
In 'Great Expectations' this is described under the name 'Satis House,' as the abode of Miss Havisham; but the real *Satis House*, the residence of Richard Watts (see below), stood on Boley Hill, S. of the castle, and has been rebuilt.

We follow Maidstone Road to the left (N.) to the corner of Eastgate, where stands the Elizabethan *Eastgate House* (the 'Nun's House' of 'Edwin Drood'), now a museum (open 10-4, 5, or 6, Sun. from 2, closed Fri.) with a new wing added in 1923-24. What Dickens calls "the silent High Street—full of gables with old beams and timbers," and with a Corn Exchange "oddly garnished with a queer old clock, as if Time carried on business there," goes on N.W. At the corner of Free School Lane (r.) is the *Mathematical School*, at which David Garrick was a pupil, and farther on is the gabled building known as *Watts' Charity*, founded in 1579 by the will of Richard Watts, "for Six Poor Travellers, who, not being rogues or proctors, may receive gratis for one night lodging, entertainment, and fourpence each." On the right, still farther on, is the 17th cent. *Guildhall*, and on the left is the *College Gate*, Jasper's 'Gatehouse' in 'Edwin Drood.'

The ***Castle** consists of a square keep erected by William de Corbeuil, Abp. of Canterbury in 1123-36, within an earlier walled enclosure built by Bp. Gundulf (p. 17) and partly rebuilt in the 14th century. The *Keep* (adm. 3*d.*; *View), one of the finest specimens of Norman military architecture in England, is 120 ft. high to the top of the turrets and has walls averaging 12 ft. in thickness.

A little more than 2 m. N.W. of Rochester Bridge, on the Gravesend road, is *Gad's Hill* (Sir John Falstaff Inn; wide view), where Falstaff encountered the 'men in buckram' ('Henry IV,' Part I. ii. 2). At **Gad's Hill Place**, a

ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Feet
CHAPTER ROOM
PRESBYTERY
ST JOHN'S CHAPEL
2
1
N. CHOIR TRANSEPT
S. CHOIR TRANSEPT
GUNDULF'S TOWER
N. CHOIR AISLE
CHOIR
S. CHOIR AISLE
N. TRANSEPT
S. TRANSEPT
CONSISTORY COURT
ST MARY'S CHAPEL
N. AISLE
NAVE
S. AISLE
Font

MONUMENTS
1 Bp. Walter de Merton
2 Bp. John de Sheppey

1842

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd, Edinburgh

red-brick house, now a school, nearly opposite the inn, Dickens lived from 1857 till his death in 1870. About 4½ m. N.E. is *Cooling Castle*, with a 14th cent. machicolated gatehouse, the home of Sir John Oldcastle, the supposed original of Falstaff. The opening scenes of Dickens's 'Great Expectations' are laid in *Cooling Marshes*, which stretch N. to the Thames. Between Gad's Hill and Gravesend is *Chalk*, with the house where Dickens spent his honeymoon and a forge popularly identified with Joe Gargery's.

Cobham Hall (no adm.), the former seat of the Earl of Darnley, an imposing Elizabethan mansion, with 17th cent. additions by Inigo Jones, lies 5 m. W. of Rochester. At the entrance to the park is the village of *Cobham*, the church of which has the largest collection of brasses in England (14–16th cent.; usually covered). Close to the inn named the 'Leathern Bottle' (Dickens relics) Mr. Pickwick discovered his wonderful inscribed stone.

At *Borstal*, 1 m. S. of Rochester, is a prison-reformatory (1902) for dealing with criminals under 21; other institutions of the kind are at Portland, Feltham, near Staines, and Aylesbury (for girls).

34½ m. **Chatham** (42,665 inhab.; *Sun*, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, *Mitre*, in High St.), on the right bank of the Medway, is the headquarters of the Royal Engineers and one of the chief naval and military stations in Great Britain, with large barracks. The 'Chatham Lines' of 1758–1807 have been modernized and reinforced by outlying forts.

Henry VIII was the first to use Chatham for naval purposes, and by the time of Charles II it had become the chief naval station in the kingdom. In 1667 De Ruyter ascended the Medway to Chatham, where he destroyed some ships but did not injure the town.

The *Royal Dockyard* (16th cent.; greatly extended since 1867) covers over 500 acres and stretches along the river for 3 m. (open to visitors 10–1.30; to foreigners only through their ministers; special permits necessary for certain departments). It is now largely a repairing yard. In front of the *Royal Engineer Institute*, at Old Brompton, with a museum, are the Royal Engineers' War Memorial and a statue of General Gordon on camel-back (d. 1885) by E. Onslow Ford (1890).

On the 'Great Lines' between Chatham and Gillingham, is the *Naval War Memorial* (1924), a counterpart of those at Portsmouth and Plymouth (*View of the Medway and Rochester).

36 m. *Gillingham* (pron. Jillingham; 52,252 inhab.), with the *Royal Naval Hospital*, is the largest borough in Kent. The fine Perp. church has a good E. window and a Norman font.

From Strood to Maidstone, 11½ m., a line ascends the valley of the Medway, at first through a region of cement-works. The chalk-hills on the opposite (E.) bank are known as the 'backbone of Kent.'—7½ m. *Aylesford* (George) has a partly Norman church, with monuments of the Colepeper family. *Sir Charles Sedley* (1639–1701), the poet and wit, was born here in the house called the Friary. About 1½ m. N.E., on the Maidstone-Chatham road (*View from the hill above), is ***Kit's Coty House**, a celebrated dolmen, formed of three upright stones 8 ft. high, with a capstone 11 ft. long. This is traditionally supposed to be the tomb of Katigern or Cortigern, slain in battle with Hengist and Horsa, but the name may simply represent the Welsh 'Ked Coitt,' i.e. tomb in the wood.—Beyond Aylesford, on the left, is seen *Allington Castle* (Sir Martin Conway), a restored building mainly of the 13th cent. (shown on application by letter). This was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Wyatt (1503-42), the poet.—11½ m. *Maidstone* (West Sta.), see p. 15.

On the right as we leave Gillingham the unfinished temple of the *Jezreelites* or New and Latter House of Israel is conspicuous (sold in 1920).—39 m. *Rainham,* in a famous cherry-growing district.—41½ m. *Newington,* embedded in orchards and hop-gardens.—44½ m. *Sittingbourne* (Rfmts.; Bull, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 4/6), a brick and cement-making town with 9339 inhab., was once a regular stage for pilgrims on their way to Canterbury.

From Sittingbourne a branch-line (7 m. in ½ hr.) runs to **Sheerness** (*Fountain*, T.H., R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), a garrison town (18,596 inhab.) and naval seaport, in the *Isle of Sheppey*, at the mouth of the Medway, with a dockyard and strong fortifications.—A Motor-Bus runs hence to *Minster-on-Sea*, the ancient abbey-church of which contains the monument of Sir Robert Shurland (late 13th cent.), whose romantic story has been told in the 'Ingoldsby Legends' ('Grey Dolphin'), and the fine brasses (c. 1325) of Sir Roger de Northwode and his lady.

52 m. **Faversham** (*Rfmts.*; *Ship*, R. or D. 5/, L. 3/), a quiet and ancient town (10,870 inhab.), has an interesting E.E. church.

From Faversham to Margate and Ramsgate, 27½ m. in 1¼ hr. (5/9, 3/6), via *Whitstable*, *Herne Bay*, *Birchington*, and *Westgate on-Sea.* This line traverses the N.E. corner of Kent, N. of the Stour, known as the Isle of Thanet, the vanished W. boundary of which was the 'Wantsum,' a navigable channel beginning on the S. at Rutupiae (p. 21), with the modern *Reculver* at its N. end.

22 m. **MARGATE** (46,475 inhab.) is one of the most popular and catholic seaside resorts in England, with fine sands and bracing air.

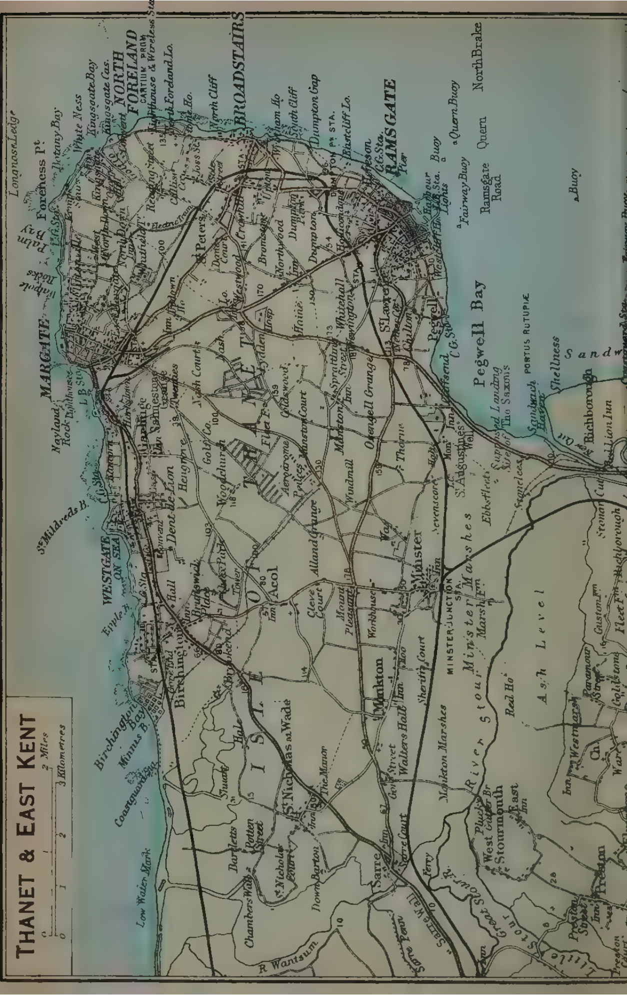
Hotels. *In Cliftonville*: Cliftonville, R. 8/6, D. 7/6 (May–Oct.); Grand, R. 7/6, D. 7/, pens. from 18/6; *Queen's Highcliffe, R. 8/6, D. 7/6, pens. from 18/6; Norfolk, D. 6/6, pens. from 4½ gs. weekly; St. George's, pens. 18/–25/; Florence, R. 7/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/-25/; Splendide (Jewish), pens. 15/–21/; Endcliffe, R. 5/6, D. 5/; Walpole Bay (pens. 12/6–25/) Fort Paragon, and many other private hotels. *In the Town*: White Hart, R. 5/6, D. 5/6; Metropole, D. 4/6, pens. 15/–18/; Nayland Rock, R. 6/, D. 5/.

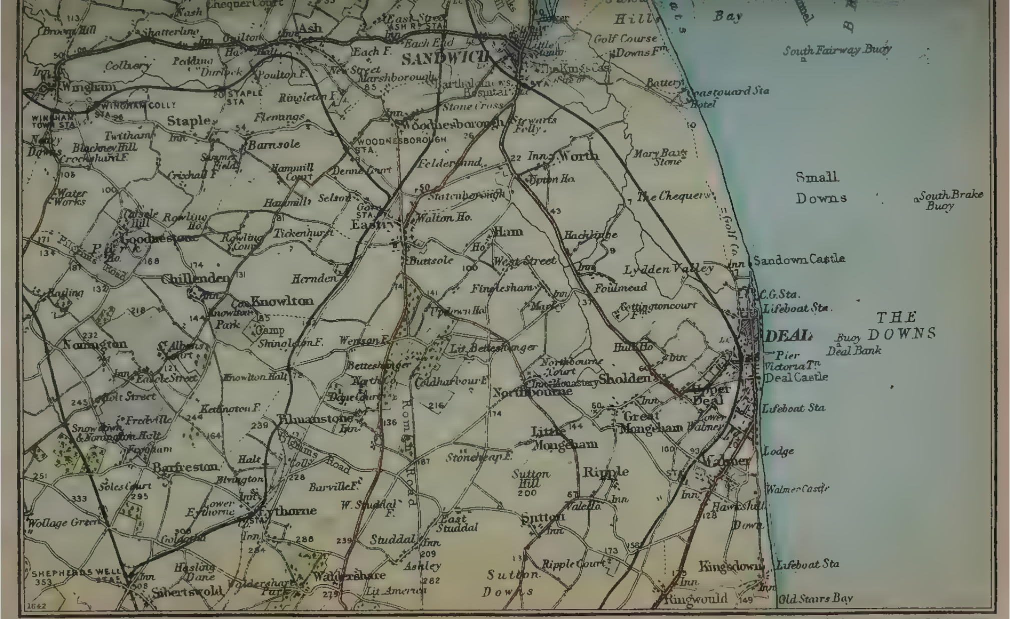
Tramway to *Broadstairs* and *Ramsgate.*—Motor-Buses to *Ramsgate, Westgate, Deal, Faversham, Canterbury,* etc.—Steamer to *London.*

The old town and 'Margate sands,' with their characteristic crowds of holiday-makers and excursionists, lie near the station. *Cliftonville*, the newer quarter on the cliffs to the E., is more fashionable. About ½ m. from the sea, near Dane Park, is a curious *Grotto* or *Catacomb* (adm. 1/) made and strangely decorated with shells about a century ago. At *Quex Park*, 3½ m. S.W., is the Powell-Cotton Exhibition of Big Game (Thurs. & Sat., 2.30 6.30, in winter Thurs. only, 2.30–4.30; adm. 1/). Beyond (3 m.) *Kingsgate*, where Charles II and the Duke of York landed in 1683, with an imitation Norman castle (1760), now the *Kingsgate Castle Hotel* (R. 7/, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 21/), is the *North Foreland* (lighthouse), off which Blake defeated De Ruyter in 1653.—From Margate to *Ashford*, see p. 11.

25½ m. **Broadstairs** (*Grand*, R. 8/6, D. 7/6, pens. 20/; *Royal Albion*, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, D. 5/ or 6/6) is a quiet watering-place. In Harbour St. is *York Gate*, a flint arch erected in 1540 to protect the 'stair' or gap in the cliffs here. Memorial tablets mark various houses occupied by Dickens. *Dickens House*, at the W. end of Victoria Parade, has been identified with the home of Miss Betsy Trotwood, though in 'David Copperfield' it is transferred to Dover.

27½ m. **RAMSGATE** (36,560 inhab.), a seaport and watering-place, spreading over two chalk cliffs and the 'gate' or valley between them, has a S. aspect and is thus more sheltered than Margate, which faces N. Heine stayed here in 1827.


THANET & EAST KENT
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
MARGATE
BROADSTAIRS
RAMSGATE
NORTH FORELAND
WESTGATE ON SEA
Birchington
Birchington Bay
Minnis B.
St Mildreds B.
Nayland Rock Lighthouse
Walpole Rocks
Palm Bay
Foreness Pt
Longnose Ledge
Botany Bay
White Ness
Kingsgate Bay
Kingsgate Cas.
North Foreland Lo.
North Cliff
South Cliff
Dumpton Gap
Eastcliff Lo.
Pier
Harbour Lights
Fairway Buoy
Quern Buoy
Quern
North Brake
Ramsgate Road
Buoy
Pegwell Bay
Pegwell
Shellness
Sandwich Haven
Richborough
Bell Lion Inn
PORTUS RUTUPIÆ
Supposed Landing Site of The Saxons
St Augustines Well
Ebbsfleet
Stonar Cut
Minster
MINSTER JUNCTION STA.
Minster Marshes
Marsh Fm
Monkton
Monkton Marshes
Ash Level
River Stour
Great Stour
Little Stour
Stourmouth
West Stourmouth
Plucks Gutter Br
Preston
Sarre
Sarre Wall
Sarre Penn
R. Wantsum
St Nicholas at Wade
St Nicholas Court
Chambers Wall
Low Water Mark
Coastguard Sta.
Acol
Cleve Court
Alland Grange
Woodchurch
Dent de Lion
Garlinge
St Peters
Northwood
Dumpton
Dumpton Park
St Lawrence
Manston
Manston Court
Ozengell Grange
Aerodrome
Flete
Lydden
Nash Court
Salmestone Grange
Hengrove
Quex Park
Brooksend
Hale
Gore End
Epple B.
Kingsgate
Reading Street
Callis Court
Hartsdown
Westwood
Haine
Whitehall
Spratling Street
Nethercourt
Chilton
Cliffsend
Thorne
Sevenscore
Wayborough
Sheriffs Court
Walters Hall
Gore Street
Sarre Court
Down Barton
Thorn
Rotten Street
Shuart
Paramour Street
Westmarsh
Gusion Fm
Fleet Fm
Richborough
Red Ho
East Inn
Preston Street
Preston Court
Ferry
Electric Tram
Windmill
Mount Pleasant
Workhouse
Golf Co.
Convent
Tower
St Lawrence
Cottington
Upton
Bromstone
Crow Hill
Lanthorne
Westgate
Jane Farm
THANET



SANDWICH
DEAL
THE DOWNS
Small Downs
Bay
South Fairway Buoy
South Brake Buoy
Deal Bank
Sandown Castle
C.G.Sta.
Lifeboat Sta.
Pier
Victoria Tr.
Deal Castle
Lodge
Walmer Castle
Walmer
Upper Deal
Lower Walmer
Old Stairs Bay
Kingsdown
Ringwould
Hawkshill
Golf Course
Downs Fm.
Battery
Coastguard Sta
Hotel
Mary Bax's Stone
The Chequers
Golf Co.
Lydden Valley
Foulmead
Hacklinge
Worth
Upton Ho.
Stewarts Folly
Woodnesborough
WOODNESBOROUGH STA.
Stone Cross
Bartholomews Hospital
Marshborough
New Street
Each F.
East Street
ASH RD STA
Each End
Ash
Chequer Court
Shatterling
Wingham
WINGHAM COLLY
WINGHAM TOWN STA.
Staple
STAPLE STA
Poulton F.
Ringleton F.
Flemings
Barnsole
Twitham
Blackney Hill
Crockshard F.
Water Works
Goodnestone Park
Rowling Ho.
Rowling Court
Hammill Court
Denne Court
Selson
Eastry
Walton Ho.
Statenborough
Felderland
Ham
West Street
Buttsole
Finglesham
Tickenhurst
Hernden
Chillenden
Knowlton
Knowlton Park
Camp
Shingleton F.
Wenson F.
Betteshanger
North Co.
Lit. Betteshanger
Coldharbour F.
Northbourne
Northbourne Court
Sholden
Great Mongeham
Little Mongeham
Ripple
Sutton Hill
Sutton
Sutton Downs
Ripple Court
East Studdal
Studdal
Ashley
Roman Road
Stoneheap F.
Tilmanstone
Dane Court
Knowlton Hall
Nonington
St. Albans Court
Easole Street
Holt Street
Fredville
Snowdown & Nonington Halt
Frogham
Barfreston
Soles Court
Wollage Green
Lower Eythorne
Eythorne
Coldred
Shepherds Well
Sibertswold
Hastings Dane
Waldershare
Waldershare Park
Lit. America
W. Studdal F.
Burville F.
Halt
Elvington
Knighton F.
Ratling
Pilgrims Road
Inn

Hotels. GRANVILLE, R. 7/6, D. 6/, pens. from 21/, with medical baths; CASA BLANCA, pens. 12/–16/6, East Cliff; CASTLE, plain, R. & B. 7/6; ROYAL, pens. 12/–15/.

Tramway to *Broadstairs* and *Margate.*—MOTOR-BUSES to *Canterbury, Margate, Sandwich, Dover,* etc.—STEAMER to *London.*

GOLF at (2½ m.) *Ebbsfleet* (see below).—MOTOR LAUNCH to Pegwell Bay and back, 1/, children 6*d.*

The *Port*, designed by Smeaton, usually contains a large number of fishing smacks and sailing yachts. The animated scenes on the smooth, firm beach in summer resemble those to be seen at Margate. The small Rom. Cath. church of *St. Augustine* was considered by A. W. Pugin to be his best work (1847–51). *St. George's Church,* with a conspicuous tower, contains a good fresco by Weigall (W. wall).

To the S. of Ramsgate opens *Pegwell Bay*, on the N. shore of which (1½ m.; tramway) is the village of *Pegwell*, noted for shrimps. *Ebbsfleet* (3 m.), opposite the middle of the bay but now ½ m. from the sea, was the landing-place of St. Augustine in 597 (memorial cross) and perhaps also of Hengist and Horsa.

FROM RAMSGATE TO DOVER, 22½ m., railway in 1–1¼ hr. (4/9, 2/10). At (4½ m.) *Minster Junction* (p. 11) we diverge from the line to Canterbury.

9 m. **Sandwich** (*Bell*, R. 5/, D. 5/6; *Fleur-de-Lis*, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 11/), a quaint old town (3161 inhab.) on the *Stour*, with ancient houses and tortuous streets, was once an important seaport, though now it lies 2 m. from the sea. It was one of the original Cinque Ports (p. 14), whose emblem (half a lion and half a boat) is seen on many of the buildings. Of the town-walls (now a promenade) the *Fisher Gate* and the *Barbican* (a Tudor gate-tower) survive. *St. Clement's Church* (E.E.) has a low arcaded Norman tower. *St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's* are Norman and E.E. (restored). The *Hospital of St. Bartholomew* (12th cent.); the old *Grammar School* (1564; now a private house); the *Town Hall* (16th cent.), recently renovated, with old woodwork; and *St. Thomas's Hospital* (1392; rebuilt 1864) are interesting. Richard Cœur-de-Lion landed here in 1194 after his Austrian imprisonment. and the 'Old House' in Strand St. is said to have been occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1572.—To the S.E. is (2½ m.) *Sandwich Bay* (Guilford, first class, pens. 21/), to the N. of which, among the sandhills, are the excellent *Royal St. George's* and the *Prince's Golf Links.*—Sandwich is the station for ***Richborough Castle,** on the Stour, 1¼ m. N. (by footpath). This was the fort guarding *Rutupiæ*, the chief Roman port on the E. coast of England from 43 A.D. to the end of the occupation, and its ruins (adm. 6*d.*, 10–5 or 8, Sun. 12-5) include many features of great interest.—On the estuary of the Stour is the port of *Richborough*, a huge transport depot created for military purposes in 1916. —*Knowlton*, 4 m. S.W. of Sandwich, was adjudged by the Lord Chancellor, on its war record, to be 'the bravest village in England.'

13 m. **Deal** (12,990 inhab.; *Rfmts.*; *South Eastern*, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 19/; *Royal*, R. 7/6, D. 6/6, pens. 15/6; *Beach*, R. 6/, D. 4/6; *Clarendon*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Black Horse*, R. 6/6, D. 6/6), a 'limb' of the Cinque Ports (p. 14), has a very steep beach and the famous *Royal Cinque Ports Golf Links.* Deal or its immediate vicinity is believed to be the scene of Julius Cæsar's landing in 55 B.C. *Deal Castle*, built by Henry VIII for coast defence, is now occupied by the Marquess of Reading.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Dover, Sandwich, Walmer,* and *Kingsdown, Margate, Canterbury,* etc.

Off the coast, opposite Sandwich and Deal, lie the **Goodwin Sands,** a series of dangerous sandbanks about 10 m. in length, marked by lightships and exposed at low water. According to the legend, these were once the fruitful island of Lomea, which was submerged by a furious storm in the 11th cent., owing to the fact that the stones intended to strengthen its sea-wall were used by the Abbot of St. Augustine's for the tower of Tenterden Church (p. 30). The DOWNS, the famous roadstead between the Goodwin Sands and the coast, form a natural harbour of refuge, though not too safe in strong gales from the S.

15 m. *Walmer*, with another fine golf-course, adjoins Deal on the S. *Walmer Castle*, yet another of Henry VIII's block-houses, has long been the official residence of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports (at present Earl Beauchamp). The Duke of Wellington, Lord Warden since 1829, died here in 1852. Visitors are admitted on Mon., Tues., Wed., & Thurs., 2 to 4 or 5

(Thurs. only when the Lord Warden is in residence; adm. 6*d*.).—17¾ m. *Martin Mill* is the station for (2 m.) *St. Margaret's Bay* (Granville, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6; St. Margaret's Bay, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 18/6), an attractive little bathing resort with a good Norman church. On the E. horn of St. Margaret's Bay stands the *Dover Patrol Monument* (comp. p. 13), a tall granite obelisk unveiled in 1921. Companion monuments have been erected on Cap Blanc Nez and in New York Harbour.—22½ m. *Dover* (p. 13).

55½ m. *Selling* has some interesting E.E. glass in its church. *Boughton-under-Blean*, 1 m. N., may be the 'Bob-up-and-down' of Chaucer's 'Maunciple's Tale'—62 m. **Canterbury East**, see Rte. 4.—72 m. *Shepherd's Well* (a corruption of 'Sibertswold'). About 1½ m. N.E. is *Barfreston* (pron. 'Barson'), with a small but very ornate Norman *Church of uncertain date. At *Ewell*, ½ m. N.E., King John met Pandulf, the Pope's legate, preparatory to resigning his throne at Dover (p. 14). 777¼ m. *Dover Priory*; 78½ m. *Dover Marine* (p. 13).

4. CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY (23,738 inhab.), one of the most venerated pilgrim-shrines in the middle ages, is the archiepiscopal see of the Primate of All England. The picturesque city, dominated by the splendid cathedral, lies on the *Stour*, in a peaceful country of watered meadows and hop-gardens, and retains many mediæval features.

Railway Stations. *Canterbury East* (Pl. D 2; Rfmts.), for London via Chatham and for Dover.—*Canterbury West* (Pl. A 2; Rfmts.), ¾ m. from the preceding, for London via Ashford, Folkestone and Dover, Whitstable and Ramsgate.

Hotels. County (Pl. a; B, C 2), R. 6/, L. 4/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/6; Fleur de Lis (Pl. b; C 2), R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; Rose (Pl. d; C 3), R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/6 (these three in High St.); Royal Fountain (Pl. c; C 3), R. 5/6, L. 3/6, 4/6, D. 5/6, pens. 13/6; Falstaff (Pl. e; B 2), unpretending, R. & B. 9/, L. 2/, D. 3/, pens. 14/.—Slatter's (Pl. f; C 2), R. & B. 8/, commercial; Baker's (Pl. g; C 3), Sunnyside (near the East Station), temperance hotels.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), St. Peter's St.

Motor-Buses to *Whitstable, Herne Bay, Ashford, Ramsgate, Margate, Dover, Deal, Folkestone*, etc.—To *London*, see p. 15.

History. The Roman *Durovernum*, a commercial post situated at the convergence of military roads from Lympne, Dover, and Richborough, was re-named *Cantwarabyrig* (borough of the men of Kent) by the Saxons, and about 560 became the capital of Ethelbert, King of Kent. To this court, where the Frankish Queen Bertha was already a Christian, St. Augustine and his fellow-missionaries were welcomed in 597; the king granted to them and to Bertha the use of a church and was himself baptized with thousands of his subjects. Augustine founded a Benedictine monastery (p. 27), which became the revered burial-place of the kings and early sainted archbishops; and on his later return to England as 'bishop of the English' established another monastery and church on the site of a ruined Roman basilica. The church became the first cathedral, and the monastery was afterwards organized as the priory of Christ Church by Lanfranc (p. 24). It was not until the murder of Abp. Thomas Becket in 1170 and his canonization two years later that the fame of the cathedral eclipsed that of St. Augustine's abbey and that the ecclesiastical supremacy of the archbishops was definitively established. As "the holy blissful martyr," St. Thomas drew all England and many foreign pilgrims to his miracle-working shrine until its demolition by Henry VIII in 1538. The holiday aspect of the pilgrimages is immortalized in Chaucer's 'Canterbury Tales' (c. 1387). The present archbishop, the *Most Reverend Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D.*, translated from York in 1928, is the ninety-seventh in a series including many illustrious names.

Canterbury often figures in the 'Ingoldsby Legends'; here David Copperfield went to Dr. Strong's school; and here lived Uriah Heep.

From the *West Station* (Pl. A 2) we follow Station Road S. to WESTGATE STREET (Pl. A, B, 1, 2), the W. part of the main thoroughfare which, under various names, bisects the city.

To the right is (3 min.) *St. Dunstan's Church* (Pl. A 1; 14th cent.), with the Roper vault, which is believed to contain the head of Sir Thomas More (1478-1535). A brick archway nearly opposite the church is the only relic of the *Roper House* (Pl. A 1).

The imposing *West Gate* (Pl. B 2), the only survivor of the six city gates, contains a small museum (adm. 2*d*.). Like the adjoining church of the *Holy Cross* it was built by Abp. Simon of Sudbury (1374-81). *St. Peter's Church*, on the left, dates from the 13th century.—The main street crosses a branch of the Stour by the *King's Bridge*. On the left are the Tudor houses occupied by the Huguenot weavers who settled here after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 (adm. 10–12.30 and 2–5, closed Thurs. aft.). To the right is the ancient *Hospital of St. Thomas* (Pl. B 2), a hostel for poor pilgrims (visitors admitted). We here enter High St. and reach the W. limits of the Roman city.

In Stour St., leading to the right and near the *Post Office* (Pl. B 2), is an old building in a garden on the Stour, part of the first Franciscan friary in England (1224), afterwards occupied for a time by Richard Lovelace (1618–58).

High St. goes on, past (l.) the *Beaney Institute* (Pl. B 2, 3), with the *Free Library* and the *Museum* (good Roman and other antiquities; adm. free); the 18th cent. *Guildhall* (Pl. B, C 3); and *Queen Elizabeth's Guest Chamber*, a fine Tudor house (1573), now a tea-shop.

Beyond Mercery Lane (see below) St. George St. goes on to *St. George's Church* (Pl. C 3), in which hangs Adm. Sir Roger Keyes's flag that gave the signal ('St. George for England') for the naval attack on Zeebrugge on April 23rd, 1918.

From the EAST STATION (Pl. D 2) we reach Mercery Lane via Castle St. and Margaret St. (Pl. C 2, 3). To the right are the pleasure-grounds of the *Dane John* (Pl. D 2), partly enclosed by the moat (now dry) and by the city walls (*View of the cathedral). The obelisk on the Dane John itself (an unexplained tumulus 80 ft. high) commemorates the laying out of the gardens in 1790. Christopher Marlowe (1564–93), poet and dramatist, the son of a Canterbury shoemaker, is here commemorated by a Lyric Muse (by Onslow Ford) on a pedestal bearing figures from his plays (by Ford and Chas. Hartwell).—To the left, at the S. end of Castle St., is the masssive keep of the old Norman *Castle* (Pl. D 1).

Mercery Lane (Pl. C 3), the regular pilgrims' approach to the cathedral, formerly lined with shops and booths for the sale of memorials of pilgrimage, leads from High St. to the Butter Market (Pl. 1; C 3). Here is the Canterbury War Memorial (by Beresford Pite), and on the W. side stands **Christ Church Gateway* (Pl. 2; B 3), the main entrance to the cathedral precincts, an ornate late-Perp. structure (1517), with 17th cent. gates.

The magnificent ****Cathedral** (*Christchurch ;* Pl. B, C 3) is, as it stands, the work of two detached centuries, for though begun in 1070 and completed in 1503, little was contributed by the two centuries between 1180 and 1379. Its general character is Perp., at least as regards the exterior. In point of area it ranks ninth, and in point of length fourth, amongst English cathedrals (see p. xxii).

The cathedral is open free on week-days, except during services, the nave and choir from 7 a.m. to 5 or 7 p.m., the rest from 9 a.m., except the crypt, which is open during the visits of the official guide (11 a.m., 12 noon, 1, 2, 3.45, and 4.45 p.m.). The central tower is shown at 11 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m. (not Sat. aft. ; 1/). Services on week-days at 8, 10, and 3, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3, and 6.30.

History. The most ancient portions now extant are fragments of the church raised by Lanfranc, first Norman archbishop (1070–89), on the ruins of the church of Augustine, burned down in 1067. Lanfranc's successor Anselm (1093–1109) decided to pull down and rebuild the E. end. Begun under Prior Ernulf in 1096, the work was promoted to a grander scale by Prior Conrad, who nearly doubled the area of the building. The 'glorious choir of Conrad' is immortal in the annals of architecture, though it stood for little more than half-a-century, being burned down in 1174. A French master-mason, *William of Sens*, was chosen for the rebuilding, which began in 1175. He, however, was crippled by a fall three years later, and, after directing the work from his bed until he had completed the E. transepts, gave it over to *William the Englishman*, who finished St. Thomas's Chapel, Becket's Crown, and the Crypt beneath these (1178–80). The church remained thus for nearly two hundred years, with Lanfranc's unambitious nave and transepts adjoining the rich and intricate E. end. Under *Prior Chillenden* Lanfranc's nave was pulled down, and the present nave and transepts built (1379–1400). Additional chapels were added, and, finally, between 1495 and 1503, **Bell Harry*, noblest of Perpendicular towers, was built in place of the original Angel Tower. The N.W. tower of Lanfranc stood till 1834, when it was replaced by a copy of the S.W. tower (1440–52), built by Abp. Chichele.

The principal entrance is by the SOUTH PORCH (1400). The old bas-relief over this represents the Altar of the Martyrdom, erected where Becket fell. The statues here, as on the W. front, replace those destroyed at the Reformation.

Interior. The NAVE (c. 1380) is well-lighted and stately in design, but unfortunately has lost (except for some fragments collected in the W. window) its fine old original stained glass. The vista from the W. end produces a noble and suggestive effect. The reticulated cross-pieces under the lantern are struts to support the piers under the enormous weight of the tower. An elaborate 15th cent. *Screen*, with six crowned figures, separates the nave from the choir. The great *Windows in the W. transepts are well seen from here ; that in the N.W. transept, with its decorative portrait-figures of Edward IV and his queen, was presented by that king (d. 1483) ; that in the S.W. transept has 15th cent. tracery, filled with older glass from the choir-clerestory.

The WEST or NAVE TRANSEPTS, like the nave, were rebuilt by Chillenden. The *N.W. Transept*, or *Martyrdom*, was the scene of Becket's murder (Dec. 29th, 1170), and the door from the cloisters is in the same position as when the four knights entered by it to cut down "the turbulent priest" The spot where the archbishop is believed to have fallen is marked by a small slab of stone, replacing (according to tradition) a blood-stained fragment of the pavement cut out and sent to Rome as a relic.—The *Lady Chapel*, to the E. of this transept, called also the *Deans' Chapel* on account of the tombs it contains, is late-Perp. (1449–68), with a rich fan-vault.—The *S.W. Transept* has a corresponding chapel, known as *St. Michael's* or the *Warriors' Chapel* (Perp.; c. 1370). It is overcrowded with monuments, including the fine one erected by Margaret Holland (d. 1439) to herself and her two husbands. At the E. end, projecting from the wall, is the stone coffin of Abp. Stephen Langton (1207–28), who assisted to extort the Magna Charta from King John.

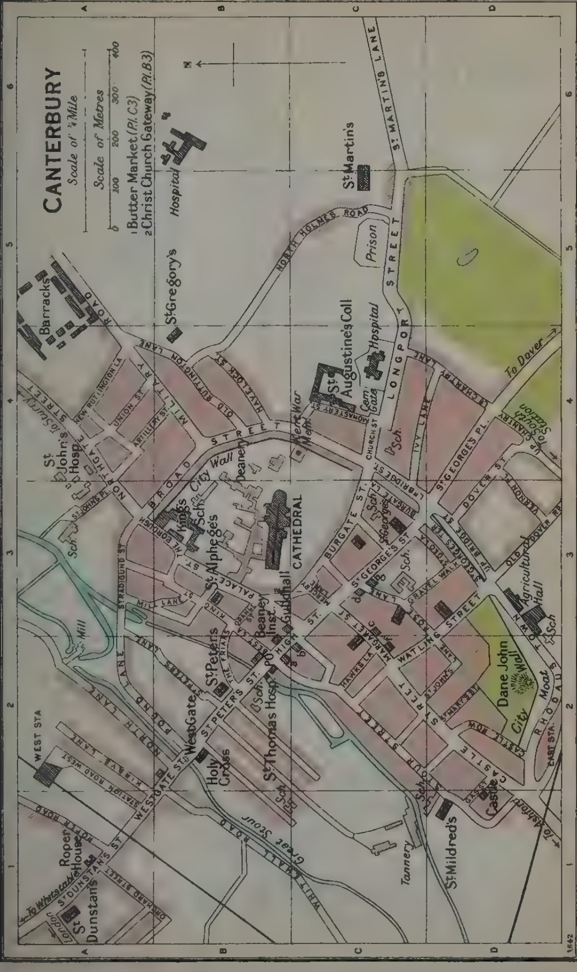
On entering the Choir, which is one of the longest in England, we notice the peculiar contraction at the E. end. William of Sens drew in his building thus to preserve the two Norman side-chapels of St. Anselm and St. Andrew. The style of the choir is Transition. The choir of Sens Cathedral (finished in 1168) determined the form of Canterbury choir, which resembles the French model in many particulars. The altar, reredos, and archbishop's throne are modern; the stalls of the dean and chapter are attributed to Grinling Gibbons. The diaper work on the S. wall above the lower flight of stairs to the altar is a remnant of sedilia, or, less probably, part of the shrine of St. Dunstan (924–988). The beautiful and unusual **Screens* (14th cent.) between the choir and its aisles, alternate with canopied tombs, including (N. side) that of Abp. Chichele (1414–43).

The Choir Aisles and East, or Choir, Transepts are mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, altered and enriched by William of Sens. In the windows of the *N. Choir Aisle* is some fine medallion glass of the 13th century. On the wall adjoining the N.E. transept are traces of a painting of the conversion of St. Hubert (or St. Eustace.)—In the *N.E. Transept* the circular window contains original glass. *St. Martin's Chapel*, on the E. side of this transept, contains a memorial to Lord Milner (1854–1925), and an exquisite medallion of old glass. Abp. Lanfranc (p. 24) is buried below. At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is *St. Andrew's Chapel* (see above), retaining some coloured decoration.—In the *S. Choir Aisle* are the monuments of several 14th cent. archbishops. *St. Anselm's Chapel*, at the E. end, corresponds to St. Andrew's Chapel (see above) and is likewise in the main Ernulf's work, except that the S. window is Dec. (1336). The 12th cent. wall-painting of St. Paul at Malta was brought to light in 1888. Abp. Anselm (1093–1109) is buried behind the altar. The screen of the chapel is formed by the beautiful tomb of Abp. Meopham (1329–33). The so-called ' Watching Chamber,' above this chapel, overlooks (not very adequately) Trinity Chapel (see below).—The *S.E. Transept*, used as the chapel of the King's School (p. 27), contains the so-called ' Corinthian Throne,' by Grinling Gibbons, presented in 1704 by Abp. Tenison.

The part of the cathedral to the E. of the choir was erected wholly in honour of St. Thomas. TRINITY CHAPEL, behind the high-altar and approached by steps, retains the name of a chapel burned down along with Conrad's choir (p. 24), though it was built by English William as the Chapel of St. Thomas ; and in this chapel, from 1220 (when the saint's remains were translated from the original tomb in the crypt) down to its destruction by Henry VIII in 1538, stood his resplendent shrine, which has utterly vanished with all its magnificence, leaving only the pavement worn by the feet of pilgrims to mark its site. The beautiful stained-glass *Windows (13th cent.) depict the miracles of St. Thomas. Between the N. piers is the tomb of Henry IV (d. 1413) and his second wife, and between the S. piers is the important effigy-tomb of Edward the Black Prince (d. 1376), with his surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, shield, and scabbard hanging above.—In the aisle to the N. of Trinity Chapel is the *Chantry of Henry IV ;* in the aisle to the S. is the oldest tomb in the cathedral, that of Abp. Hubert Walter (d. 1205).

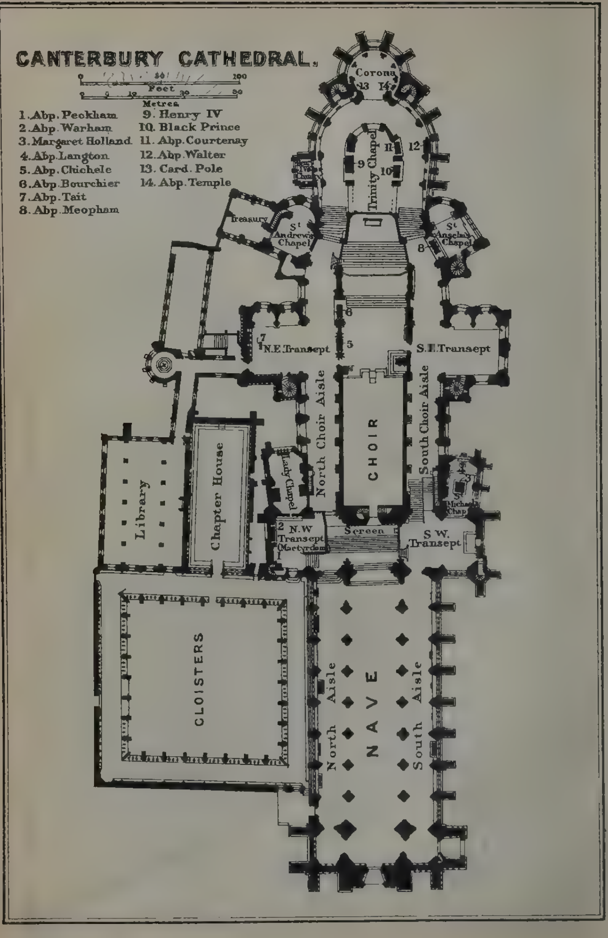
The *CORONA, the circular chapel at the extreme E. end of the cathedral, is English William's work, but evidently of French design. It is known also as ' Becket's Crown,' because, it is said, the skull of St. Thomas was preserved here. *St. Augustine's Chair*, possibly of Roman workmanship in Saxon times, is used at the enthronement of the archbishops. The last Roman Catholic archbishop, Cardinal Pole (d. 1558), lies on the N. side. The centre *Window dates from the 13th cent., with a modern interpolation, hard to detect.

The spacious *CRYPT, dedicated to the Virgin, is entered from the S.W. transept. The earliest part of the cathedral, it is mainly the work of Ernulf and Conrad, with a W. wall that is possibly a fragment of Augustine's church. The *Capitals of the pillars and some ornamental shafts are vigorous examples of Norman stone-carving. Especially fine is the central pillar of the chapel at the S.E. corner, dedicated to St. John or St. Gabriel, with a 13th cent. ceiling-painting. A chapel of the S. aisle is walled off to form a ' *Temple* ' for the French Protestants, who have worshipped here since 1568 (service in French on Sun. at 3 p.m.). The French church includes the beautiful *Black Prince's Chantry*, by which he ' paid ' for marriage with his


CANTERBURY
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300 400
1 Butter Market (Pl. C3)
2 Christ Church Gateway (Pl. B3)
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Barracks
St. Gregory's
Hospital
St. Martin's
Prison
St. Augustine's Coll
Hospital
Cem. Gate
Kent War Mem.
Deanery
City Wall
King's Sch.
St. Alphege's
CATHEDRAL
Guildhall
Beaney Inst.
P.O.
St. Peter's
St. Thomas Hosp.
West Gate
Holy Cross
WEST STA
Roper House
St. Dunstan's
To Whitstable
London
Great Stour
Mill
Tannery
St. Mildred's
Castle
Dane John
City Wall
Moat
EAST STA
To Ashford
Agricultural Hall
Sch.
SOUTH STATION
To Dover
St. John's Hosp.
NORTH HOLMES ROAD
ST. MARTIN'S LANE
LONGPORT STREET
BROAD STREET
MILITARY ROAD
NORTHGATE STREET
OLD RUTTINGTON LANE
HAVELOCK ST
UNION ST
ARTILLERY ST
NEW RUTTINGTON LA
ST. JOHN'S PL
THE BOROUGH
STRADIGUND ST
MILL LANE
PALACE ST
KING ST
ORANGE ST
BEST LA
THE FRIARS
ST. PETER'S ST
HIGH ST
MERCERY LANE
BURGATE ST
ST. GEORGE'S ST
ST. GEORGE'S PL.
LOWER CHANTRY LANE
MONASTERY ST
CHURCH ST
LOWER BRIDGE ST
BURGATE LA
ST. GEORGE'S TER.
ROSE LANE
GRAVEL WALK
WATLING STREET
MARGARET ST
HAWKS LA
ST. JOHN'S LANE
ST. MARY'S ST
CASTLE ROW
CASTLE STREET
STOUR STREET
DOVER ST
VERNON PL
OLD DOVER RD
UPPER BRIDGE ST
UPPER CHANTRY LA
IVY LANE
RHODAUS TOWN
NORTH LANE
POUND LANE
ST. PETER'S LANE
WESTGATE ST
ST. DUNSTAN'S ST
STATION ROAD WEST
KIRBY'S LANE
ROPER ROAD
ORCHARD STREET
WHITEHALL ROAD
1842

From Ordnance Survey by permission

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd Edinburgh

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL.
0
50
100
Feet
0
10
20
30
Metres
1. Abp. Peckham
2. Abp. Warham
3. Margaret Holland
4. Abp. Langton
5. Abp. Chichele
6. Abp. Bourchier
7. Abp. Tait
8. Abp. Meopham
9. Henry IV
10. Black Prince
11. Abp. Courtenay
12. Abp. Walter
13. Card. Pole
14. Abp. Temple
Corona
13
14
11
12
9
10
Trinity Chapel
IV
Chap.
Treasury
St Andrew's Chapel
St Anselm's Chapel
8
6
7
N.E. Transept
5
S.E. Transept
North Choir Aisle
CHOIR
South Choir Aisle
4
3
St Michael's Chap.
Lady Chapel
Library
Chapter House
2
N.W. Transept (Martyrdom)
1
Screen
S.W. Transept
CLOISTERS
North Aisle
NAVE
South Aisle

cousin, the Fair Maid of Kent, in 1363, giving, too, the graceful screen which is the sole remaining adornment of the once magnificent *Chapel of Our Lady of the Undercroft* (E. end).—The 12th cent. *Crypt* under the Trinity Chapel and Corona includes the site of the chapel where was the first tomb of St. Thomas. Some bones found here in 1888 are perhaps those of Becket, though his body was condemned to be burned.

Precincts. Immediately adjoining the cathedral on the W. and N.W. are the extensive monastic buildings. The Benedictine monastery founded by St Augustine was enlarged and converted into a priory by Lanfranc, and considerably altered and rebuilt by later archbishops.

The GREAT CLOISTER, mainly Perp. with beautiful E.E. arcading on the N. walk, is entered from the N.W. transept. The CHAPTER-HOUSE, the lower part of which is the work of Prior Eastry (1285–1331), was completed at the end of the 14th century. Beside it is the modern *Chapter Library* (1868), on the site of the monks' dormitory, which is entered from the Green Court (see below) or from the N.E. transept passage (open on Tues. and Fri., 11.15–1.15).

The path skirting the S. side of the cathedral leads across the former lay cemetery, which extended to the exquisitely arcaded St. Anselm's Tower and was there divided by a wall from the monks' cemetery (now known as 'The Oaks'). Passing round the E. end of the cathedral (noting the unfinished exterior of the Corona), we observe a stately row of Norman arches, belonging to the hall of the monastic *Infirmary*. The more ornate arches, to the E. of these, are remains of the *Infirmary Chapel*. Still farther E., beyond a space known as 'Homors' (perhaps from 'Ormeaux,' i.e., The Elms), is the *Maister Homors*, a canon's residence incorporating the hall and other remains of the lodging provided for pilgrims of rank. The garth adjoining this house is the *Kent War Memorial*, with a bastion of the old city wall transformed into a chapel of silence. The *Infirmary Cloister*, with some beautiful twisted twin shafts (c. 1186), leads to the W., passing the fine two-storied Norman *Treasury*, which adjoins St. Andrew's Chapel (p. 25), and the charming little *Water Tower*, often called the *Baptistery* (12th cent.; Perp. upper story). A covered passage, known as the *Dark Entry*, leads N. from the W. end of the cloister to the Prior's Gateway and the Green Court. To the E. of this stands the *Deanery*.

Adjoining the oldest of the monastery gates on the W. side of the Green Court is the KING'S SCHOOL (Pl. B 3; partly rebuilt in 1865), a monastic foundation of the 7th cent., refounded by Henry VIII. Marlowe, Thurlow, Harvey, and Robert Boyle were pupils here. The exterior **Norman Staircase* (by Wibert, 1151–67) leading to the hall is unique and still supremely beautiful, despite the misfitting roof. Through the arches beneath the hall we enter the *Mint Yard*, the former Almonry. We quit the precincts by the North Gate and enter Palace Street (Pl. B 3), named from the Archbishop's Palace destroyed in the primacy of Laud and replaced by the present modest palace in 1901.

***St. Augustine's College** (Pl. C 4), a missionary college founded in 1844, incorporates some remains of St. Augustine's monastery (open 2-5 in term, 11-1 & 2-5 in vacation; adm. 6*d*.). The main *Entrance Gateway* (1300; restored) is at the N. end of Monastery St. (Pl. C 4).

Down to the time of Becket this monastery ranked as the second Benedictine house in Europe; and King Ethelbert, Queen Bertha, St. Augustine, and his first nine successors were all buried within its sacred precincts. On the S. side of the quadrangle are the remains of the Norman *Abbey-Church*, and excavations have brought to light the foundations of its Saxon predecessor, with the first tombs of SS. Lawrence, Mellitus, and Justus, the immediate successors of St. Augustine. To the E. of the abbey church are the ruins of *St. Pancras*, built of Roman brick and tiles on the site of a

Saxon 'idol house' granted to St. Augustine by Ethelbert. After the Dissolution the great monastery became a palace and was visited by Elizabeth, Charles I, and Charles II.

***St. Martin's Church** (Pl. C 5, 6), ½ m. E., was already in use for Christian services before the coming of St. Augustine (adm. 6*d.*; keys at 33 St. Martin's Hill).

St. Martin's Hill was occupied by Roman villas in the 4th cent., and a portion of one of these, or of a temple, is part of the church. The little church consists of nave (plastered in the Roman fashion), chancel (early Saxon), tower (14th cent.), and modern vestry chamber. The windows are modern. Within, the 13th cent. chancel arch and subsequent restorations obscure the antiquity of what is one of the earliest extant churches in Europe. The simple Norman piscina at the S.E. corner of the nave and the tub-shaped *Font, partly of Saxon origin, in which Ethelbert is said to have been baptized, are noteworthy.

The railway from Canterbury West to *Folkestone* (20 m. in 50 min.) passes (5½ m.) *Bishopsbourne*, the church of which contains the tomb of Richard Hooker (1554–1600), its rector from 1595. 'Oswalds' here was the home of Joseph Conrad (1857–1924) from 1919.—The branch from Canterbury West to (6 m.) *Whitstable* (p. 20) penetrates the oldest railway tunnel in England (1830).

5. FROM LONDON TO HASTINGS

62¼ m. S.R. from *Charing Cross* or *Cannon St.* in 1½–2½ hrs. (13/1, 7/10); to *Tunbridge Wells*, 34¼ m. in 1–1½ hr. (7/3, 4/4).—Also to *Hastings* (76 m. in 2–3 hrs.; 15/9, 9/5) from *Victoria* or *London Bridge* via Lewes and Polegate (Rte. 8).—MOTOR COACH daily from Lupus St. (S.W.1) to *Hastings* (3¼ hrs.; 5/) and *Bexhill* (5/6); four times daily to *Tunbridge Wells* (2 hrs.; 4/).

ROAD (A 2, A 20, and A 21), 62 m. We leave London by the Old Kent Road (A 2; Pl. B 56–G 66) and run via (5 m.) *Lewisham High Road* (A 20), *High Street* (r.; A 21) and (5 m.) *Bromley*.—4 m. *Farnborough* (by-pass; p. 10).—6 m. *Knockholt* (p. 10). [Or by Sidcup By-pass (A 20), turning r. (S.) at *Foots Cray* into A 224 (Orpington By-pass), and joining A 21 at Knockholt.]—4 m. *Sevenoaks* (p. 10).—6 m. **Tonbridge** (p. 10).—5 m. *Pembury* (p. 29) [Bayham Abbey, p. 29, r.].—5 m. *Lamberhurst* (p. 11).—5 m. *Flimwell*.—3 m. *Hurst Green* [Bodiam Castle, p. 30, l.].—2 m. *Robertsbridge* (p. 30).—5 m. *Battle* (p. 30).—7 m. **Hastings** (p. 30).—Or by A 26 from Tonbridge to (6 m.) **Tunbridge Wells** (see below).—2 m. *Frant*—4 m. *Wadhurst*.—3½ m. *Ticehurst* (p. 30).—3½ m. *Hurst Green*, and thence as above (63 m. in all).

Beyond Tunbridge Wells this railway route passes from Kent into **Sussex**, the N. part of which is occupied by the well-wooded *Weald*, which extends far into Kent. Sussex oak was long held the best timber for shipbuilding, and for five centuries the forests yielded fuel for an important iron forging and smelting industry, until early in the 19th cent. the use of pit-coal transferred the industry elsewhere. The Weald was once occupied by the immense forest of *Andredsweald*, of which the main relic is *Ashdown Forest* (p. 29). Farther S. Sussex is traversed from W. to E. by the *South Downs*, "blunt, bow-headed, whale-backed downs" where the sheep that yield the famous South Down mutton crop the turf that "cloaks the white cliff edge."

From London to (29½ m.) *Tonbridge*, see Rte. 2.—33 m. *Southborough* (Hand & Sceptre, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6).

34¼ m. **TUNBRIDGE WELLS** (c. 400 ft.), an old-established inland health-resort (35,568 inhab.), lies in a picturesque hilly and moorland district where Kent and Sussex meet.

Railway Stations (¾ m. apart). *Central*, Mt. Pleasant Rd.; *West* (Rfmts.), Eridge Road, near the Pantiles.

Hotels. CALVERLEY, Mt. Pleasant, near Central Sta., with grounds, R. 8/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 18/–21/; SPA, Bishop's Down, facing the Common, with baths and grounds, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 15/–21/; EARL'S COURT, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 7/, unlicensed; WELLINGTON, T.H., R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 17/6–18/6; Royal Mount Ephraim R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 16/6, smaller, these three on Mt. Ephraim, overlooking the Common; Castle R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/6, family and commercial; Harewood, L. 3/, D. 4/6, private, these two facing the common; Carlton, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6, near the West Sta.; Molyneux Park, and many other private hotels; Camden, at Pembury (see below), R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 13/.

Post Office, Vale Rd., near the Central Station.

Cabs. 2/ per mile for 1–3 pers., each ½ m. more 6*d.*, each extra passenger 6*d.*—Motor-Buses to *Tonbridge, Penshurst, Mayfield, Crowborough, Sevenoaks, Ightham, Uckfield*, etc.

Season, July–September.

Tunbridge Ware is a kind of wood-mosaic.

The mild chalybeate waters were first brought into notice in 1606, and after the Restoration they enjoyed a great vogue, of which reflections may be found in the pages of Macaulay, Thackeray, Meredith, and others. Tunbridge Wells long had the reputation of being pre-eminently the watering-place of the serious-minded.

The chief rendezvous is the **Pantiles** or *Parade*, a short promenade (1638) named from the original nature of its paving and still quaint, though somewhat modernized. Opposite the entrance is the church of *King Charles the Martyr*, erected in 1684 and afterwards enlarged; at the S.W. end is the *Pump Room*, and at the Springs at the other end mineral water is dispensed. To the W. and N., behind the Pantiles, stretches the *Common* (170 acres), with its gorse and bracken.

Short walks may be taken to *Rusthall Common*, 1 m. N.W., with the fantastic *Toad Rock*; to the *High Rocks* (adm. 6*d.*; bus 3*d.*), 1½ m. S.W.; to *Groombridge Place*, a moated house, 3½ m. S.W.; to *Eridge Castle* (Marquess of Abergavenny), and *Eridge Green* (with the romantic *Eridge Rocks*, open on Fri. in summer), 2½ and 3 m. S.; to the old church at *Pembury*, 3 m. N.E. (bus 4*d.*); or to the church at *Speldhurst* (George & Dragon, pens. 12/6), 2½ m. N.W., with ten windows by Burne-Jones (bus 5*d.*).—*Bayham Abbey*, 5½ m. S.E., is a picturesque 13th cent. ruin (Wed. and Sat. in summer; 6*d.*).—*Penshurst Place* (p. 34) lies 6 m. N.W.

From Tunbridge Wells a line runs via (3 m.) *Groombridge* and (10¼ m.) *Forest Row* (Ashdown Forest, R. 7/, D. 5/; Brambletye, R. 5/6), in *Ashdown Forest*, a beautiful region of moorland and woods, to (13½ m.) **East Grinstead** (*Rfmts.*; *Dorset Arms*, R. 6/, D. 6/; *Crown*, R. 6/6, D. 6/6; *Felbridge*, R. 7/, D. 6/, pens. 15/), a pleasant town (7319 inhab.) with a wide High St. containing timber-built houses.

From East Grinstead a line runs S. to (6¼ m.) *Horsted Keynes* (Rfmts.); where it forks. The right fork runs S.W to (11 m.) *Hayward's Heath* (p. 35), the left fork S.E. to (20 m.) *Lewes* (p. 39), via (11 m.) *Sheffield Park*, named from the mansion of Edward Gibbon's friend, the first Earl of Sheffield. Gibbon (1737–94) is buried in the fine church of *Fletching*, 2 m. E.—From East Grinstead a branch runs to (10 m.) *Oxted* (p. 33) via *Dormans* (*Hotel).

From Tunbridge Wells to Eastbourne, 30 m. S.R. in 1½ hr. (6/3, 3/9). 3 m. *Groombridge*. –5 m. *Eridge* (comp. above).—11 m. **Mayfield** (*Middle House*, in an interesting timbered house of 1576, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 13/6–15/; *George*). The **Old Palace* of the Abps. of Canterbury, now a convent-school (shown by permit from the Rev. Mother), dates from the 14th century. It was a favourite archiepiscopal residence from the time of St. Dunstan (d. 988), of whom some relics are shown. In the pavement of *St. Dunstan's Church* (13–15th cent.) are some *Iron Slabs from local foundries. At the foot of the village street is the Jacobean 'Lower House.'—15 m. *Heathfield*. Lord Heathfield (d. 1790), defender of Gibraltar, is buried in the church. A pillar in the neighbouring hamlet of *Cade Street* marks the spot where Jack Cade was mortally wounded by Iden, Sheriff of Kent, in 1450.—22½ m. *Hailsham*, for Hurstmonceux (p. 32), 4 m. E.—25½ m. *Polegate* (p. 39).—30 m. *Eastbourne* (p. 40).

From Tunbridge Wells via Lewes to Brighton, 32 m. S.R. in 1–1½ hr. (6/10, 4/1).—8½ m. *Crowborough* (Beacon, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. 18/; Crest, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 12/6–17/), a breezy summer and golfing resort.—13½ m. *Buxted*.—About 2 m. N.W. of (15½ m.) *Uckfield* (*Maiden's Head, R. 4/, D. 6/), is *Pilt Down*, where the 'Piltdown Skull' (possibly 150,000 years old) was discovered in 1912.—24 m. *Lewes* (p. 39); thence to (32 m.) *Brighton*, see p. 32.

From Tunbridge Wells to *East Croydon* (London), see p. 33.

Beyond Tunbridge Wells we pass several small stations in the Weald of Sussex.—45 m. *Ticehurst Road*, for *Burwash*, home of Rudyard Kipling.—47½ m. *Etchingham*, with an interesting church.—49½ m. *Robertsbridge* (George).

From Robertsbridge to Headcorn, 24 m., light railway in 1½–2 hrs. (change at Tenterden).—At (4 m.) *Bodiam* (Castle, T.H., R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/6) is ***Bodiam Castle** (N.T.; adm. 1/, 10–4.30 or 6.30 on week-days). This fine fortress, built in 1386, dismantled in the Civil War, and now a mere shell, is still surrounded by a wide moat filled with water.—7 m. *Northiam*. Dean Swift's cradle is preserved in the E.E. church of *Brede*, 3½ m. S.—15 m. *Tenterden* (White Lion, L. 2/6, D. 4/6) has a church connected in tradition with the Goodwin Sands (p. 21). *Small Hythe Place*, 2½ m. S., the last home of Ellen Terry (1848–1928), is to be preserved as a memorial of her.—24 m. *Headcorn* (p. 11).

55½ m. **Battle** (*George*, 5/6, D. 4/6; *Star*, D., R. & B. 10/6), a small country-town (2891 inhab.), takes its name from the Battle of Hastings (1066), otherwise called the Battle of Senlac from the hill of that name to the S.E. of the town. The incumbent of the Church enjoys the title 'Dean of Battle.' ***Battle Abbey** (now a school) is approached through the gatehouse that forms a picturesque ending to the main street. In the ground in front of the gatehouse is an ancient iron ring, said to have been used in bull-baiting.

Battle Abbey was founded by William the Conqueror in fulfilment of a vow made before the fateful battle; it occupies the spot where Harold erected his royal standard and afterwards fell. The first abbot was appointed in 1076. At the Dissolution (1538) the Abbey was given by Henry VIII to Sir Anthony Browne, Master of the Horse, who added the S. wing and banqueting hall. The ruins are shown on Tues. & Wed., 10–6 (adm. 1/; other week-days 10–5 & Sat. 10–1, also Sat. aft. in vacation, 2/6).

The imposing late-Dec. **Gatehouse* (1339), the E. end of which served as the almonry, is an ideal specimen of its class. To the left of the grassy court inside are the inhabited parts of the Abbey. Beyond the library is the *Terrace* (300 ft.; view of the battlefield), where two watch-turrets are all that remains of Sir Anthony Browne's *Banqueting Hall*. One arcade of the *Cloisters* (Perp. tracery) is incorporated in the garden front of the house. More to the E. are the ruins of the E.E. *Refectory* (or *Dormitory*?). This is built on a slope above a vaulted crypt. The remains of the large *Abbey Church* are scanty; its area is now occupied by the garden (fine yew hedge). The high-altar was erected on the actual spot where Harold's body was found.—The famous 'Roll of Battle Abbey' (prob. 14th cent.; burned at Cowdray in 1793) seems to have been a list of Norman families who came over with the Conqueror and later.

57½ m. *Crowhurst*, for *Bexhill* (4½ m.; p. 32).—60½ m. *West St. Leonards*.—61½ m. *St. Leonards* (*Warrior Square*).

62¼ m. **HASTINGS** and the contiguous **St. Leonards** (on the W.), well found and comfortable sea-bathing resorts with a genial winter climate form practically a single town (66,496 inhab.), with a sea front of c. 3 miles. Hastings is one of the Cinque Ports (p. 14), though its harbour has almost disappeared before the encroaching sea. The Battle of Hastings (1066) was fought c. 7 m. N.W. (p. 30).

Railway Stations. *Hastings Central* (Rfmts.), at the end of Havelock Road; *St. Leonards, Warrior Square*, at the end of King's Road; *West St. Leonards* and *West Marina*, at the W. end of the double town.

Hotels. At Hastings: *Queen's, Harold Place, R. & B. from 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; Albany, Robertson Terrace, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 4½ gs.; Castle, Wellington Sq.; Yelton, Glenroyde, Chatsworth, and other private hotels.—At St. Leonards: Royal Victoria, opposite the pier, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 4½ gs.; *Alexandra R. 5/, L. 3/6, 4/, D. 5/, pens. from 10/6; *Eversfield, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Drayton House, Eversfield Place, close to the sea (pens. 10/6); Edinburgh, Warrior House, Robertson, Adelphi, and many other private hotels in Warrior Sq. or on the sea-front (10/6–12/ per day).—*Boarding Houses* and *Private Lodgings* abundant.

Restaurants. At the *Queen's*, *Alexandra*, and other hotels; *Grand*, opposite Hastings Pier.

Post Offices in Queen's Road, Hastings, and in King's Road, St. Leonards.

Tramways. From the Albert Memorial to (5½ m.) *Bexhill* and (8 m.) *Cooden* along the sea front.—Electric Buses to *St. Helen's*, *Hollington*, and on the *Circular Route*, with good views (9 m. in 1 hr.).—Motor-Buses to *Battle*, *Eastbourne*, *Maidstone*, *Rye*, *Tenterden*, *Hawkhurst* via Bodiam, etc.—Excursion Steamers ply along the coast and to *Boulogne*.,

A little W. of the *Albert Memorial* (clock-tower), the chief tramway centre, is the *Brassey Institute*, with a museum (free). From the fine Esplanade (3 m. long) project two piers; the *Promenade Pier* (900 ft. long; adm. 2*d.*) at Hastings and (farther W.) *St. Leonards* or *Palace Pier* (950 ft.; adm. 2*d.*).

The E. end of Hastings, the old fishing-port, between the W. Hill and the E. Hill, is more interesting. On the *West Hill* (lift from George St.; 3*d.*) are the scanty ruins of the Norman and E.E. *Castle* (view; adm. 9-dusk; 3*d.*), possibly founded by William the Conqueror.

At *St. Clement's Church* (Perp.), in High St., D. G. Rossetti was married in 1860. The Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary Star of the Sea*, at the other end of High St., was built mainly by the poet Coventry Patmore. To the E. of it is *All Saints*, another Perp. church, at which Titus Oates (baptized here in 1660) was for a short time curate under his father (rector 1660–90).

The most attractive short walk from Hastings is that from the East Hill (lift from Rock a Nore Road, 3*d.*) along the cliffs to (½ m.) *Ecclesbourne Glen* and (1½ m.) **Fairlight Glen*, where the cliffs are 400 ft. high.—Visits are easily paid from Hastings to *Bodiam Castle* (p. 30), *Battle* (p. 30), *Hurstmonceux* (p. 32) and *Pevensey* (p. 32), *Winchelsea* and *Rye* (see below and p. 32), etc.

From Hastings Central to Winchelsea, Rye, and Ashford, 26 m., S.R. in 1 hr. (5/7, 3,4). The motor-bus from Hastings (White Rock) to Winchelsea and Rye passes (7½ m.) *Icklesham*, with its fine Norman *Church.

9 m. **Winchelsea** (*New Inn*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), one of the two 'Ancient Towns' added to the Cinque Ports (p. 14), lies on a knoll rising over the marshes and the river *Brede*, fully a mile from the station. The original

town was destroyed by the encroachments of the sea, and this 'new' Winchelsea was laid out in 'squares' by Edward I at the close of the 13th century. It is the opening scene of Thackeray's unfinished 'Denis Duval.' The **Church*, the most important Dec. building in Sussex (begun 1288), contains beautiful sedilia and some very fine tombs of the Alards, 'England's first admirals' (14th cent.). Part of the window-tracery is of the so-called 'Kentish' pattern. The old *Court Hall*, opposite, is to become a local museum. The grounds of *The Grey Friars*, S.E. of the church, contain the ruined chapel of a Franciscan monastery (early 14th cent.; open on Mon., 10–5, adm. 6*d*.). *Pipe Well* or *Land Gate*, *Strand Gate*, and *New Gate* are relics of the town-wall; the last now stands in the open fields.

11 m. **Rye** (**Old Flushing Inn & Fresco Club*, R. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; **Old Hope Anchor*, **Mermaid*, two private hotels in old houses, R. 7/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 16/6; *George*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Cinque Ports*, R. 4/6, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6), the quaint and picturesque companion 'Ancient Town' of Winchelsea, stands also on an isolated hill once on the coast. It is frequented by many golfing and other visitors in summer. It was twice burned down by the French (1377 and 1448), and many of its inhabitants still bear the names of the Huguenot fugitives it gave harbour to. John Fletcher (1579–1625), the dramatist, was born here, and Henry James (1843-1916) had a house in West St. from 1898 to 1916. On the London road, ¼ m. from the station, is the *Land Gate*, the last of three in the wall erected by Edward III. On the top of the hill is the turreted *Ypres Tower* (locally pronounced 'Wipers,' a form made familiar through our soldiers in Flanders), said to have been erected in the 12th cent. by William of Ypres, Earl of Kent. A little N.W. is the large church of *St. Mary*, a Norman and E.E. structure with Dec. and Perp. windows and good flying buttresses. The pendulum of the great clock swings inside the church. In the High St. is *Pocock's School* (1636), where Thackeray's 'Denis Duval' was a pupil. In the romantic Mermaid St., near the W. end of High St., is the *Mermaid Inn* (see above), dating from the 16th century. The famous golf-links are at (1½ m.) *Rye Harbour* or *Camber* (Royal William, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), at the mouth of the *Rother*, reached by tramway. Motor-buses run from Rye to *Northiam* (11*d*.).

Beyond Rye the railway crosses the fertile pastures of *Romney Marsh*. 18 m. *Appledore*.—We cross the Royal Military Canal.—26 m. *Ashford* (p. 11).

From Appledore a line runs S. to (6½ m.) *Lydd*, with the 'cathedral of Romney Marsh' (E.E. and Dec.). Lydd, in its turn, is the junction of short lines to (4 m.) *Dungeness* and to (3½ m.) **New Romney** (*New Inn*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/), one of the original Cinque Ports (p. 14), with a good church (Norman and E.E.). Adjacent is *Littlestone-on-Sea* (Pope's, R. 6/6, pens. 17/6). New Romney is on the miniature railway (13 m. long) that runs between Dungeness and Hythe (p. 12).

From Hastings to Brighton, 35 m., S.R. in 1¼–1¾ hr. (7/3, 4/4). This line at first follows the coast, passing many martello towers.—4¾ m. **Bexhill-on-Sea** (*Rfmts.*; *Sackville*, R. 8/, L. 4/6, D. 6/; *Metropole*, R. 6/; *Riposo*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Granville*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/: *Normanhurst*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; many private hotels), a seaside resort with two golf-courses. The church of *St. Peter* at Old Bexhill dates back to 1070 and has a stained-glass window of the 13th century.—11 m. *Pevensey & Westham* (Bay. R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Royal Oak, pens. 9/), on Pevensey Bay, the landing-place of William the Conqueror in 1066. ***Pevensey Castle** (open free on week-days), a late-Norman structure of the 12th cent., stands in the S.E. angle of an enclosure of about ten acres, surrounded by a Roman wall, strengthened by round towers and still at places 20 ft. high. This has been identified with the Roman *Anderida*, one of the great fortresses of the 'Saxon Shore,' which was taken in 491 by the Saxons, who "slew all that dwelt therein, nor was there one Briton left." The *Mint House* (now a shop) at Pevensey is said to be nearly 600 years old (interior altered in the 16th cent.). A little over 4 m. N. of Pevensey stands ***Hurstmonceux Castle** (shown from April to Oct. on Wed. & Thurs., 12.30–5.30; adm. 1/), an extraordinarily interesting fortified mansion of 1440, restored and enlarged. The castle, upwards of 200 ft. square, is of red brick; its most beautiful single feature is the main (S.) gatehouse.—14½ m. *Polegate* and thence to (26 m.) *Lewes*, see p. 39.—30½ m. *Falmer*.—33¼ m. *London Road*.—35 m. *Brighton* (*Central*; p. 36).

6. FROM LONDON TO BRIGHTON AND TO WORTHING

To *Brighton*, 50½ m., S.R. from *Victoria* or *London Bridge* in 1–2¼ hrs. (10/8, 6/5); to *Worthing*, 59½ m. (61 m. via Brighton) in 1½–2 hrs. (12/6, 7/6). First and third-class Pullman cars on most expresses, including the 'Southern Belle.'—For the first 30 m. this line is in *Surrey* (see below), thereafter in *Sussex* (p. 28). Motor Coach from Lupus St. (S.W. 1) to *Brighton*, 6 times daily in 2½ hrs. (4/6); to *Worthing*, 4 times daily in c. 3 hrs. (5/6).

Road to Brighton (A 3, A 24, A 217 and A 23), 52 m. We leave London by the Clapham Road (A 3; Pl. G 42, 43), taking A 24 at *Clapham Common*, and A 217 (l.) at *Tooting*.—8 m. *Mitcham* (p. 44).—3 m. *Sutton* (by-pass).—4 m. *Burgh Heath*.—6 m. **Reigate** (p. 34).—About 4 m. farther we join A 23.—9 m. *Crawley*.—4 m. *Handcross*.—4½ m. *Bolney*.—7 m. *Pyecombe*.—6½ m. **Brighton** (p. 36).—Or via the **Brixton** Road (A 22), *Croydon By-Pass*, *Purley*, and thence A 23 via (20 m.) *Redhill* (p. 34) and as above.

Road to Worthing (A 24 from Epsom), 57 m. To (11 m.) *Sutton By-Pass*, see above.—4 m. **Epsom** (p. 44).—4 m. *Leatherhead* (p. 44).—5 m. **Dorking** (p. 44).—13 m. *Horsham* (p. 45).—12 m. *Washington*.—8 m. **Worthing** (p. 35).

Surrey, one of the smaller counties of England, well-wooded and verdant, presents considerable variety of scenery. As one of the 'Home Counties' (Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertford) its N. portions are occupied by S. London and its suburbs, with villas and modern country-houses ever pushing forward the invasion. But farther S., e.g., about Leith Hill, Box Hill, Hindhead, etc., are charming tracts of wild and romantic scenery, not surpassed in many parts of England. The *North Downs*, with the Pilgrims' Way (p. 15), traverse the county from E. to W.

From London to (10¼ m.) *East Croydon*, the chief of several stations serving *Croydon*, a county borough (190,877 inhab.), now virtually absorbed in Greater London, see the *Blue Guide to London.*

From East Croydon (through trains from London) a line runs to (27¼ m.) *Tunbridge Wells* (p. 28) via (10 m.) *Oxted* (George, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/6) and (17¼ m.) *Hever* (Henry VIII Inn, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), on the *Eden*. In Hever church is the tomb of Sir Thomas Boleyn (d. 1539), father of Anne, and in the valley, 1 m. E. of the station, is *Hever Castle* (Viscount Astor; adm. by special permission only), the castellated mansion of the Boleyn family (15th cent.), interesting for its associations with Anne Boleyn (perhaps born here) and Henry VIII, who afterwards granted it to Anne of Cleves.

11½ m. *South Croydon.* To the left, at *Purley Bury*, lived John Horne Tooke's benefactor William Tooke, whose name he adopted and whose home he immortalized in the 'Diversions of Purley' (1786).—13½ m. *Purley* (Rfmts.; Foxley Hall, pens. 13/6), junction for (r.; 8 m.) *Tattenham Corner* (on *Epsom Downs*) and (l.; 4½ m.) *Caterham*, with barracks.—14½ m. *Coulsdon South* (Ashdown Park, pens. 10/6).

The church of *Chaldon*, high up on the downs (2½ m. S.E.), contains a large and remarkable tempera painting of the 'Ladder of Human Salvation' ascribed to c. 1200 (key at the rectory).

The line passes through *Merstham Tunnel* (1820 yds.) below the *North Downs*, which separate the London basin from the wealds of Kent and Sussex.—18¾ m. *Merstham* (Feathers).

To the right of the line lies (1½ m.) Gatton, a village formerly notorious as a 'rotten borough,' returning two members of parliament with a constituency represented in 1542 by Sir Roger Copley, the only burgess, and apparently never having as many as a dozen voters. **Gatton Park* is finely wooded and is traversed by the ancient 'Pilgrims' Way' (p. 15). The mansion (frescoes by Joseph Severn) is usually shown on application at the estate office. *Gatton Church*, adjoining, is elaborately embellished with exquisite wood-carvings from Belgium and Nuremberg, stained glass from Aerschot, and other Continental details. Opposite the house is the quaint and tiny old *Town Hall*.

21 m. **Redhill** (*Rfmts.*; *Laker's*, R. 5/6, D. 4/6; *Warwick*, R. or D. 4/), a railway junction, is an eastern extension of Reigate.

From Redhill to Tonbridge, 19½ m., S.R., in ½–¾ hr. (4/2, 2/6).—2 m. *Nutfield* (Crown).—*Bletchingley* (White Hart), 1½ m. N.E., has an interesting church (12–15th cent.).—5½ m. *Godstone*, 2½ m. N. has a quaint old inn (Clayton Arms, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/) and associations with Cobbett.—10½ m. *Edenbridge* (Crown, R. 3/6, Albion, R. 4/).—15½ m. *Penshurst*. The village (Leicester Arms, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/), lies 2 m. S. of the station. ***Penshurst Place** (Lord de L'Isle & Dudley) is open to visitors on Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Fri., from 2 to 6 (adm. 1/; tickets at the Post Office). The house is of various dates, but the characteristic feature is the fine hall of c. 1340–50, 64 ft. in length, with its open timber roof, 'Kentish' tracery, and central hearth. For two hundred years Penshurst was in the possession of the Sidneys; Sir Philip Sidney was born here in 1554. An avenue in the beautiful park is named 'Sacharissa's Walk' from Lady Dorothy Sidney, the 'Sacharissa' of Waller.—19½ m. *Tonbridge*, see p. 11.

From Redhill to Reading, S.R., 46¼ m. in 1¼-2 hrs. (9,9, 5/10), through a district rich in natural beauty and in literary and historical associations.—2 m. **Reigate** (*White Hart*, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Brokes*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6, *Fonthill*, R. 6/, D. 4/6, both private) is an attractive residential town (28,915 inhab. incl. Redhill). In the mound (N. of High St.) bearing the remains of *Reigate Castle* (slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1648) are some curious vaults or caverns, whose popular association with the Magna Charta barons is quite apocryphal. Lord Howard of Effingham (1536–1624), conqueror of the Spanish Armada (1588), is buried in the chancel of the church of *St. Mary Magdalen*, the nave-pillars of which date back to c. 1200. In 1922 a 13th cent. crypt was brought to light between West St. and Slipshoe Lane. *Reigate Priory* (Earl Beatty), S. of the town, was once the seat of Lord Howard of Effingham.—*Reigate Hill* (700 ft.) and *Colley Hill* (763 ft.), 1½ m. N. and N.W. of the town (both N.T.), command an extensive *View of the Weald.—*Leigh Church* (pron. 'Lye'; brasses) lies 3½ m. S.W. *Charlwood Church* (13–15th cent. wall paintings), 6½ m. S. Beyond Reigate we skirt the *North Downs*.—From (4½ m.) *Betchworth* a pleasant walk leads to (3 m.) Dorking through *Betchworth Park*, with its celebrated avenue of limes and other noble trees.—7¼ m. *Deepdene*, for the Deepdene and Box Hill (p. 44).—8 m. **Dorking** (Town Station) see p. 44.—12¾ m. *Gomshall* (Black Horse, R. 5/, L. 3/) is the station for *Shere* (1 m.; p. 44), *Wotton* (2¼ m.), and *Abinger* (2½ m.).—16¾ m. *Chilworth & Albury*. About 1 m. N. rises *St. Martha's Hill* (720 ft.), with the lonely Chapel of St. Martha (key at Albury Rectory; *View), supposed to mark one of the halting-places of pilgrims on their way to Canterbury.

Near *Albury* (Drummond Arms), in *Albury Park*, is a large Catholic Apostolic Church (or 'Cathedral'), an edifice in a Perp. style, erected in 1840. The old church, with its early-Norman tower is now a mortuary chapel. Martin F. Tupper (1810–89), author of 'Proverbial Philosophy,' whose 'Stephen Langton' is the local historical romance, is buried in the churchyard.—20½ m. **Guildford**, see p. 41.—Our train runs W., skirting the N. base of the Hog's Back (p. 42). Beyond (26½ m.) *Ash*, junction for line to (3 m.) *Aldershot* (p. 57), we enter *Hampshire*.—28¾ m. *North Camp* (for **Aldershot**, p. 57).—Beyond (33 m.) *Blackwater* (White Hart), we enter *Berkshire*.—34½ m. *Sandhurst Hall* for *Sandhurst Royal Military College* (1799), for infantry and cavalry officers. The *Memorial Chapel* (1922) commemorates 4000 former cadets who fell in the War.—35¾ m. *Crowthorne* (Waterloo, R. 3/6, D. 5/) serves Wellington College, a public school established in 1853, primarily for the sons of deceased officers. In the vicinity is *Broadmoor Asylum*, for criminal lunatics.—39½ m. *Wokingham* (Olde Rose, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), with the picturesque Lucas Almshouses (1665).—46¼ m. **Reading**, see p. 200.

Beyond (25½ m.) *Horley* (Chequers, R. & B. 8/6), we pass (r.) the racecourse of *Gatwick*.—29 m. *Three Bridges* (Rfmts.), the first station in Sussex, is the junction for *Horsham* (8½ m. W.) and for *East Grinstead* (6½ m. E.).

The small *Church of *Worth*, 1½ m. S.E., is of high interest for its perfect Saxon ground-plan and its Saxon work (prob. 11th cent.).

We traverse part of *Tilgate Forest* and thread a tunnel (¾ m. long). The South Downs appear on our right front.—About 4 m. S.W of (34 m.) *Balcombe* is *Slaugham*, with the ruins of a Jacobean mansion.—38 m. *Hayward's Heath* (*Birch, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/), a pleasant residential town.

About 2 m. W. (bus 3*d*.) lies *Cuckfield* (King's Head, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), on the Southern Forest Ridge (fine view). *Cuckfield Place* is a fine Elizabethan mansion described in Harrison Ainsworth's 'Rookwood,' though the 'Rookwood' of the tale is located in Yorkshire.

40½ m. *Wivelsfield.*—43½ m. *Hassocks* (Rfmts.; Clayton Park, pens. 10/6). To the left (E.) rises *Ditchling Beacon* (813 ft.; *View), crowned with a British entrenchment.

Oldland Mill at *Keymer*, 1 m. E. of Hassocks, contains a museum of farm-tools (adm. 6*d*. for 2 pers.; key at the adjoining house or at Ditchling).

49½ m *Preston Park* (for Hove and Worthing).—50½ m. **Brighton** (Central), see Rte. 7.

From Preston Park the Worthing line tunnels beneath Brighton and emerges at (50½ m.) *Hove.*—55 m. **Shoreham-by-Sea** (*Royal George*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6; *Bridge*, R. & B. 6/, L. 4/), on the Adur, whence Charles VI escaped to Fécamp in 1651, has two fine Norman *Churches: *St. Mary de Haura* (i.e., 'of the harbour') and *St. Nicholas* (1 m. up the Adur). In High St. is *The Marlipins*, a small 12th cent. house with a little museum (week-days 11–12.30, 3–4.30). Railway to *Horsham*, see p. 45.—We cross the Adur and see on the right the conspicuous modern chapel of *Lancing College* (380 boys) —57¼ m. *Lancing* (Sussex Pad, T.H., R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6).

59½ m. **Worthing** (*Rfmts.*; *Burlington*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/6; *Warne's*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 18/; *Marine*, R. 7/, D. 4/6; *Stanhoe*, R. 6/, D. 5/; *Steyne*, R. & B. 10/6, D. 5/6, pens. 12/6; *Clear View*, *Beach*, *Marlborough*, *Percival's*, and many other private hotels, pens. 12/6–16/6) is a popular watering-place (35,224 inhab.). There are good swimming-baths, but the beach is shingly. In Chapel Rd. are the *Post Office*, the *Town Hall*, and the *Museum* (10–1, 2–5) with a good collection of Roman remains.

In the churchyard of *Broadwater* (Trans. Norman church), 1 m. N, lie Richard Jefferies (p. 38) and W. H. Hudson (1841–1922), the naturalists.—The Norman *Church of **Sompting,** 2 m. N.E., has a Saxon tower with the single example in England of a Rhenish 'helm' or gabled roof. From this and other features the church has been described as "the greatest architectural curiosity in the county."—*West Tarring*, 1¼ m. N.W., has an E.E. church with a tablet to John Selden (1584–1654), who was born at *Salvington*, ½ m. farther N., in a cottage still extant (with a Latin inscription over the door). *Cissbury Hill* (603 ft.; N.T.), 3 m. N., is crowned by the largest entrenchment on the South Downs (British). *Chanctonbury Ring* (p. 45) is 2¼ m. N. of Cissbury.

From Worthing to *Chichester* and *Portsmouth* (through trains from *Brighton*), see p. 38.

7. BRIGHTON

BRIGHTON disputes with Scarborough the title of 'queen of watering-places.' Though it is a populous coast-town (142,427 inhab.) it has no harbour, and its prosperity is due to its attractions both as a residential town and as a visitors' resort. The borough, with a sea front of 4 m., stretches inland for 3½ m. on the South Downs.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. A 4, 5; Rfmts.), at the N. end of Queen's Road, for all trains; *Kemp Town* (Pl. C 8); *Hove* (½ m. W. of Pl. A 1); *Preston Park* (¾ m. N. of Pl. A 1); *Lewes Road* (½ m. N. of Pl. A 6, 7); *London Road* (½ m. N. of Pl. A 5).

Hotels (all on or near the sea front). To the W. of West St. (Pl. C, D 4): *Metropole (Pl. D 4), R. 10/6, L. 6/6, D. 8/6, pens. 22/6; *Grand (Pl. D 4), R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 21/; Norfolk (Pl. D 2), R. 10/6, L. 6/6, D. 8/6, pens. 22/6; Bedford (Pl. D 3), R. 8/, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 22/6; *King's, R. & B. from 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; Sillwood Hall (Pl. C 3), with garden, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; Salisbury (Pl. D 3), R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; *Curzon (Pl. C 3), quiet, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 13/6–15/6; *Hockley's (Pl. D 3), private, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 15/.

At Hove (all in Kingsway unless otherwise stated): Princes, R. & B. 12/6, L. 6/6, D. 8/6; First Avenue, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6 (both beyond Pl. D 1); Alexandra (Pl. D 1), similar charges; Dudley (Pl. C, D 1), Lansdowne Place; Lawns, private, next the First Avenue.

To the E. of West St.: * Old Ship (Pl. D 5), R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6; *Royal Albion (Pl. D 6), R. 10/6, L. 5/6, D. 7/6, pens. 22/6; Queen's (Pl. D 5), R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6; Lion Mansion (Pl. D 6), pens. 15/; Harrison's (Pl. D 5), R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Belvidere Mansion (Pl. D 4), R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/, pens. 15/; Victoria (Pl. D 5), R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 12/6; Albemarle (Pl. D 6), R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Chatfield's (Pl. D 4), West St., New Ship (Pl. D 5), Ship St., both commercial, R. & B. 8/6; White Lion, T.H., commercial, Queen's Rd. (Pl. C 4), R. & B. 8/6, pens. 14/6.

In Kemp Town (Pl. D 8 and beyond): Royal Crescent (Pl. D 8), R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 17/6; Bristol, pens. 15/; Court Royal R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Downs, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6.

There are innumerable *Private Hotels* and *Boarding Houses*.

Restaurants at the chief hotels. Also, *Sweeting's Grill Rooms*, West St. (Victoria Hotel); *Chatfield's*, next door; *Booth*, 69 East St.; *Sherry's*, West St., a large establishment, with a dancing-floor; *Imperial Court*, 91 King's Rd.; *Old Steine*, facing the Aquarium; _*Regent Picture Theatre_, Queen's Rd.; *Cheeseman's* (oysters), 19 Little East St.—Tea Rooms and Confectioners: *Booth*, see above; *Clark's Bread Co.*, 132 King's Rd. & 162 North St.; *Fuller*, 14 East Street; *Pavilion Creamery*.

Post Office (Pl. C 5), Ship St.

Taxicabs. 1st class: First mile 1/4, each extra mile 1/; 2nd class: 1/ and 8*d*.

Tramways from the *Aquarium* (Pl. D 6), to the *Central Station*; to *Hollingbury Park Municipal Golf Links*; to *Dyke Road*, etc.—Volk's Electric Railway along the beach from the Aquarium to *Kemp Town* (Paston Place) and *Black Rock* (3*d*.; return 6*d*.).—Motor-Buses to *Patcham*, *Portslade*, *Rottingdean*, *Shoreham*, *Worthing*, *Lewes*, *Seaford*, *Eastbourne*, *Newhaven*, *Littlehampton*, *Bognor*, *Chichester*, *Portsmouth*, etc.—Motor Excursion Cars, see p. 38.—Excursion Steamers ply in summer to various points on the S. coast and Isle of Wight and to Boulogne, Dieppe, and Calais.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C 5), New Road; *West Pier Theatre* (Pl. D 3); *Palace Pier Theatre*, at the end of the Palace Pier (Pl. D 6); *Grand Theatre* (Pl. B 5), North Road; *Regent Picture Theatre*, Queen's Road and North St. (Pl. C 4), with '16th cent.' restaurant and roof-garden; *Winter Garden* (concerts); *Aquarium* (p. 37); *Hippodrome* (varieties), Middle St.

Boats. *Sailing Boats* 15/–20/ per hr.; *Motor Boats* 15/ per hr.; *Rowing Boats* 3/6 per hr. Boatman obligatory. Sailing parties 1/6 each passenger, rowing parties 1/.—*Lawn Tennis Courts* in Hove Recreation Ground, Preston Park, Queen's Park, Blaker Recreation Grounds, etc.—*Golf* is played on the Downs (4 courses) and at Hollingbury Park (municipal links, 2/6 per day).—*Sussex County Cricket Ground* (W. of Pl. B 1), to Hove.—*Brighton Races* on White Hawk Down (June and Aug.).

History. Brighton is mentioned in Domesday Book under the name of *Brighthelmston* or *Brithelmeston*, after a more or less mythical Bishop of Selsey. Charles II spent a night here before his escape to France in 1651 (comp. p. 35). The foundation of its modern prosperity was laid in the middle of the 18th cent. by Dr. Richard Russell of Lewes, who strongly recommended its bracing air and sea-bathing. Miss Burney, Mrs. Thrale, and Dr. Johnson were among the early visitors (1770); and a decisive cachet of fashion was added when George IV, then Prince of Wales, came to live here in 1784 and built the Pavilion. Since then its growth has been very rapid. It is still 'fashionable,' though not exclusively so; and its modern catholicity in summer is well summarized in its sobriquet of 'London by the Sea.' Herbert Spencer died at 5 Percival Terrace (½ m. E. of Pl. D 8) in 1903 and tablets commemorate Harrison Ainsworth, Rowland Hill, and Aubrey Beardsley.—Macaulay, Horace Smith, Thackeray, Dickens, William Black, Conan Doyle, and many others have given Brighton a place in their pages.—Mrs. Pipchin's infantine boarding-house was in a steep by-street, but Dr. Blimber's was a mighty fine house fronting the sea.

From the *Central Station* (Pl. A 4, 5) we descend due S. via *Queen's Road* (Pl. B, C 4) and its continuation *West Street* (Pl. C, D 4), to (½ m.) the sea front. *King's Road* (Pl. D 3–5) forms the W. part of the broad ESPLANADE with the chief hotels and shops, and runs W. to (½ m.) **Hove**, an independent borough.—The *West Pier* (Pl. D 3; adm. 2*d*.) is 1100 ft. long.

Near the E. end of King's Road is the *Palace Pier* (Pl. D 6; adm. 2*d*.), 1710 ft. long. At its shoreward end is the **Aquarium** (Pl. D 6), rebuilt in 1929, a large building sunk below the roadway and surmounted by balustraded terraces, with a bandstand and café. Within are tanks with a collection of fish, a concert hall, club rooms, and baths.

From this point along the cliff to (1 m.) *Kemp Town* stretches the MARINE PARADE (Pl. D 7, 8), the E. limb of the Brighton Esplanade. On the level of the beach is the wide and well-sheltered *Madeira Drive*.

The open garden-space, with a good War Memorial Colonnade (1922), near the Palace Pier, is the *Old Steine* (pron. 'Steen'; Pl. C, D 6), believed to take its name from the stone on which the fishermen used to dry their nets. The Y.M.C.A. building on the W. side of the Steine was the residence of Mrs. Fitzherbert (d. 1837), wife of George IV.

To the N.W. of this (usual entrance in Castle Sq.) is the ROYAL PAVILION (Pl. C 5, 6), a large building in an extraordinary Oriental style by *Nash*, erected for George IV (when Prince of Wales). Queen Victoria, however, preferring Osborne (p. 67), the building was sold to the town of Brighton, and is now used for meetings, concerts, balls, etc. The interior (adm. 6*d*.) retains many of its original decorations. During the War it was used as a hospital for wounded Indian soldiers.

The former royal stables, to the N., covered with a dome (80 ft. in diameter), are now the *Dome Assembly Rooms.*—In Church St., immediately adjoining, is the building containing the PUBLIC LIBRARY, MUSEUM, & ART GALLERY (Pl. C 5).

The **Museum** (open free on week-days, 10-dusk) includes the **Willett Collection of English Pottery*, arranged to illustrate the principle that the history of a country may be traced in its native pottery. Its annexe, the BOOTH MUSEUM in Dyke Road (⅝ m. beyond Pl. A 3; open daily, 10-dusk), is devoted to the **Booth Collection of British Birds.*—The **Art Gallery** (open as the Museum) consists mainly of modern works, but contains also good examples of older masters.

On the hill, at the W. end of Church St., stands the former parish church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C 4), built in 1380 (rebuilt 1853). A tablet at the chancel end of the N. wall, near what was the Thrale pew, records that Dr. Johnson used to worship here. Nicolas Tettersell, in whose ship Charles II sailed from Shoreham in 1651 (p. 35), is buried in the churchyard.—In the *Extra-Mural Cemetery* are the graves of the Rev. Fred. W. Robertson (1816–53), incumbent of Trinity Chapel (Pl. C 5), and of Robert Montgomery (1807–55), author of 'Satan.'

EXCURSION MOTOR-COACHES run (usually from near the Aquarium) to the *Devil's Dyke*, *Newhaven* via Rottingdean, *Seaford* via Newhaven, *Bramber Castle* and *Poynings* circuit, *Ashdown Forest* circuit (Sun.), *Worthing*, *Littlehampton*, *Arundel Castle*, etc.—**Rottingdean** (**Tudor Close*, private, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/, pens. 21/; *White Horse*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 9/-12/) lies 3½ m. E. of the Old Steine, on the cliff road passing *Roedean*, a well-known school for girls. The church has windows by Sir E. Burne-Jones (d. 1898), who lived at North End House and is buried in the picturesque churchyard. Close by is the grave of William Black (d. 1898). The cliff road goes on to (9 m.) Newhaven via the villa-resorts of (4¾ m.) *Saltdean* and (6 m.) *Peacehaven.*—The ***Devil's Dyke** is a deep and narrow hollow in the South Downs, 5½ m. N.W. of Brighton. The top of the dyke hill (697 ft.; hotel in construction) affords an extensive *View of the Weald of Sussex, Brighton, the sea, and the North Downs. The entrenchment here is doubtless of British origin. Among the numerous villages in sight is *Poynings*, immediately below us (N.), with an interesting old church in the form of a Greek cross (early Perp.).

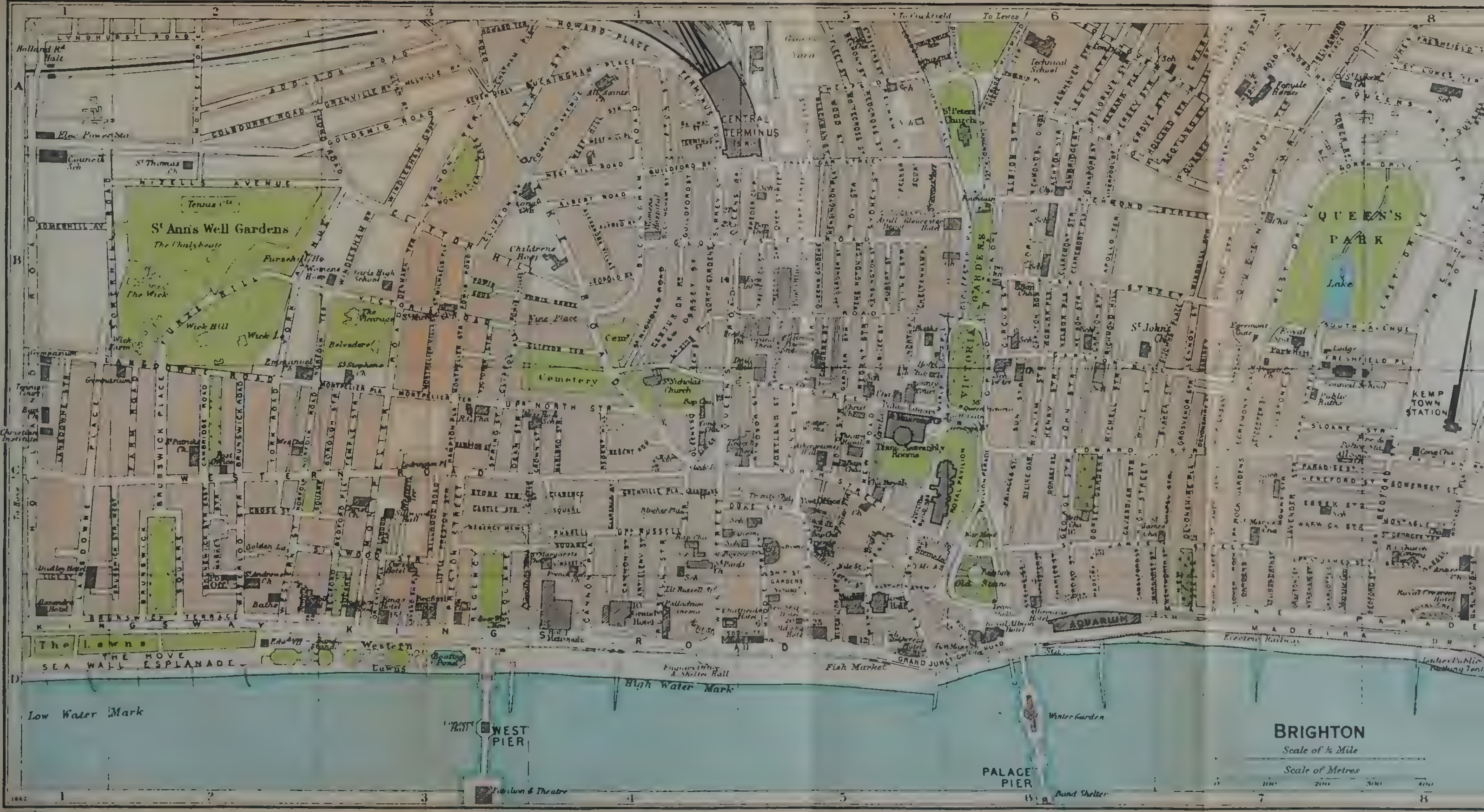
FROM BRIGHTON TO WORTHING, CHICHESTER, AND PORTSMOUTH, 44½ m., S.R. in 1½–2¼ hrs. (9/5, 5/8; to Chichester 6/1, 3/8).—1½ m. *Hove*. Thence to (10½ m.) *Worthing*, see p. 35.—11¼ m. *West Worthing*.—13 m. *Goring-by-Sea*, where Richard Jefferies died in 1887. About 1½ m. N.W. is *Highdown Hill* (269 ft.; view), with an ancient entrenchment.—15½ m. *Angmering* (Willow Hayne, R. 6/, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 18/, at Angmering-on-Sea).—20 m. *Ford*, and thence to (28½ m.) *Chichester* and (44½ m.) *Portsmouth*, see pp. 46–49.

From Brighton to *Hastings*, see p. 32; to *Tunbridge Wells*, see p. 30.

8. FROM LONDON TO NEWHAVEN AND TO EASTBOURNE

To *Newhaven*, 56½ m. S.R. from *Victoria* and *London Bridge* in 1½–2 hrs. (11/10, 7/1). This is the route of the boat-trains for Paris via Dieppe (see p. xxvii).—To *Eastbourne* in 1½–2¾ hrs. (13/2, 7/11).—A slower but picturesque route to Eastbourne (67¼ m. in 2¼ 3 hrs.) runs via Eridge (see p. 29).—MOTOR COACH to *Eastbourne* in c. 3 hrs. (5/6).

ROAD TO NEWHAVEN (A 22, A 26, and A 275), 60 m. To *Croydon By-Pass* and (14 m.) *Purley*, see p. 33.—5 m. *Caterham* (p. 33).—2 m. *Godstone* (p. 34).—


BRIGHTON
Scale of ½ Mile
Scale of Metres
100
200
300
400
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
A
B
C
D
Lyndhurst Road
Holland Rd Hall
Howard Place
To Lewes
Central Terminus
Technical School
St Peter's Church
St Ann's Well Gardens
The Chalybeate
Tennis Cts
The Wick
Wick Hill
Wick Farm
Furze Hill
Nizells Avenue
St Thomas Ch
Council Sch
Elec Power Stn
Goldsmid Road
Cromwell Road
Seven Dials
Dyke Road
Montpelier
Belvedere
The Vineries
Cemetery
St Nicholas Church
Clifton Hill
Childrens Hosp
West Hill Road
Queen's Road
North Street
Dome Assembly Rooms
Royal Pavilion
Victoria Gardens
Old Steine
Aquarium
Queen's Park
Lake
South Avenue
Kemp Town Station
Freshfield Pl
Park Hill
Lodge
Public Baths
Council School
Edward Street
St John's Ch
Egremont Pl
Sloane Str
Hereford St
Somerset St
Marine Parade
Madeira
Electric Railway
Ladies Public Bathing Tent
Brunswick Square
Brunswick Terrace
Brunswick Place
Palmeira Sq
Adelaide Cres
The Lawns
The Hove
Sea Wall Esplanade
Western Lawns
Boating Pond
Kings Road
Regency Square
West Pier
Concert Hall
Pavilion & Theatre
Low Water Mark
High Water Mark
Fish Market
Grand Junction Road
Palace Pier
Winter Garden
Band Shelter
Palladium Cinema
Grand Hotel
Old Ship Hotel
Royal Albion Hotel
Russell Square
Western Road
Golden La.
St Andrews Ch
Baths
Y.W. Christian Institute
Gymnasium
St Patricks Ch
Emmanuel
St Stephens Ch
Girls High School
Womens Hosp
Cannon Pl
Clarence Square
Castle Str
Preston Street
Norfolk Sq
Church Street
Trafalgar Street
Gloucester Hotel
St Bartholomews
Upper North St
Duke St
Middle St
Ship St
East St
Jubilee St
Steine Gardens
Carlton Hill
Albion Str
Grosvenor Str
Devonshire Pl
Lavender St
Rock Gardens
Upper Rock Gardens
St James St
Royal Crescent
St Georges Rd
Bristol

10 m. **East Grinstead** (p. 29).—3 m. *Forest Row* (p. 29).—2½ m. *Wych Cross.*—7½ m. *Uckfield* (p. 30).—9 m. **Lewes** (see below).—7 m. **Newhaven** (see below).
ROAD TO EASTBOURNE (A 22), 64 m.—To (44 m.) *Uckfield*, see above. Thence to (5·m.) *East Hoathly.*—7 m. *Hailsham* (p. 30).—3½ m. *Polegate* (see below).—4½ m. **Eastbourne** (p. 40).

From London to (40½ m.) *Wivelsfield*, see pp. 33–35. The 'V' of fir-trees on the Downs above (44½ m.) *Plumpton* commemorates Queen Victoria's Jubilee (1887).

50 m. **Lewes** (*Rfmts.*; *White Hart, Crown*, same management, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 14/6), the ancient and picturesque county-town (10,798 inhab.) of Sussex, lies mostly on the W. bank of the *Ouse*, surrounded by the *South Downs.* On a height near the middle of the town stands the Norman *Castle*, erected by William de Warenne, first Earl of Surrey (d. 1088). The fine inner gate belongs to the original building; the outer gate and the keep (*View) are Edwardian (adm. 6*d.*, incl. museum 9*d.*). In Barbican House, opposite the castle gate, is an interesting *Museum.* In High St. are *St. Michael's Church*, with a round Norman tower, and the *Town Hall.* Thomas Paine (1737–1809) resided in a house just off High St. (tablet). On the S. side of the town are the ruins of the *Priory of St. Pancras* (adm. 4*d.*), another foundation of William de Warenne.

About 2½ m. N.W. is *Mount Harry* (640 ft.), the scene of the Battle of Lewes (1264), in which Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III.—*Ringmer*, 3 m. N.E. has a village sign-post recording its association with the wives of John Harvard and Wm. Penn.

Lewes is the junction of lines to *Hastings* (p. 29), *Brighton* (p. 32), and *East Grinstead* and *Tunbridge Wells* (p. 29).

The Newhaven line runs to the S., along the Ouse.—56 m. **Newhaven** (*London & Paris*, at the harbour, R. 7/, D. 6/; *Ship*, R. 7/6, D. 3/6), a town of 6436 inhab., at the mouth of the *Ouse*, where Louis Philippe landed in 1848. The boat trains run on to (56½ m.) **Newhaven Harbour** (*Rfmts.*), whence steamers ply to (3½–4 hrs.) *Dieppe* (comp. p. xxvii)

From Newhaven the ordinary trains go on to (59 m.) **Seaford** (*Esplanade*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 16/6; *Bay*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/), a bathing and golfing resort.

The Eastbourne line, diverging l. at Lewes, skirts *Mount Caburn* (l.; 490 ft.; view). To the S. of (53 m.) *Glynde* rises *Firle Beacon* (718 ft.; *View).—57½ m. *Berwick* is an angling resort on the *Cuckmere.*

About 3 m. S. is *Alfriston* (Star, T.H., R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, a 16th cent. inn with quaint carvings), with an interesting Perp. church (the 'Cathedral of the Downs'), a timber-built parsonage (14th cent.; N.T.), and the shaft of a market-cross.

Cut out in the face of the chalk downs on our right appears the *Long Man of Wilmington*, a figure 240 ft. high, of disputed origin.—61½ m. **Polegate** (*Rfmts.*), junction for Hastings and Tunbridge Wells.

65¾ m. **EASTBOURNE** (62,030 inhab.) is a prosperous and attractive seaside resort, sheltered by the South Downs and Beachy Head. The sea-front is nearly 3 m. long.

Hotels. GRAND, with winter garden and tennis court, R. 8/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 22/6–27/6; *BURLINGTON, R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6; *QUEEN'S, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. 5½ gs.; *CAVENDISH, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 18/6; ALBION, R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 17/6; ALEXANDRA, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/; HYDRO HOTEL, South Cliff, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/; ALBEMARLE, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 4½ gs.; PARK GATES, near Devonshire Park, R. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/–24/; these all facing the sea.—HAMPDEN PARK, T.H., R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/.—MOSTYN, pens. 15/–25/, IMPERIAL, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, KENILWORTH COURT, pens. 12/–15/, CHATSWORTH, pens. 15/–24/, ROYAL MARINE, TRINITY MANSION (pens. 15/–18/), and innumerable other private hotels; DIPLOCK'S, commercial, Terminus Rd.—*Furnished Lodgings* abundant.

Post Office, Upperton Road.

Taxicabs 1/6 per mile, 3*d*. for each ⅙ m. more.

Motor-Buses from Pevensey Rd. to *Pevensey*; to *Hastings* via Hurstmonceux; to *Brighton* via Lewes or Newhaven; to *Alfriston* and *Seaford*; to *Uckfield*; etc.

Steamers in summer along the coast and to *Boulogne*, etc.

Amusements. *Devonshire Park*, with *Theatre*, *Concert Pavilion* (excellent music), *Floral Hall* (winter garden), *Swimming Baths*, *Tennis Lawns* (tournaments in Sept.), etc.; *Pier Pavilion*.—BOATS from 1/6 per hr.; *Sailing Boats* from 5/; *Sailing Excursions* 1/ each person.—GOLF LINKS, to the N.W. of Compton Place, on the road to Willingdon, and on the Downs above the old town.

The PARADE or ESPLANADE skirts the sea-front in terraces at three different levels. Eastwards (left) it extends past the long iron *Pier* (adm. 2*d*.) at Splash Point to (¾ m.) the obsolete *Redoubt*. Westwards (right) it leads towards Beachy Head, passing the *Wish Tower*, an old martello tower, now a marine museum. Just inland from this point is *Devonshire Park* (13 acres; see above).—In the old village, 1 m. inland, are the 18th cent. *Manor House*, the church of *St. Mary* (Trans. to Perp.), and the quaint old *Lamb Inn*. *Compton Place* (18th cent.; Duke of Devonshire) lies between the old and new towns.

Fully 3 m. S.W. of the pier is ***Beachy Head** ('Beauchef'; 575 ft.), a magnificent and precipitous chalk headland, with the *Beachy Head Hotel* (pens. 15/–20/). The *Belle Tout Lighthouse* (1831), about 1½ m. W., was superseded in 1902 by a new lighthouse at the foot of the cliff. About ¾ m. farther is *Birling Gap*, where the cable from France lands, and beyond are the cliffs known as the *Seven Sisters*.

MOTOR COACHES ply to *Pevensey*, *Hurstmonceux*, *Battle*, *Bodiam Castle*, *Rye* and *Winchelsea* and *Abbotts Wood* (6 m.). Goals for walks amid the Downs to the N.W. include (4 m.) *Jevington* (restored church); *Wannock*, 1½ m. N. of Jevington, with its old mill; *Lullington*, 2½ m. from Jevington, ½ m. from Alfriston (p. 39), and 6½ m. from Eastbourne, with one of the very smallest churches in England (16 ft. sq.; probably the chancel of a larger edifice); and the scanty ruins of *Wilmington Priory* (Benedictine; 15th cent.), 2 m. from Lullington and 7 m. from Eastbourne ('Long Man,' see p. 39).

9. FROM LONDON TO PORTSMOUTH

Of the two most direct railway routes described below, the first is the express route.

ROAD (A 3), 72 m. Leaving London by Putney Bridge (Pl. G 11, 15), we run S.W. over Putney Heath to the road by-passing (11 m.) *Kingston*.—4 m. *Esher*.

—8 m. *Ripley* (Talbot, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/).—6 m. **Guildford** (see below).—4 m. *Godalming* (p. 42).—8 m. *Hindhead* (p. 43).—5 m. *Liphook* (p. 43) [r. *Selborne*, p. 58].—8 m. *Petersfield* (p. 43).—7 m. *Horndean.*—6 m. *Cosham.*—5 m. **Portsmouth** (p. 49).

A. Via Godalming and Havant.

73¾ m. S.R. from *Waterloo* in 1¾–3 hrs. (15/4, 9/3).— As far as (43 m.) *Haslemere* we are in *Surrey*; beyond that in *Hampshire.*

From Waterloo to (12 m.) **Surbiton** (*Rfmts.*) and (19 m.) **Weybridge,** see the *Blue Guide to London.*

At Surbiton an alternative route from Waterloo to Guildford diverges on the left (30 m. in 70 min.).—6¾ m. *Cobham* (White Lion; Leigh Place, private), on this line, is the station for *Stoke d'Abernon* (¾ m. S.E.), the church of which (Saxon and E.E.) contains the earliest *Brass in England (Sir John d'Abernon, 1277).

Beyond Weybridge lies (l.) the *Brooklands Motor and Flying Grounds* (adm. 2/, cars 3/, use of track 10/; on race days adm. 5/, children 3/, cars to the course 10/, to the garage 5/).—24½ m. **Woking** (*Rfmts.*; *Albion*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/; *Wheatsheaf*, at Horsell, 1 m. N., R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Heathside*, private, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/) includes a thriving modern town (26,430 inhab.) near the station and an old village on the Wey, 1¾ m. S.E. About 2 m. S.E. are the E.E. ruins of *Newark Priory.*

From Woking to *Basingstoke*, *Winchester*, and *Southampton*, see Rte. 10A.

20¼ m. **Guildford** (*Rfmts.*; **Lion*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, *Angel*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Shalford Park*, ¾ m. S., with golf-course, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *Bramley Grange*, 3 m. S.E., R. 8/), the county town (24,927 inhab.) of Surrey, is attractively situated on the *Wey.* It is first mentioned as a borough in 1131, but its records go back to the time of King Alfred (900).

At the foot of the steep *HIGH STREET, which ascends from near the station, with many quaint and picturesque buildings, is the church of *St. Nicholas* (rebuilt in 1875–76), incorporating the old *Loseley Chapel* (Perp.), with monuments of the Mores of Loseley (p. 42). Higher up Quarry St. diverges (right) for the church of *St. Mary* (mainly late-Norman, c. 1160–80; central tower probably pre-Norman) and the castle.

Within the church should be noted the curious splayed openings (Saxon) above the later tower-arches, the almost obliterated wall-paintings (12–13th cent.) in the N. apse, and the 15th cent. screen incorporated in the organ-case.

The keep of the Norman CASTLE (c. 1150; adm. 3*d.*), which is 70 ft. high with walls 10–14 ft. thick, stands on an artificial mound, now surrounded by public gardens. Adjoining the Castle Archway is a small *Museum* of Surrey antiquities (open 2–6; free on Mon., Wed., and Sat., and on Sun. in summer; other days 3*d.*).

About half-way up High Street is the *Town Hall*, a brick and timber edifice of 1682, with its projecting clock. Within are some historical portraits of interest. Farther up is **Archbishop Abbot's Hospital*, a Jacobean red brick building founded in 1619 (donation expected). It contains a wealth of contemporary carved oak and some interesting stained-glass windows (1621; in the chapel) and portraits. *Trinity Church*, opposite, rebuilt in the 18th cent., with some interesting monuments, is the present cathedral of the diocese of Guildford; a new cathedral is to be erected on Stag's Hill, N.W. of the station.—Near the top of High St., to the right, is the *Grammar School* (16th cent.), with a library containing a number of chained books (visitors admitted on Sat. and in the vacation).—C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'; 1832–98) is buried in Guildford cemetery.

Just S. of Guildford, on the Wey, rises *St. Catherine's Hill* (view), crowned with the ruins of an early 14th cent. chapel.—**Loseley House*, 2 m. S.W., is an Elizabethan manor-house (c. 1565). The late-Norman church of **Compton,** 1¼ m. W. of Loseley, is unique in having a chapel above its low vaulted sanctuary. George F. Watts (1817–1904), the painter, long lived at *Limnerslease*, ½ m. N. of Compton. The *Watts Picture Gallery* is open daily, except Thurs., 10–6; adm. 1/, free on Wed. & Sat. & on Sun., 2–6).

Within easy walking reach of Guildford are *St. Martha's Chapel* (p. 34), 2½ m.; *Godalming* (see below), 4 m. S. (pleasant path along the Wey); **Sutton Place* (Duke of Sutherland; no adm.), an interesting Tudor mansion of brick and terracotta (c. 1525), 3½ m. N.; *East Clandon*, 3½ m. E.N.E., with a restored E.E. church; and *Wonersh*, 3 m. S.E.

The Farnham road ascends W. to the top of the singular chalk ridge known as the ***Hog's Back** (350–500 ft.), which affords a delightful walking or driving route (open views) to (10 m.) *Farnham* (p. 58). *Waverley Abbey* (p. 58) may be included by a digression of 1½ m.

Railway from Guildford to *Reading* and to *Dorking* (Reigate), see p. 34; to *Dorking* by road, p. 44.—Branch lines run to (9¼ m.) *Aldershot* (p. 57) and to (10¾ m.) *Farnham* (p. 58).—MOTOR BUSES run to *Godalming*, *Hindhead*, and *Petersfield*; to *Farnham* over the Hog's Back (see above); to *Aldershot*, *Shere* and *Dorking*, *Woking* and *Chertsey*; etc.

Beyond Guildford we pierce the N. Downs by a tunnel.—33½ m. *Farncombe*.

34½ m. **Godalming** (*King's Arms Royal*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Angel*, R. 5/, D. 5/) is a quaint little town (9193 inhab.) situated on the Wey, with narrow streets and half-timbered and decorated brick houses (17th cent.). The large church of *SS. Peter & Paul*, though mainly Norman and 13th cent., shows specimens of every period from the 11th to the 20th century. The Meath Home for Epileptics, close to the station, occupies the house of General Oglethorpe (1696–1785), founder of the State of Georgia.

To the N. of the town are the imposing buildings of the **Charterhouse School.** The school (over 600 boys), founded in London by Thomas Sutton in 1611, was removed to Godalming in 1872. An old archway, carved with the names of former Carthusians, was brought from London. Among the famous old pupils are Crashaw, Lovelace, Barrow, Roger Williams (of Rhode Island), Steele, Addison, Wesley, Blackstone, Ellenborough, Thomas Day (author of 'Sandford and Merton'), Grote, Thirlwall, Havelock, Leech, and Thackeray. The library contains many of Leech's drawings for 'Punch' and the MS. of 'The Newcomes' by Thackeray.

Eashing Bridges (1½ m. W.; N.T.), over the Wey, are said to date from King John's time.

MOTOR-BUSES run to *Guildford*, *Farnham*, and *Petersfield*.

At (38½ m.) *Witley*, a picturesque village with an E.E. church, George Eliot lived after 1876. *Chiddingfold* (2¼ m. S.E.; Crown Inn, of the 14th cent.) is a characteristic Weald village. *Hydon's Ball* (593 ft.; N.T.), a wooded hill c. 1 m. N.E., bears a monument to Octavia Hill (1838–1912), the social reformer.

43 m. **Haslemere** (*Georgian House, White Horse*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/–5/6), picturesquely situated in an elevated valley (c. 500 ft.) between the heathery heights of Blackdown and Hindhead, is a small market-town (3865 inhab.), now the centre of a rambling residential district. The *Educational Museum* in High St. is open daily 10-1 & 2–4 or 5 (Sun. 2-4). George Eliot lived for some time (1871) at Brookbank at *Shottermill*, 1 m. S.W. of the station.

Blackdown (918 ft.), rising 2½ m. S. of Haslemere, commands an admirable view of the Weald—Tennyson's "Green Sussex fading into blue, with one gray glimpse of sea." Tennyson died in 1892 at *Aldworth*, a house built by him on the E. slope in 1868–69 and named from Lady Tennyson's ancestral connection with Aldworth in Berks (p. 201). Adm. to grounds on application to the gardener.

Hindhead (895 ft.; **Royal Huts*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Beacon*, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, **Thirlestane*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, *Moorlands*, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, three good private hotels) rises N. of Haslemere. The summit (2½ m.) commands a magnificent *View. Hindhead Common (750 acres of N.T. property) is traversed by the Portsmouth road, the scene of an enormous motor-car and cycle traffic at week-ends. The name of *Gibbet Hill*, attached to the summit, refers to the murder of a sailor (1786) on the old road skirting the edge of the **Devil's Punch Bowl*, a curious depression on the N. side of the hill, where a memorial stone recounts the fact and the fate of the assassins—an inscription listened to by Smike "with greedy interest" when Nicholas Nickleby read it out to him.

MOTOR-BUSES from Haslemere to *Hindhead*; *Aldershot* via Churt, Frensham, and Farnham; *Chichester* and *Bognor* via Midhurst; *Grayshott* (Fox & Pelican, P.R., R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/); *Chiddingfold* and *Guildford*, etc.

Beyond Haslemere we enter *Hampshire*. 47 m. *Liphook* (Royal Anchor, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Links, R. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/) and (51½ m.) *Liss* (Station, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/) are attractive villages near *Wolmer Forest*.—55 m. *Petersfield* (Red Lion, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a country town (3933 inhab.), is the junction for (9½ m.) *Midhurst* (p. 46). From (66½ m.) *Havant* (Rfmts.; Bear, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/), a branch line runs to (4½ m.) *Hayling Island* (4 m. by 2 m.), a seaside resort.

At *Harting*, 2 m. S.W. of Rogate, Anthony Trollope lived in 1880–82. *Bedales*, 1½ m. N. of Petersfield, is a well-known co-educational school, and 3 m. S. is *Buriton*, where the manor house was the early home of Gibbon.

Beyond Havant, on the heights to the right, are the landward defences of Portsmouth. We cross a narrow inlet and enter the island of *Portsea*.—73 m. *Fratton*; 73¾ m. **Portsmouth & Southsea**; 74½ m. **Portsmouth Harbour** (p. 49).

B. Via Horsham and Ford Junction

85½ m. S.R. from *Victoria* or *London Bridge* in 2½ 3 hrs. (15/4, 9/3). This route traverses *Surrey*, *Sussex* and *Hampshire*.—Electric trains from *Victoria* (via Sutton) and from *Waterloo* (via Raynes Park) as far as Dorking; the two lines join at Epsom.

The line from Victoria unites with that from London Bridge at (9 m. from Victoria) *Mitcham Junction.*—16 m. **Epsom** (18,803 inhab.; *Woodcote*, R. 5/6, D. 4/6) is 1½ m. N.W. of *Epsom Downs*, where the 'Derby' and the 'Oaks' are run in May or June (comp. the *Blue Guide to London*). The mineral springs which gave name to 'Epsom Salts' were discovered in 1618, but are no longer in vogue. *Durdans*, a mansion where the fifth Earl of Rosebery (1847–1929) died, lies ¾ m. S.—20 m. **Leatherhead** (*Swan*, R. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Red House*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a pleasant little town (5821 inhab.) on the *Mole*, with some picturesque old houses, is one of the claimants to be the 'Highbury' of Jane Austen's 'Emma.' A branch line runs hence via (2½ m.) *Bookham* to (4½ m.) *Effingham*. To Dorking by road, see below.—Box Hill rises on the left.—22¾ m. *Box Hill & Burford Bridge*, see below.

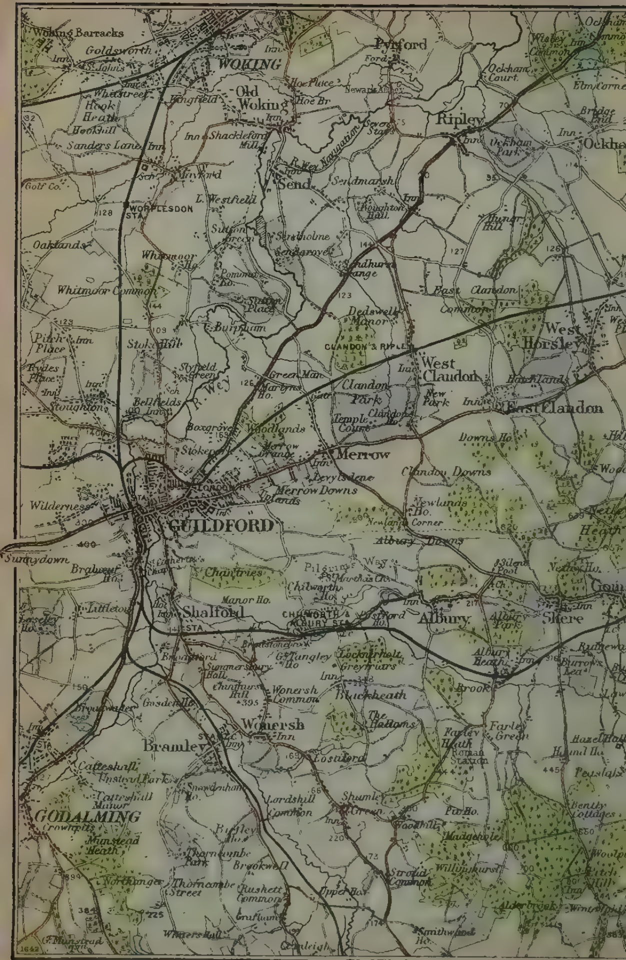
8½ m. **Dorking** (North Station, 1¼ m. from the Town Station, p. 34.—*White Horse*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Star & Garter*, R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Deepdene* and *Burford Bridge Hotels*, see below), a characteristic little market-town (8058 inhab.), is charmingly situated in the fairest part of Surrey. It gives name to a breed of five-toed fowls that have long been famous for table-use. The old King's Head (closed) in North St. is supposed to be the original of the 'Marquis of Granby' in 'Pickwick.'

Motor-Buses to *Leatherhead*, *Epsom*, and *London*; *Redhill*; *Horsham*; *Shere*, *Guildford*, and *Aldershot*.

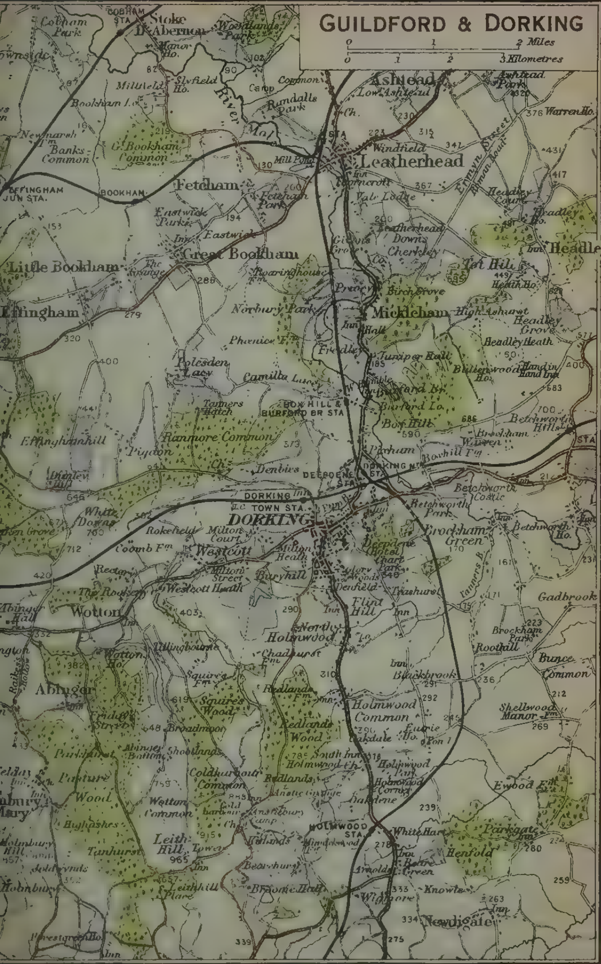
To the E. of Dorking lies the **Deepdene*, now a hotel (R. 7/6, L. 5/6, D. 7/6), the country mansion in which Disraeli wrote most of 'Coningsby.' About 4-4½ m. S.W. of Dorking rises **Leith Hill** (965 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in S.E. England, commanding an extensive view.

From Dorking to Leatherhead, 5 m. The attractive road skirts the W. foot of **Box Hill** (596 ft.; *View; N.T.), which takes its name from its fine box-trees. At its foot is (1¾ m.) *Burford Bridge* (Hotel, R. 5/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6), in which Keats finished 'Endymion' (room shown). A little higher up is *Flint Cottage*, the home from 1867 of George Meredith (1828–1909), who is buried in Dorking Cemetery. *Juniper Bottom* (Meredith's 'Happy Valley') is on the N. slope of Box Hill.—2½ m. *Juniper Hall*, once occupied by a group of French refugees, one of whom (Gen. d'Arblay) married Fanny Burney. -2¾ m. *Mickleham*, a charming village, with a church in which Fanny Burney was married in 1793 and George Meredith in 1864. Adjacent is *Norbury Park*.—5 m. *Leatherhead* (see above).

From Dorking to Guildford by road, 12 m. (motor-bus). Beyond (1¼ m.) *Westcott* and the mansion known as *The Rookery* (left), birthplace of Malthus (1766–1834), we ascend to (2¾ m.) *Wotton Hatch Hotel*. To the right, below the road, we see the little church of *Wotton*, in which John Evelyn (1620–1706), the diarist and author of 'Sylva,' is buried (chapel locked). Hard by (left) is a lodge-gate of *Wotton House* (no adm.), Evelyn's home. Shortly beyond the next side-road on the left (leading to Leith Hill) we pass the picturesque *Crossways Farm* ('Diana of the Crossways'), *Abinger Hall* (seat of Lord Farrer), and (4½ m.) *Abinger Hammer*, a village named after an old iron furnace.—At (5¾ m.) *Gomshall* (p. 34) we pass under the railway.—6½ m. **Shere** (**White Horse*, an attractive old-fashioned inn, R. & B. 5/6), on the Tillingbourne, perhaps the prettiest village in Surrey, has a well-restored church (12–15th cent.). Just beyond (7½ m.) the next fork is the cottage where the key is kept for the picturesque little *Silent Pool*. We ascend (to the right at the fork) to (8½ m.)



Woking Barracks
Goldsworth
St. Johns
WOKING
Old Woking
Pyrford
Wisley Common
Ockham Court
Hoe Place
Hoe Br
Newark Abbey
Whitestreet
Hook Heath
Hookhill
Kingfield
Sanders Lane
Shackleford Mill
Wey Navigation
Seven Stars
Ripley
Ockham Park
Bridge End
Elm Corner
Golf Co.
Mayford
Send
Sendmarsh
Ockhe
L. Westfield
WORPLESDON STA.
Sutton Green
Boughton Hall
Sendholme
Hunger Hill
Oaklands
Whitmoor Ho.
Whitmoor Common
Sutton Place
Sendhurst Grange
East Clandon Common
Dedswell Manor
CLANDON & RIPLEY STA.
West Horsley
Pitch Place
Burpham
Stoke Hill
Slyfield Green
R. Wey
Rydes Place
Stoughton
Bellfields
Green Man
Clandon Park
West Clandon
Hatchlands
New Park
East Clandon
Temple Court
Boxgrove
Woodlands
Merrow Grange
Merrow
Downs Ho.
Stoke
Levylsdene
Merrow Downs
Clandon Downs
Wilderness
GUILDFORD
Newlands Ho.
Newlands Corner
Albury Downs
Sunnydown
Braboeuf Ho.
St. Catherine's Chap.
Chantries
Pilgrims Way
St. Martha's Ch.
Chilworth Ho.
Silent Pool
Netley Ho.
Heath
Littleton
Loseley Ho.
Manor Ho.
Shalford
CHILWORTH & ALBURY STA.
Weston
Albury
Albury Park
Shere
Gomshall
Broadford
Great Tangley Ho.
Lockner Holt
Greyfriars
Albury Heath
Burrows Lea
Summersbury Hall
Chinthurst Hill
Wonersh Common
Blackheath
Brook
Gosden Ho.
Broadwater
The Hallams
Wonersh
Farley Heath
Roman Station
Farley Green
Bramley
Lostiford
Hazel Hall
Catteshall
Unstead Park
Snowdenham Ho.
Catteshall Manor
Lordshill Common
Shamley Green
Pitt Ho.
Bently Cottages
GODALMING
Crownpits
Munstead Heath
Busbridge
Woodhill
Madgehole
Thorncombe Park
Brookwell
Stroud Common
Winterfold
Northanger
Thorncombe Street
Rushett Common
Upper Ho.
Alderbrook
Pitch Hill
Wintershall
Smithwood Ho.
Gt. Munstead
Gratham
Winkworth
Rowleigh


GUILDFORD & DORKING
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
Cobham Park
COBHAM STA
Stoke D'Abernon
Woodlands Park
Manor Ho.
Slyfield Ho.
Millfield
River Mole
Camp
Common
Rundalls Park
Ashtead
Low Ashtead
Ashtead Park
Warren Ho.
Bookham L.
Newmarsh Fm
Banks Common
G. Bookham Common
Mill Pond
STA
Leatherhead
Windfield
Ermyn Street
Roman Road
EFFINGHAM JUN STA.
BOOKHAM
Fetcham
Fetcham Park
Thorncroft
Vale Lodge
Headley Court
Headley Ho.
Eastwick Park
Eastwick
Leatherhead Downs
Cherkley
Headley
Givons Grove
Little Bookham
The Grange
Great Bookham
Roaringhouse Fm
Tot Hill
Heath Ho.
Priory
Birch Grove
Effingham
Norbury Park
Mickleham
High Ashurst
Headley Grove
Headley Heath
Phenice F.
Fredley
Juniper Hall
Polesden Lacy
Camilla Lacey
Burford Br.
Butterwood Ho.
Hand in Hand Inn
Tanners Hatch
BOX HILL & BURFORD BR STA
Burford Lo.
Box Hill
Betchworth Hills
Brockham Warren
Effinghamhill
Ranmore Common
Pigdon
Ch.
Denbies
Pixham
Boxhill Fm
DORKING N. STA.
DEEPDENE STA
STA
Dunley Hill
DORKING
TOWN STA.
Betchworth Castle
Betchworth Park
White Downs
Rokefield
Milton Court
DORKING
Brockham Green
Betchworth Ho.
Coomb Fm
Westcott
Milton Heath
Deepdene (Hotel)
Chart Park
Rectory
Milton Street
Bury Hill
Glory Woods
Westcott Heath
The Rookery
Denfield
Trasharel
Tanners B.
Gadbrook
Abinger Hall
Wotton
Flint Hill
Inn
North Holmwood
Brockham Park
Tillingbourne
Chadhurst Fm
Roothill
Bunce Common
Wotton Ho.
Squire's Fm
Blackbrook
Railess Hollow
Abinger
Squire's Wood
Redlands Fm
Holmwood Common
Shellwood Manor Fm
Broadmoor
Redlands Wood
Oakdale
Fairie Ho.
Abinger Bottom
Shootlands
South Holmwood Ch.
Holmwood Park
Parkhurst
Pasture Wood
Coldharbour Common
Redlands
Anstie Grange
Holmwood Corner
Ewood Fm
Wotton Common
Anstiebury Camp
Dalelene
Holmbury Mary
Hughashes
Leith Hill Tower
HOLMWOOD STA.
White Hart
Parkgate Inn
Tanhurst
Henfold
Holmbury Hill
Beare Green
Arnolds
Beechurst
Leithhill Place
Broome Hall
Wigmore
Knowle
Holmbury
Newdigate
Forest Green
Inn
82
90
102
219
16
130
200
367
194
153
288
279
320
400
441
373
646
700
712
420
403
290
332
382
619
648
785
759
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965
657
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400
640

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh

Newlands Corner (500 ft.; *Hotel, R. 10/, L. 4/6–5/6, D. 6/), on the summit of the chalk ridge, affording a famous *View. Part of the Pilgrims' Way is traceable on the Downs, and to the S., across the valley, appears *St. Martha's Chapel* (p. 34). The road goes on, over *Merrow Downs*, to (10 m.) *Merrow*, and thence to the left to (12 m.) *Guildford* (p. 41).

Beyond Dorking (28½ m.) we quit the chalk downs and crossing the wooded Surrey weald, via *Holmwood* and (31 m.) *Ockley*, where the Danes were defeated in 851, enter *Sussex*.—About 1½ m. S.W. of (35 m.) *Warnham* is *Field Place*, where Shelley (1792–1822) was born and wrote 'Queen Mab.'

37 m. **Horsham** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Head*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Black Horse*, T.H., R. & B., 8/6; *Crown*, R. 4/, D. 4/6), a market-town (11,413 inhab.) and railway-junction. As at Oxford the centre of the town is called Carfax. It preserves the iron ring once used in bull-baiting. The E.E. *Church* (Perp. windows) contains a few interesting monuments.

FROM HORSHAM TO SHOREHAM, 20 m., S.R. in ¾ hr.—7½ m. *West Grinstead* has a partly Norman church. In West Grinstead Park is 'Pope's Oak,' under which Pope is said to have composed the 'Rape of the Lock.' The church of *Cowfold*, 2 m. E., contains the *Brass (10 ft. long) of Prior Nelond (d. 1433). To the S. of Cowfold is (1¼ m.) *St. Hugh's Charterhouse*, established by monks from the Grande-Chartreuse (1877–83; visitors admitted at 12 & 3.30, exc. Sun.).—11¾ m. *Henfield* (White Hart) is 2 m. E. of *Ashurst*, where 'Michael Fairless' (Margaret Fairless Barber; d. 1901), author of 'The Roadmender,' is buried.—15½ m. *Steyning* (White Horse, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, pens. 12/), at the foot of the Downs, has a remarkable church with a striking series of enriched late-Norman pier-arches in the nave (c. 1150). The conspicuous circle of beeches on the hill to the N.W. is *Chanctonbury Ring* (753 ft.). This neighbourhood is the scene of Blackmore's 'Alice Lorraine.'—16 m. *Bramber* (Castle, R. & B. 8/6), a singularly attractive village, has the ruins of a castle (adm. 1*d.*) erected to guard the estuary of the *Adur*.—20 m. *Shoreham*, and thence to (6 m.) *Brighton*, see p. 35.

From Horsham to *Three Bridges*, see p. 34.

40 m. *Christ's Hospital, West Horsham.* To the left are the red brick buildings of *Christ's Hospital*, the famous 'Blue Coat School,' founded in London by Edward VI in 1552 and removed hither in 1902. The boys still wear the ancient costume of blue gowns, knee breeches, and yellow stockings, and go bareheaded.

This was the school of Charles Lamb, Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt, and among earlier pupils were Camden, Stillingfleet, and Middleton. In the dining hall is a large painting by Verrio depicting the Endowment of the Royal Mathematical School in 1672; and in the chapel are important paintings by Brangwyn.

45 m. *Billingshurst* (King's Head, R. or D. 5/), on the Roman *Stane Street.* At *Coolham*, 3 m. S.E., is the curiously named 'Blue Idol,' an old Quaker meeting-house associated with William Penn.—50 m. *Pulborough* (Swan, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Railway, L. 3/, D. 4/6), on the *Arun*, has a large E.E. and Perp. church (brasses).

FROM PULBOROUGH TO MIDHURST AND CHICHESTER, 23 m., S.R. in 1 hr. (4/2, 2/6).—About 3 m. S. of (2¾ m.) *Fittleworth* lies *Bignor*, with the scattered remains of a *Roman Villa (adm. 1/ on Tues. and Sat.). –5¼ m. *Petworth* (Swan, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/), with narrow streets and picturesque houses, lies 1¾ m. N. of the station (bus). ***Petworth House** (Lord Leconfield) formerly owned by the great family of Percy, contains some exquisite carvings by Grinling Gibbons, some antique and modern sculptures, and one of the most extensive and valuable private collections of pictures in England (Tues. & Thurs. at 11, 12, 2, & 3). The **Park* is open to the public (view from the

Monument).—11 m. **Midhurst** (*Rfmts.*; *Spread Eagle*, L. 5/6, D. 6/, *Angel*, L. 4/, D. 5/) is interesting for the magnificent remains of **Cowdray* or *Cowdray House*, a Tudor mansion destroyed by fire in 1793, in Cowdray Park, which is open to the public. C. J Fox entered Parliament as member for Midhurst in 1768. Richard Cobden (1804–65) was born at *Heyshott*, 2½ m. S. of Midhurst, and is buried at *West Lavington*, ¾ m. E. *Trotton*, 3½ m. W., was the birthplace of Thomas Otway (1652–85); the church contains probably the earliest brass in England to a lady (1310; comp. p. 41). From Midhurst to (9½ m.) *Petersfield*, see p. 43.—16½ m. *Singleton* for (2 m.) Goodwood Racecourse (p. 49).—23 m. *Chichester*, see below.

On quitting Pulborough we cross the *Arun.*—55 m. *Amberley*, a charming village with a ruined castle (14th cent.; l.) and an interesting church (Norman to Dec.).

58½ m. **Arundel** (*Norfolk*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/; *Bridge*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a quiet country-town (2741 inhab.), clustered round the base of ***Arundel Castle** (Duke of Norfolk), which was founded at a very early period to protect the gap here made by the Arun in the chalky South Downs.

Besieged by Henry I in 1102 and by Stephen in 1130, the castle was laid in ruins by the Parliamentarians in 1643–44. The occupied part (visitors admitted in Aug.-Sept.), rebuilt at the end of the 18th cent., has been recast in the 13th cent. E.E. style. The ancient *Keep* (12th cent.; restored) is shown on Mon. and Thurs. in summer, 1–4 (tickets, gratis, at the Norfolk Hotel). Fine view from the ramparts. The ticket admits also to the *Ducal Dairy*, ½ m. E. The fine *Park*, with *Swanbourne Lake*, is always open (no motors; view from Hiorne's Tower).

The parish church of *St. Nicholas* is a Perp. structure built c. 1380 on the site of the previous church. The Fitzalan Chapel (adm. on Mon. only; 6*d.*) belongs to the Duke of Norfolk (who is a Roman Catholic), and contains fine monuments of the Fitzalans, the previous holders of the earldom of Arundel. That of the 11th Earl is considered the finest chantry tomb in England. The handsome Roman Catholic Church of *St. Philip Neri* was built by the Duke of Norfolk in 1869 76. George Macdonald was pastor of the Tarrant St. chapel in 1850.

61 m. *Ford* (p. 38) is the junction for *Littlehampton* (*Beach, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. from 16/6; Rustington Towers, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6), a sea-bathing and golfing resort at the mouth of the Arun, 4½ m. S.E. –63 m. *Barnham*, with a 12th cent. church 1 m. S., is the junction for (3½ m.) **Bognor Regis** (*Royal Norfolk*, *Royal*, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. from 16/6; *Rock Gardens*, private; *Victoria*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6), a bathing-resort with a shingle beach, owes its surname ' Regis ' to the fact that *Craigwell House* at *Aldwick*, 1½ m. W., was occupied by George V during his convalescence in 1929.

At *Felpham*, 1½ m. N.E., are a cottage occupied by William Blake in 1801–4 (shown on application) and the house of William Hayley (1745–1820), the poet, who is buried in the church. For ejecting a soldier from his garden here, Blake was tried at Chichester for 'sedition' in 1804.

69½ m. **CHICHESTER** (*Rfmts.*; *Dolphin & Anchor*, T.H., West St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *North House*, private, North St., L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 10/6; charges raised during

Goodwood Meeting), a quiet little cathedral city (12,410 inhab.), is the Roman *Regnum* and the *Cissa's Ceaster* of the Saxons. Soon after the Norman Conquest (c. 1072) the ancient see of Selsey (see p. 49) was transferred hither.

The **Market Cross*, at the meeting of the four main streets, is an ornate Perp. structure (c. 1500), somewhat marred by the belfry put up in 1724. On the E. side is a bronze bust of Charles I.

***Chichester Cathedral** is predominantly an early-Norman building, with Transitional and E.E. alterations and additions. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

The cathedral is open free until evening service; until dusk in July–Aug. Services on week days at 8, 10, & 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3, & 6. Visitors enter by the Galilee Porch (E.E.), between the W. towers.

HISTORY. Begun c. 1090 by Bishop Ralph I, and consecrated in 1108, the cathedral, though injured by fire in 1114, was practically finished by 1123. The second fire in 1186 led to the addition of stone vaulting. The Norman chancel-apse was replaced by Bishop Seffrid II (1180–1204) by the present square retro-choir. The three porches and the sacristy are of the E.E. period. The outer aisles (unique among English cathedrals; but comp. p. 159) were formed by throwing into one a series of chapels added between 1245 and 1280. The Lady Chapel was completed in 1288–1304. A good deal of damage was done by the Parliamentary iconoclasts in 1643. The graceful spire (277 ft.), recalling that of Salisbury and said to be the only cathedral spire in England visible from the sea, was built in the 14th century. It collapsed in 1861 and was almost at once rebuilt. The N.W. tower, which had to be taken down in 1684, was re-erected in 1901.

Interior. The double aisles of the NAVE are its characteristic features. The arcades and triforium contrast effectively with the light and graceful clerestory and with the Dec. tracery of the outer aisles. The stained glass is modern. The ancient *Chest* at the W. end of the inner N. aisle, near the N. Porch, is said to have been brought from Selsey. In the N. aisle are also a statue of Wm. Huskisson (1770–1830); three monuments by Flaxman, including one to William Collins (1721–59), the poet, a native of Chichester; the tomb of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel (beheaded 1397; restored); and (E. bay) the tomb of Maud, Countess of Salisbury (?; c. 1220). In the S. aisle are two other memorials by Flaxman and (on the wall near the S. porch) a brass of 1592, the only one spared by the Parliamentarians. —The S. TRANSEPT possesses a fine Dec. window filled with poor modern glass. On the W. side two curious paintings by Theodore Bernardi, an Italian artist employed by Bp. Sherborne (1508 36)—represent Ceadwalla bestowing the monastery of Selsey on St. Wilfrid, and the confirmation of this grant made by Henry VIII to Bp. Sherborne. The tomb below, probably that of Bp. Stratford (d. 1362), is sometimes said to be the shrine of St. Richard de la Wych (d. 1253), the fame of which attracted many pilgrims, but this was certainly in the retro-choir (tablet). To the W. of this transept is the E.E. SACRISTY, now the singing-school, with the recently restored *Chapter House* (Perp.) over it.

Adjacent is a secret chamber, in which the cathedral plate was hidden (discovered and rifled by Cromwell's soldiers). To the E. is *St. Catharine's Chapel* (Trans.), now used as the church vestry.—The N. TRANSEPT contains a series of portraits of bishops by Bernardi (see above). It is adjoined on the E. by the *Chapel of the Four Virgins*, now the *Chapter Library*.

The CHOIR is slightly raised above the nave, which it resembles. The oaken *Altar Screen*, a reproduction of the original, and the reredos are modern. The *Stalls*, a little later than those at Winchester, date from c. 1335, but only the backs are original; they have well-carved misericords. The hammered iron screens shutting off the aisles are copied from ancient models. In the S. aisle are two interesting **Sculptured Slabs* representing the Raising of Lazarus and Christ at the Gate of Bethany; these are usually described as Saxon works from Selsey, but are probably of later date. —The *RETRO-CHOIR, completed in 1199, is a charming example of the final transition from the massive Norman to the lighter Pointed style. The interval between the fine Purbeck marble piers and their detached shafts is wider than in any other known example.—Of the long and narrow LADY CHAPEL the three W. bays seem partly to have belonged to the original Norman church and may possibly be 12th cent. work, while the two E. bays were added between 1288 and 1304. In the first two bays are traces of the paintings by Bernardi which once covered the vaults throughout the church.

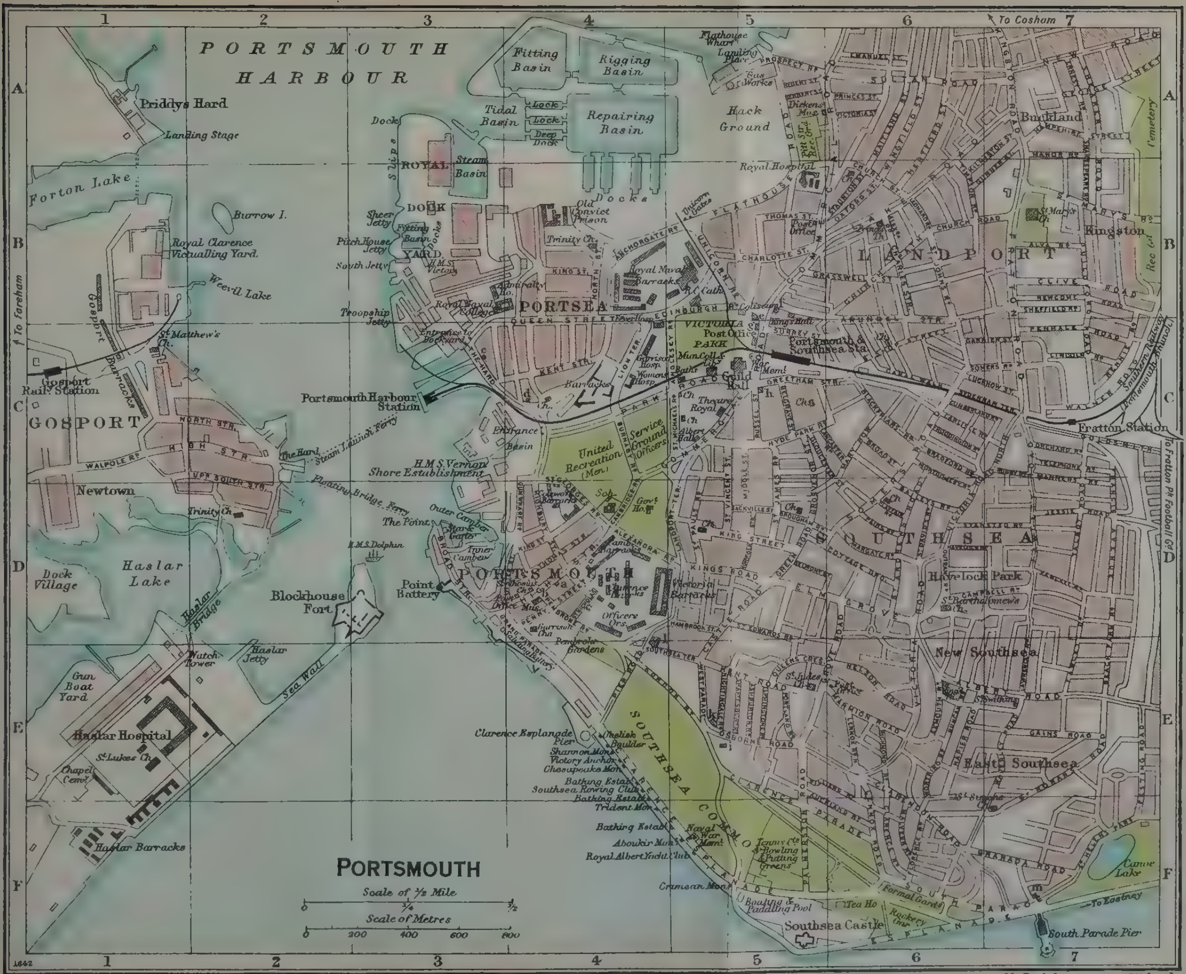
The CLOISTERS, entered by the South Porch, are Perp. in style and irregular both in position and form. There is no N. walk. The garth is known as the Paradise. In the S. walk is a tablet to William Chillingworth, the 'champion of Protestantism,' who died at Chichester in 1643.—For an ascent of the *Central Tower* special permission is necessary. The *Bell Tower*, a Perp. structure (c. 1370–1476) 120 ft. high, may, however, be climbed (open free, 10–1, 2–4 or 7, *View). It is the only remaining English example of a detached belfry adjoining a cathedral.

Tower Street, opposite the Bell Tower, leads to (5 min.) *North Walls*, a promenade skirting the line of the CITY WALLS, which doubtless rest on Roman foundations and indicate the extent of the Roman town.

***St. Mary's Hospital** (adm. 3*d.*; week-days 10–11, 11.30–1, 2–4 or 5) has been an almshouse since 1562. The architecture throughout is late E.E. or very early Dec. (late 13th cent.).

The great hall, formerly a sick ward, has a magnificent timber roof. At the E. end, beyond an oaken screen, is the chapel, with old stalls and misericords (possibly of 1290), so that the patients could hear mass as they lay in bed (as at the Hotel Dieu at Beaune).

On the outside wall of the *Town Hall*, in North St., is a Roman inscription, recording the erection of a temple to Neptune and Minerva. The church of *St. Andrew* contains the grave of Collins (p. 47).



PORTSMOUTH
Scale of ½ Mile
0
¼
½
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
600
800
1862
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
A
B
C
D
E
F
PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR
Priddys Hard
Landing Stage
Forton Lake
Burrow I.
Royal Clarence Victualling Yard
Weevil Lake
Gosport
Barracks
St. Matthew's Ch.
To Fareham
Gosport Rail. Station
GOSPORT
North Str.
High Str.
Walpole Rd.
Upr. South Str.
The Hard
Newtown
Trinity Ch.
Steam Launch Ferry
Floating Bridge Ferry
Dock Village
Haslar Lake
Haslar Bridge
Blockhouse Fort
H.M.S. Dolphin
Watch Tower
Haslar Jetty
Gun Boat Yard
Haslar Hospital
St. Lukes Ch.
Chapel Cemy.
Haslar Barracks
Sea Wall
Fitting Basin
Rigging Basin
Tidal Basin
Lock
Lock
Deep Dock
Repairing Basin
Dock
Slips
ROYAL
Steam Basin
DOCK
Docks
Sheer Jetty
Fitting Basin
Pitch House Jetty
South Jetty
YARD
H.M.S. Victory
Troopship Jetty
Entrance to Dockyard
Old Convict Prison
Trinity Ch.
King St.
Admiralty Ho.
Royal Naval College
PORTSEA
Queen Street
The Hard
Kent Str.
Barracks
Lion Ter.
Portsmouth Harbour Station
Entrance Basin
H.M.S. Vernon Shore Establishment
Outer Camber
The Point
Inner Camber
Point Battery
Broad St.
Flathouse Wharf
Landing Place
Gas Works
Hack Ground
Anchorgate Rd.
Unicorn Gates
Flathouse
Unicorn Rd.
Royal Naval Barracks
R.C. Cath.
Edinburgh
Victoria Park
Post Office
Mun. Coll.
Garrison Hosp.
Womens Hosp.
Baths
Guild Hall
Coliseum
King's Hall
Portsmouth & Southsea Sta.
Greetham Str.
Theatre Royal
Albert Hall
Commercial Rd.
Park Road
United Recreation (Men)
Service Ground (Officers)
St. George's
Gun Wharf Rd.
Highbury
Cambridge Rd.
Govt. Ho.
Alexandra Rd.
Cambridge Barracks
PORTSMOUTH
High St.
St. Thomas Ch.
Clarence Barracks
Victoria Barracks
Officers Qrs.
Garrison Ch.
Pembroke Gardens
Grand Parade
Hambrook St.
Southsea Ter.
Kings Road
Clarence Esplanade Pier
Obelisk Boulder
Shannon Mon.
Victory Anchor
Chesapeake Mon.
Bathing Estab.
Southsea Rowing Club
Bathing Estab.
Trident Mon.
Bathing Estab.
Naval War Meml.
Aboukir Mon.
Royal Albert Yacht Club
Crimean Mon.
SOUTHSEA COMMON
Clarence Esplanade
Clarence Parade
Tennis Ct. & Bowling & Putting Greens
Boating & Paddling Pool
Tea Ho.
Southsea Castle
Rockery
Formal Gardens
South Parade
Esplanade
South Parade Pier
To Eastney
To Cosham
Prospect Rd.
Regent St.
Princes St.
Dickens Mus.
Victoria St.
Lake Road
Royal Hospital
Church St.
Thomas St.
Post Office
Charlotte St.
Arundel Str.
Surrey St.
Buckland
Kingston Road
St. Mary's Ch.
Kingston
LANDPORT
Clive Road
Newcome Rd.
Penhale Road
Lincoln Rd.
Walmer Road
Fratton Station
Fratton Road
Southern Railway
Cemetery
Rec. Grd.
To Fratton Pk. Football Gd.
Hyde Park Rd.
St. James Rd.
Elm Grove
Kings Road
St. Edwards Rd.
SOUTHSEA
Havelock Park
St. Bartholomews Ch.
New Southsea
Albert Road
St. Swithun
St. Judes Ch.
Osborne Road
Marmion Road
Gains Road
East Southsea
St. Simon's Ch.
Granada Road
St. Helens Pde.
Canoe Lake
Eastney Road

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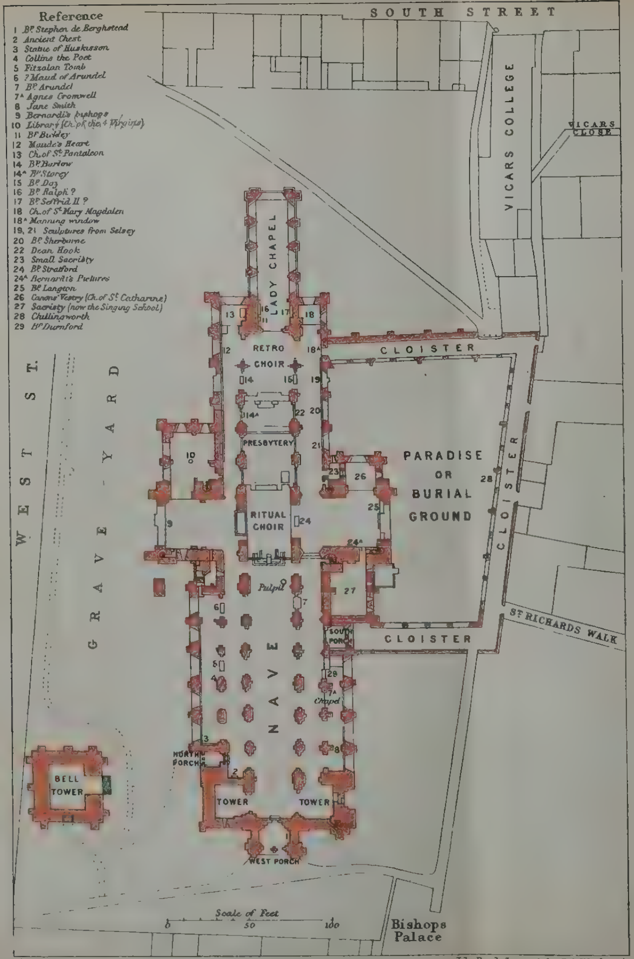
CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL


Reference
1 Bp. Stephen de Berghstead
2 Ancient Chest
3 Statue of Huskisson
4 Collins the Poet
5 Fitzalan Tomb
6 ? Maud of Arundel
7 Bp. Arundel
7A Agnes Cromwell
8 Jane Smith
9 Bernardi's bishops
10 Library (Ch. of the 4 Virgins)
11 Bp. Buckley
12 Maude's Heart
13 Ch. of St. Pantaleon
14 Bp. Burlow
14A Bp. Storey
15 Bp. Day
16 Bp. Ralph ?
17 Bp. Seffrid II ?
18 Ch. of St. Mary Magdalen
18A Manning window
19, 21 Sculptures from Selsey
20 Bp. Sherburne
22 Dean Hook
23 Small Sacristy
24 Bp. Stratford
24A Bernardi's Pictures
25 Bp. Langton
26 Canons' Vestry (Ch. of St. Catharine)
27 Sacristy (now the Singing School)
28 Chillingworth
29 Bp. Durnford
SOUTH STREET
VICARS COLLEGE
VICARS CLOSE
LADY CHAPEL
RETRO CHOIR
PRESBYTERY
RITUAL CHOIR
CLOISTER
PARADISE OR BURIAL GROUND
CLOISTER
CLOISTER
ST. RICHARDS WALK
Pulpit
NAVE
SOUTH PORCH
Chapel
NORTH PORCH
TOWER
TOWER
WEST PORCH
BELL TOWER
WEST ST.
GRAVE-YARD
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
Bishops Palace

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For one week in the year (that of the last Tues. in July) Chichester may be said to lose its dignity of cathedral town and become merely a starting-point for the fashionable races held on the picturesque racecourse in **Goodwood Park* views; Richmond Arms, P.R., at the S. gate, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/), 4½ m. N. **Goodwood** itself, the seat of the Duke of Richmond, 1 m. nearer Chichester, is shown to visitors at 2, 3, and 4 p.m. on Mon. & Thurs. (Thurs. only in July), except in race-week (inquire at Barrett's bookshop, at the Cross). It contains a fine collection of pictures, largely portraits. The park is noted for its cedars.—**Boxgrove,** 1½ m. S.E. of Goodwood, possesses a Benedictine E.E. **Priory Church*, with vaulting of very unusual form. The church of *Appledram*, 1½ m. S.W. of Chichester, has the sides of its chancel occupied by graduated triplets (windows), a rare feature that it shares with Brecon Priory.

From Chichester a light railway runs to (7¾ m.) *Selsey* and *Selsey Beach*, two sea-bathing resorts in the peninsula of **Selsey** ('seal's island'), the main interest of which lies in the fact that here St. Wilfrid established Christianity among the S. Saxons (681). St. Wilfrid was followed by a long line of bishops, until the Conqueror transferred the see to Chichester (p. 46).

From Chichester to *Brighton*, see p. 38; to *Midhurst* and *Pulborough*, see pp. 45–46.—Motor-Buses to *Selsey*, *Bognor*, *Portsmouth*, *Hindhead*, etc.

72½ m. *Bosham*. The quaint fishing-village, 1 m. S. (3½ m from Chichester), contains a small *Church (dating in part from the time of Edward the Confessor), which appears in the Bayeux Tapestry, where Harold is shown on his way to hear mass before his ill-starred visit to Normandy. Some take Bosham for the scene of Canute's command to the waves (comp. p. 59).—At (76½ m.) *Emsworth* (Crown, R. 5/, L. 3/) we enter *Hampshire*. The Isle of Wight is seen on the left.—78 m. *Havant*, and thence to (85½ m.) *Portsmouth*, see p. 43.

PORTSMOUTH (247,343 inhab.), situated in the island of Portsea, with a magnificent harbour entered from the famous roadstead of Spithead (p. 61), is the chief naval station in England. The name includes, on the E., *Landport*, largely inhabited by dockyard hands, and *Southsea*, the best residential district, and, on the W., *Portsea* and *Portsmouth* proper, the chief centres of the naval and military activity. *Gosport* (p. 51), on the other side of the harbour, is an independent borough.

Railway Stations. *Portsmouth & Southsea* (Pl. C 5, 6; Rfmts.); *Portsmouth Harbour* (Pl. C 2, 3), for the Isle of Wight steamers; *Fratton* (Pl. C 7; Rfmts.), E. of the town; *Gosport* (Pl. C 1), on the other side of the harbour.

Hotels. In Southsea: Queen's (Pl. i; E 5), R 8/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Grosvenor (Pl. k; E 5), R. 6/, D. 5/6, pens. 13/6–15/; *Royal Pier (Pl. l; D 4, 5), R. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 18/; Royal Beach (Pl. m; E 7), opposite the S. Parade Pier, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; Strathearn Mansions, Gladstone, Carlton (pens. from 12/6), and many other private hotels.—In Portsmouth: George (Pl. a; D 4), T.H., 29 High St., R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/6.—In Portsea: *Keppel's Head (Pl. c; C 3), R. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, old style, on the Hard.—In Landport: Grand Central (Pl. e; B 5), R. 6/, pens. 15/; Bedford (Pl. e; B 5), R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/, Sussex (Pl. h; C 5), R. & B. 8/, unpretentious houses near the Town station.

Post Office (Pl. C 5), Commercial Road.

Taxicabs. Per mile 1/4, each addit. ¼ m. *4d.*; luggage *3d.* per package.

Tramways run to the suburbs. *Circular Route* from the Guildhall to Southsea and back.

Motor-Buses from the Theatre Royal to *Chichester*, *Bognor*, *Worthing*, and *Brighton* (5/); to *Southampton* via Fareham (2/8); *Winchester* (2/8); etc.

Steamers ply to the *Isle of Wight* (see p. 61) and to *Southampton* several times daily. Excursion steamers often run to *Brighton*, *Bournemouth*, etc.—Steam Floating Bridge from

Portsmouth Point (Pl. D 3) to *Gosport* every ½ hr. (1*d.*; car 1/–1/6); Steam Launches to *Gosport* every 10 min. from Portsmouth Point (1*d.*) and every 6 min. from the Harbour Station (Pl. C 3; 1*d.*).

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C 5), Commercial Road; *Princes Theatre* (Pl. B 6), Lake Road; *King's Theatre* (Pl. E 6), Albert Road (varieties); *Coliseum* (Pl. B 5), Edinburgh Road; *Hippodrome*, Commercial Road.—*Concerts* at the Town Hall, Portland Hall, the Pier Pavilions, etc. *Military Bands* on the Piers and in Victoria Park.—*Swimming Club Stages* (Pl. E 4); ticket 1/6 per week. —*Boats* for hire at Portsea Hard and on Southsea Beach.—Regattas are held by the Royal Albert and Royal Corinthian Yacht Clubs.—*Miniature Golf Course* (9 holes) near the Canoe Lake.

History. The real importance of Portsmouth may be dated from the reign of Henry VIII, when the dockyard was first regularly established (1540).—The distinguished natives of Portsmouth include *Charles Dickens* (1812–70; see below), whose father was a clerk in the Dockyard; *George Meredith* (1828–1909; see p. 51); *Sir Walter Besant* (1836-1901); *Isambard Brunel* (1806–59), the engineer; and *Jonas Hanway* (1712–86), the philanthropist. Its associations with *Lord Nelson* and other naval heroes are innumerable; and it frequently appears in the novels of Capt. Marryat (comp. p. 51). Mr. Crummles (in 'Nicholas Nickleby') lived in St. Thomas's St.; Nicholas and Smike in two small rooms, up two pair of stairs and a ladder, at a tobacconist's shop on the Common Hard.

Opposite the *Station* (Pl. C 5, 6), in Commercial Road, is a *War Memorial*, and adjacent is the **Guildhall** (Pl. C 5; adm. 11–12 and 1–3, on Sat. 11–12), a dignified classical building of 1890, with a clock-tower 240 ft. high (6*d.*). Commercial Road runs thence S.W. towards Portsmouth proper. Park Road (Pl. C 4, 5), skirting the S. side of the Guildhall, leads W. to Portsea Hard and the Royal Dockyard.

To the N., at No. 393 Commercial Road, is the **Dickens Museum** (Pl: A 5; open free week-days 10-7, Sat. 10 5, and in winter 10.30 5), in the house in which Charles Dickens was born in 1812.—In the graveyard of *St. Mary's* (Pl. B 7) is a memorial to the crew of the 'Royal George' (p. 51).

On Portsea Hard are the *Harbour Station* (Pl. C 3), and the main entrance to the ***Royal Dockyard** (Pl. A, B 3; open free 10–1 & 1.30–4, on Sat. 10–1; foreigners require special permission). This covers over 300 acres and, besides its docks, repairing basins, and wharfs, comprises a Naval College, Admiralty House (the residence of the Commander-in-Chief), a museum (Nelson relics, etc.), and a church with the bell of the 'Royal George' (see p. 51).

In the *Old* or *King Charles's Dock* (1648), near the dockyard entrance, is ***H.M.S. Victory** (Pl. B 3), which has been repaired and restored almost to her appearance as at Trafalgar. Adm. free 9.30–5 or 7.30, Sun. from 11.30. Visitors are shown the spot where Nelson fell and the cockpit where he breathed his last. Before Trafalgar the Victory was the flagship of Keppel, Kempenfelt, Howe, Hood, and Jervis, and afterwards of Saumarez; she still flies the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of Portsmouth. A Nelson Museum is being built on the quay alongside.

To the N. of the Dockyard is Whale Island, occupied by the *Naval Gunnery School*, the officials of which are commissioned to an imaginary vessel known as H.M.S. 'Excellent.' In Queen St. (Pl. B 4) is the *Royal Sailors' Home* (1860).

At the S. end of Portsea Hard is the castellated entrance to the *Gun Wharf* (Pl. C 4), with the Vernon Torpedo School. —Highbury St. (Pl. D 4) contains the house of John Pounds, the cobbler who established the first ragged school (1819).

High Street (Pl. D 4) is the chief street of Portsmouth proper. No. 10 is *Buckingham House* (tablet), formerly the Spotted Dog Inn, where the first Duke of Buckingham (the

'Steenie' of James I) was assassinated by a disappointed officer named John Felton in 1628. On the same side is the *George Hotel*, where, in Room 15, Lord Nelson spent the night before embarking on his last voyage. No. 73 (tablet) was the birthplace of George Meredith in 1828. The church of *St. Thomas Becket* (Pl. D 3, 4), founded in 1180, contains (in the chancel) a monument to the Duke of Buckingham. Opposite is the *Museum* (open free daily, 10–4 or 6.30). At the foot of High St. is the *Soldiers' & Sailors' Institute* (in the old *Fountain Inn*, familiar to readers of Marryat).

Broad St. runs hence N.W. to the *Point* (Pl. D 3); ferry (to Gosport) on the narrow entrance to the harbour. On the way thither we pass a house said to occupy the site of the 'Blue Posts' in 'Peter Simple'; and at the Point is the *Star & Garter Hotel*, once frequented by Nelson, Hardy, Keppel, and many other naval heroes. **Portsmouth Harbour** (Pl. A 2–4), less than 300 yds. wide at its entrance, expands into a noble basin, 4 m. long and 2 m. broad, affording secure anchorage for the largest vessels.

Turning to the left (S.E.) at the S. end of High St., we reach the *Grand Parade*, the *Saluting Platform* (Pl. D, E 4; view of the harbour and Spithead), and the *Garrison Church* (Pl. D 4), a good E.E. structure originally (like St. Mary's at Chichester), a hospital ('Domus Dei') of the 13th cent., with the patients in the nave and a chapel in the choir.

Charles II was married to Catherine of Braganza in this church in 1662. It contains 42 carved oaken stalls, commemorating naval worthies. –Adjacent, in Pembroke Gardens, is a gun from the 'Royal George,' which sank with Adm. Kempenfelt and "twice four hundred men" in 1782, while being careened in Spithead, off Southsea.

Southsea (Pl. D 6, 7; hotels, p. 49), a sunny watering-place with esplanade and piers, is a favourite residence of retired naval and military officers, commanding views of the Isle of Wight and of the shipping in Spithead. *Southsea Common*, behind the Esplanade, is used for military drills and reviews. Among the memorials on the Esplanade are the anchor of the 'Victory' (p. 50), a column to the men of the 'Chesapeake,' and the large *Naval Memorial* (comp. p. 19) of the Great War.

Opposite Portsmouth, on the other side of the harbour (ferries, see p. 50), lies **Gosport** (*Crown*, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Indian Arms*, R. 4/6, L. 2/3, D. 4/6), a town of 33,588 inhab., many of whom are connected with the **Royal Clarence Victualling Yard** (Pl. B 1, 2; open free, 10-4; special permit), containing an enormous store of provisions and clothing for the navy. *Haslar Bridge* (toll 1*d.*) leads hence to *Haslar Hospital* (Pl. E 1), with accommodation for 2000 sailors. It contains a museum (open free, 1-4). At the end of the Haslar Sea Wall is *Blockhouse Fort* (Pl. D 2; a submarine base), protecting the entrance to Portsmouth Harbour. A visit may be paid to the 'Dolphin,' mother-ship of submarines, off this fort.

From Portsmouth to Southampton, 25 m., S.R. in 1–1½ hr. (5/3, 3/2). [In fine weather the steamer (1½ hr.; 2/2, 1/8) is preferable.]—¾ m. *Fratton* (p. 43).—7½ m. **Portchester** or *Porchester*, i.e., *Portus Castra*, was the site of a Roman military station (Portus Magnus), the remains of which are of great interest. Within the Roman walls (as at Pevensey) the Normans built an important **Castle* (N.W. angle; adm. 6*d.*). The keep (view) is early 12th cent., the adjoining buildings date from the 14th. The church, in the S.E. angle of the enclosure, was founded in 1133. On *Portsdown* (400 ft.), to the N., is a *Nelson Monument*, 150 ft. high.—10½ m. **Fareham** (*Red Lion*, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a busy market-town and port (10,066 inhab.), is the junction for *Eastleigh* on the N.

(see p. 57), *Gosport* on the S. (see p. 51), and *Alton* (see p. 58) on the N.E. *Boarhunt*, with a late-Saxon church, is 3 m. N.E. About 2 m. W. of Fareham is *Titchfield*, with a large and interesting church (Saxon to Perp.), and the remains of *Titchfield House* (16th cent.).—18 m. *Netley*, for Netley Abbey (p. 61).—22 m. *Bitterne* (see p. 59).—25 m. *Southampton*, see p. 59.

From Portsmouth to *Chichester* and *Brighton*, see p. 38; to the *Isle of Wight*, see p. 61.

10. FROM LONDON TO SOUTHAMPTON

Roads. *A. Via Basingstoke and Winchester* (A 4, A 30, and A 33), 75 m. We follow the Hammersmith Road (Pl. B 12) and run via Chiswick High Road and the *Great West Road* (A 4).—At (11 m.) *Hounslow West* we turn l. into A 30. —7 m. *Staines.*—1 m. *Egham.*—2½ m. *Virginia Water.*—5½ m. *Bagshot* (p. 58).—19 m. *Basingstoke* (p. 53) where we bear l. (A 33).—6 m. *Wheatsheaf Inn.* —11 m. **Winchester** (p. 53).—1 m. *St. Cross* (p. 57).—11 m. **Southampton** (p. 59).

B. Via Guildford and Winchester (A 3, A 31, and A 33), 79 m.—By the Portsmouth Road to (29 m.) **Guildford,** see p. 41. Thence over the Hog's Back (A 31, p. 42) to (10 m.) *Farnham* (p. 58).—9 m. *Alton* p. (58).—1 m. *Chawton* (p. 58).—8 m. *Alresford* (p. 58).—4 m. *Itchen Abbas.*—6 m. **Winchester** (p. 53). Thence as above.

A. Via Basingstoke and Winchester

79 m. S.R. from *Waterloo* in 1½–3 hrs. (16/6, 9/11); to (66½ m.) *Winchester* in 1½–2½ hrs. (13/9, 8/3). This is the route of the boat-trains.

Motor Coach from Lupus St. (S.W. 1) three times daily to *Basingstoke* (2½ hrs.; 4/), *Winchester* (3½ hrs.; 5/), and *Southampton* (4¼ hrs.; 6/).

From London to (24½ m.) *Woking*, see p. 41. To the left lies *Woking* or *Brookwood Cemetery*, including the graves of 4–500 American soldiers.—28 m. *Brookwood* is the junction for (1 m. N.) *Bisley Camp*, the annual meeting-place (July) of the National Rifle Association. We pass from Surrey into Hampshire.

Hampshire, or **Hants,** a county of low hills, rolling downs, and fertile valleys, is famous for its woodland scenery, culminating in the New Forest (p. 61). Yew trees are so numerous as to be called the 'weeds of Hampshire.' Except in the Isle of Wight (Rte. 11), historically included in the county, the coast is comparatively tame. Hants, containing the ancient capital of Winchester (p. 53), was the original Wessex, the nucleus of the future kingdom of England. Izaak Walton is an immortal memory along the river-banks of Hampshire; it is the county of Gilbert White (p. 58); and it claims to be the birthplace of cricket (p. 58).

33¼ m. *Farnborough* (Queen's, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, near North Camp, p. 34; Tumble-Down-Dick, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6). On Farnborough Common (l.) is a station of the Royal Air Force.

Napoleon III (d. 1873) and the Prince Imperial (d. 1879) are buried in a memorial church (on the left, above the railway) built in 1887 by the Empress Eugenie (1826–1920), who also lies here. The adjoining abbey is occupied by Benedictines from Solesmes. To the right of the line is *Farnborough Hill*, now a convent, where the Empress died.

36½ m. *Fleet*, on *Fleet Pond* (130 acres), which once provided fish for the monks of Winchester.—40 m. *Winchfield* has a beautiful little church, partly Norman.

About 3½ m. N. is * *Bramshill Park* (no adm.), a striking Jacobean mansion (1612) with fine old gardens. Bramshill is in the parish of *Eversley* (1 m. N.), of which Charles Kingsley was curate and rector from 1842 till his death in 1875; he is buried in the churchyard ('Amavimus, amamus, amabimus').

Odiham (George, L. 4/, D. 5/), 2 m. S. of (42¼ m.) *Hook* (bus 3*d.*) still has its stocks and whipping-post. At *Odiham*

Castle, 1 m. W., King David of Scotland was confined (comp. p. 344).—We now pass the remains of *Basing House* (l.; adm. 6*d*.), built by the first Marquess of Winchester (16th cent.) and famous for its stout resistance to Cromwell (1641–1645).

48 m. **Basingstoke** (*Rfmts.; Red Lion, Wheatsheaf*, R. from 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/) is a thriving market-town (12,718 inhab.). Close to the railway station are the interesting ruins of the *Holy Ghost Chapel* (1525).

From Basingstoke to *Salisbury*, etc., see Rte. 14; to *Reading*, see p. 201. A light railway runs to *Alton*, p. 58.

We ascend the downs, passing (l.) *Steventon*, where Jane Austen (1775–1817) was born and spent her first 16 years.

66¾ m. **WINCHESTER**, one of the great historical cities of England (23,791 inhab.), once the capital of the kingdom, and famous for its cathedral and its school, is situated at the base and on the slope of a hill rising from the *Itchen*.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart): *S.R.* (Pl. A 1, 2; Rfmts.), for Southampton, Bournemouth, London, etc.; *G.W.R.* (Pl. C 4), for Newbury.

Hotels. *George (Pl. B 2), High St., R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 20/; *Royal (Pl. B 2), St. Peter's St., with garden, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 17/6; Black Swan (Pl. B 2), High St., R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens, 16/6; Southgate (Pl. C 2), with garden, 14 Southgate St., R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; God-Begot Hostel (Pl. B 2), High St., private, R. 6/, L. 5/, D. 5/6; Oriel, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, temperance; Carfax, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/, D. 3/, commercial (Pl. A 2), City Road.

Restaurants. *Dumpter's*, High St.; *Norman Palace Tea Room*, by the City Cross; *Holdaway's*, High St.

Post Office (Pl. B 3), Parchment St., off High St.

Taxicabs. 2/ per mile, 6*d*. for each ½ m. more; per hr. 5/, each extra ½ hr. 2/6.

Motor Buses from the Broadway to *Southampton, Aldershot, Portsmouth, Romsey* and *Lyndhurst*, etc.

History. Winchester is the successor of the British settlement of *Caer Gwent*, the Roman town of *Venta Belgarum*, and the Saxon *Winteceaster*, which became the capital of Wessex in 519 and saw Egbert crowned as first king of all England in 827. Christianity was introduced by Bp. Birinus in 634, though the bishopric was not founded till 40 years later (comp. p. 54). Winchester was the capital of Alfred and of many of his successors, including Canute and the Danish kings; Edward the Confessor was crowned in the old minster in 1043; and William the Conqueror made the city a joint capital with London and was crowned in both, an example followed by several of his successors. In commerce Winchester was long the rival of London, reaching its zenith in the 12th cent., but by the time of Henry VIII its famous wool industry had died out. Here Henry III (Henry of Winchester) was born in 1207, and here in 1100 Henry I, in 1402 Henry IV, and in 1554 Mary and Philip of Spain were married. Winchester was captured by Cromwell in 1645, after the battle of Naseby. The unfinished palace begun by Wren for Charles II was burned down in 1897.—The *Statute of Winchester* (1285) was a kind of early police act.—Keats wrote the 'Ode to Autumn' and possibly 'The Eve of St. Agnes' at Winchester (1819). During the War there was a large American camp at Winchester.

The *West Gate* (Pl. B 2), at the top of High St., is a good specimen of the military architecture of the 13th cent. (windows later); it contains a small museum (adm. free; closed 1–2). Castle Hill (r.) leads to the **Great Hall* (Pl. B 2; adm. free, 10-4 or 6) of the castle begun by William the Conqueror and enlarged and completed by Henry III (1235).

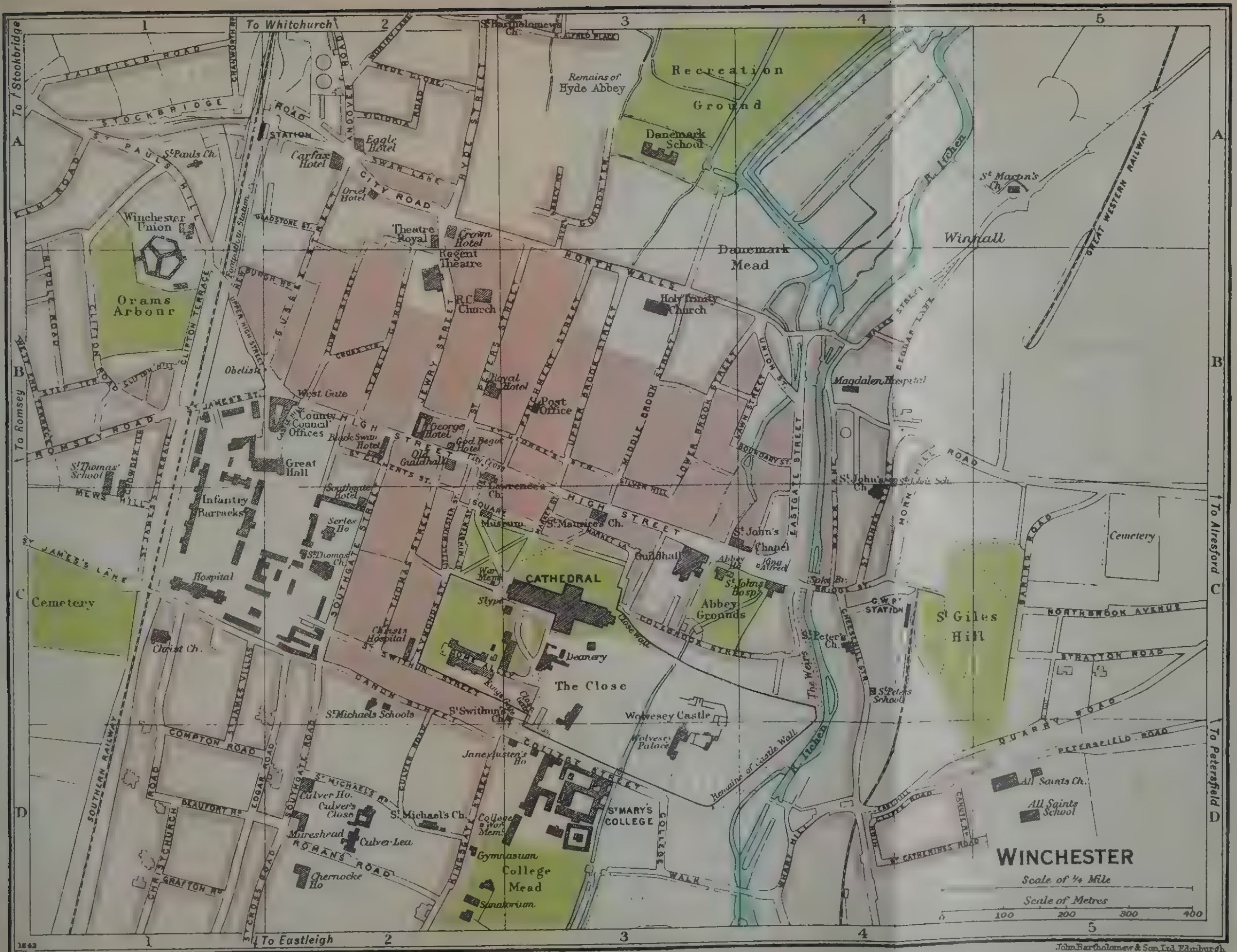
At the W. end, above the remains of the royal dais, hangs the so-called 'Round Table of King Arthur' (17 ft. in diameter), a relic said to have existed in the 13th cent. and possibly older; it was repainted in the reign of Henry VII.

We descend the picturesque HIGH STREET, passing (l.) the *George Hotel* (c. 1500) and the Tudor *God-Begot Hostel* (façade modern). Beyond the *City Cross* (Pl. B 2), or *Butter Cross*, which dates from the 15th cent., is the *Pentice*, with overhanging gables, barge boards, and moulded ridge-tiles. At the foot of the street are (r.) the *Guildhall* (Pl. C 3), by Sir G. G. Scott (1873), a bronze statue of King Alfred, by Hamo Thornycroft, and (l.) the *Chapel of St. John's Hospital* (13th cent.).

***Winchester Cathedral** (Pl. C 3), dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and the Holy Trinity, is a building of high architectural interest, though disappointing at first sight owing to its unimposing W. front and the absence of a lofty tower. It is the longest mediæval church in Europe (526 ft.; St. Peter's at Rome 614 ft.) and ranks fifth in point of area among English cathedrals (comp. p. xxii). The best external view is from the N. side. The *West Front* (by which we enter) is approached by a fine avenue of limes. Opposite is a *War Memorial* incorporating a stone from the Cloth Hall at Ypres. The cathedral is open free; adm. to the crypt 6*d.*; ascent of the tower 6*d*. Services on week-days at 8, 9.45, & 5.15, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, & 6.30.

HISTORY. The original cathedral of the Kings of Wessex (7th cent.; see p. 53) was enlarged by *St. Swithin* or *Swithun*, Bp. of Winchester, in 852–862, and largely rebuilt by *Bishop Ethelwold* in the 10th century. The remains of St. Swithin were then transferred from the churchyard to a golden shrine within the church; and it is the legendary delay of this removal, caused by forty days of rain, that accounts for St. Swithin's control of the weather after July 15th. The present building was begun by *Bp. Walkelin* "from the foundations" in 1079. Walkelin's superb Norman erection received additions in the E.E. style from *Bp. Godfrey de Lucy* (1189–1204). *Bp. Edington* (1346–66) rebuilt the W. front and began the transformation of the nave from Norman to Perp., which was mainly carried on by the great *Bp. William of Wykeham* (1367–1404; p. 56) but actually completed by *Bp. Waynflete* (1447–86).

Interior. The core of the interesting and imposing *NAVE, with its thick walls, bold vaulting, and massive piers, is substantially the work of Walkelin. The two W. bays on the N. side and the W. bay on the S. side were rebuilt by Bp. Edington (14th cent.), and the remainder, including the arcades, was transformed by Bp. Wykeham into the new Perp. style. The main arcade and clerestory were greatly enlarged, while the triforium was reduced to the present beautiful little balcony. The magnificent lierne vault bears the arms of Bp. Edington and Bp. Wykeham.—Against the W. wall are statues of James I and Charles I, by Le Sueur. In the S. arcade of the nave are the two earliest of an unsurpassed series of *Chantries*, which illustrates the development of architecture from 1366 to 1555. *Bp. Edington's Chantry* is near the E. end. Succeeding it in date, and far surpassing it in splendour, is **Wykeham's Chantry*, in the fifth bay from the W. end, with the effigy of the great architect and statesman (d. 1404; figures in the niches restored, 1893).


WINCHESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
1
2
3
4
5
A
B
C
D
1562
To Whitchurch
To Stockbridge
To Romsey
To Eastleigh
To Alresford
To Petersfield
St Bartholomew's Ch.
Alfred Place
Fairfield Road
Chalworth Road
Stockbridge Road
Station
Andover Road
Hyde Close
Victoria Road
Worthy Lane
Hyde Street
Remains of Hyde Abbey
Recreation Ground
Danemark School
St Pauls Ch.
St Pauls Hill
Eagle Hotel
Carfax Hotel
Swan Lane
City Road
Orcel Hotel
Gladstone St.
Footpath to Station
Winchester Union
Orams Arbour
Theatre Royal
Crown Hotel
Regent Theatre
North Walls
Danemark Mead
Winnall
St Martin's Ch.
R. Itchen
Great Western Railway
R.C. Church
Holy Trinity Church
Newburgh St.
Upper High Street
Sussex Street
Clifton Terrace
Clifton Road
Middle Road
West End Terrace
Station Hill
Obelisk
Tower Street
Cross St.
Staple Gardens
Jewry Street
St Peter's Street
Parchment Street
Upper Brook Street
Middle Brook Street
Lower Brook Street
Union St.
Durngate
Eastgate Street
Beggar Lane
Wales Street
Magdalen Hospital
Royal Hotel
Post Office
West Gate
St James's St.
County Council Offices
High Street
George Hotel
Black Swan Hotel
God Begot Hotel
Old Guildhall
City Cross
St Clements St.
Church St.
Silver Hill
Boundary St.
Romsey Road
Powder Hill
St Thomas' School
Mews Hill
Great Hall
Infantry Barracks
Southgate Hotel
Serles Ho.
St Lawrence Ch.
Square
Museum
St Maurice's Ch.
Market La.
St John's Chapel
Guildhall
Abbey Ho.
King Alfred
St John's Hosp.
Abbey Grounds
Magdalen Hill Road
Morn Hill
St John's Ch.
St John's Sch.
St John's St.
Water Lane
Chesil Street
St Giles Hill
Cemetery
Northbrook Avenue
Stratton Road
Barnes Road
St James's Lane
St Thomas Ch.
Hospital
War Mem.
CATHEDRAL
Slype
Close Wall
Colebrook Street
Soke Br.
Bridge St.
G.W.R. Station
St Peter's Ch.
St Peter's School
The Weirs
Cemetery
Southgate Street
St Thomas Street
Symonds St.
Upper Minster St.
Minster St.
Christ's Hospital
Dome Alley
Deanery
The Close
Christ Ch.
St James Villas
Canon Street
St Swithun Street
Kingsgate
St Michael's Schools
St Swithun's Ch.
Wolvesey Castle
Wolvesey Palace
Remains of Castle Wall
Quarry Road
Petersfield Road
Southern Railway
Compton Road
Culver Road
Kingsgate Street
College Street
Jane Austen's Ho.
St Michael's Road
Culver Ho.
Culver's Close
St Michael's Ch.
College War Mem.
St Mary's College
College Walk
All Saints Ch.
All Saints School
Canute Rd.
High Cliffe Road
St Catherines Road
Wharf Hill
Beaufort Rd.
Edgar Road
Mareshead
Culver Lea
Romans Road
Christchurch Road
Grafton Rd.
Chernocke Ho.
Gymnasium
College Mead
Sanatorium
Sycross Road

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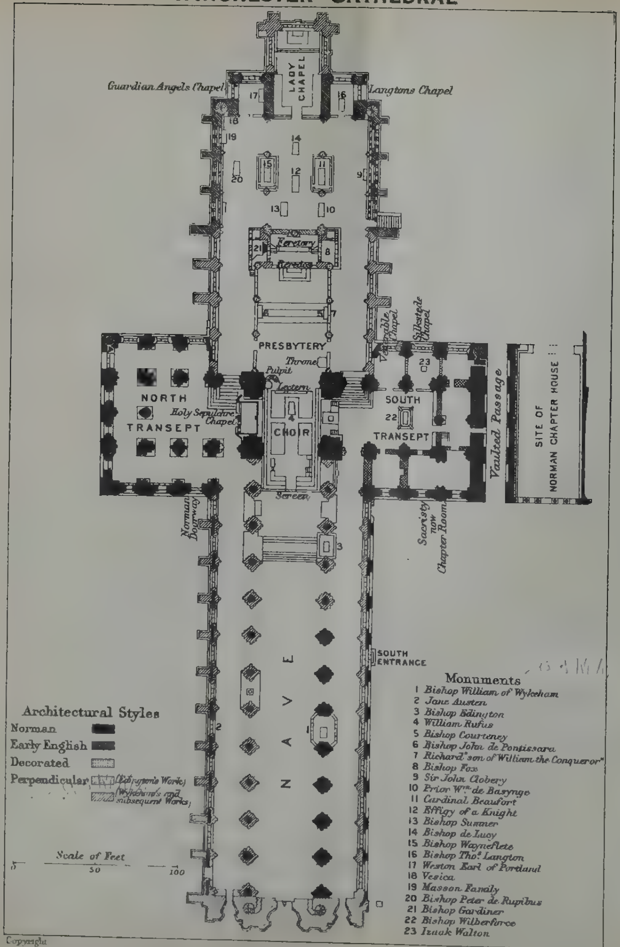
WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL


LADY CHAPEL
Guardian Angels Chapel
Langtons Chapel
Feretory
Reredos
PRESBYTERY
Throne
Pulpit
Lectern
NORTH TRANSEPT
Holy Sepulchre Chapel
CHOIR
Screen
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Venerable Chapel
Silkstede Chapel
Vaulted Passage
SITE OF NORMAN CHAPTER HOUSE
Sacristy now Chapter Room
Norman Doorway
NAVE
SOUTH ENTRANCE
Architectural Styles
Norman
Early English
Decorated
Perpendicular (Edington's Work)
(Wykeham's and subsequent Works)
Scale of Feet
50
100
Monuments
1 Bishop William of Wykeham
2 Jane Austen
3 Bishop Edington
4 William Rufus
5 Bishop Courtenay
6 Bishop John de Pontissara
7 Richard "son of William the Conqueror"
8 Bishop Fox
9 Sir John Clobery
10 Prior Wm. de Basynge
11 Cardinal Beaufort
12 Effigy of a Knight
13 Bishop Sumner
14 Bishop de Lucy
15 Bishop Waynflete
16 Bishop Thos. Langton
17 Weston Earl of Portland
18 Vesica
19 Masson Family
20 Bishop Peter de Rupibus
21 Bishop Gardiner
22 Bishop Wilberforce
23 Izaak Walton

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At the W. end of the N. aisle is a stone *Cantoria* or minstrel gallery. On the wall of this aisle (which is covered with Riflemen's memorials), opposite the Wykeham Chantry, are a brass tablet and a window to Jane Austen (l.), who lies beneath the pavement at this spot. In the next bay of the nave arcade stands the *Font* (12th cent.), carved with the story of St. Nicholas of Myra.

This is one of seven fonts in England of dark Tournai marble, with rich carvings of Belgian workmanship (12-13th cent.). The others are at Southampton (St. Michael's), East Meon, St. Mary Bourne, Lincoln (Cathedral), Thornton Curtis, and Ipswich (St. Peter's).

The massive *Transepts remain much as Walkelin left them (1070-98). Later Norman work (distinguished by the finer masonry) is a rebuilding necessitated by the fall of Walkelin's central tower in 1107, popularly attributed to the burial beneath it of the hated King William Rufus in 1100. Under the organ-loft of the N. transept is the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre* (12th cent.; 13th cent. *Wall Paintings of the Life and Passion of Christ). The W. aisle was screened off in 1908 as the *Epiphany Chapel* (Burne-Jones windows). The S. transept is rendered less impressive than the N. arm by the enclosure of the aisles, forming (E.) *Prior Silkstede's Chapel* (1524) and the *Venerable Chapel* (elaborate iron-work) and (W.) the *Treasury of Henry de Blois* (1129–1171). Izaak Walton (1593–1683), who died in a house in Dome Alley (S.W. of the close), lies beneath a tablet in Silkstede's Chapel. The S. choir aisle is entered through a 12th cent. iron *Grille, that used to admit to St. Swithin's shrine (p. 56).

The Choir is separated from the nave by a modern screen. Under the tower is a marble tomb which long passed for that of William Rufus. The magnificent **Stalls* (c. 1305), with their vigorous misericords, are the oldest cathedral-stalls in England except some fragments at Rochester (p. 17); the desks and stools of the upper tier date from 1540. The pulpit was given by Prior Silkstede (c. 1520); the bishop's throne is modern. The piers, arches, and clerestory of the *Presbytery* were rebuilt early in the 14th century. Bp. Fox (1501–28) rebuilt the outer walls of the presbytery aisles, inserted the tracery of the clerestory and E. window, and put up the wooden lierne vault. To him are due also the screens between the presbytery and the aisles, which now bear six mortuary chests, containing the bones of Canute, William Rufus, and several Anglo-Saxon monarchs. The E. window has fine glass of c. 1525. The great *Reredos*, perhaps begun by Card. Beaufort (d. 1447), was terribly mutilated at the Reformation, but was restored and equipped with modern statues in 1884-91. On its E. side is the *Feretory*, a place for the 'feretra' or shrines for the relics of saints. To the left (N.) and right (S.) of the feretory are the *Chantries of Bp. Gardiner* (1555) and *Bp. Fox* (1528). In the former is kept 'Queen Mary's Chair' used by the unhappy queen on her marriage with Philip II of Spain (p. 53). To the E. lies the large Retro-Choir (in which stood the Shrine of St. Swithin, some supposed fragments of which have been discovered), with a *Lady Chapel* beyond. With the exception of the 15th cent. elongation of the Lady Chapel the work is by *Bp. De Lucy* (1189–1204) and (together with the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre) is the earliest Gothic work in the cathedral and (saving Lincoln choir) perhaps the earliest purely Gothic work in England (comp. Chichester, p. 47). On the E. wall of the feretory, at the W. end of the retro-choir, are nine exquisite niches, and below is the entrance to the 'Holy Hole,' or vault below the feretory. In the retro-choir is a wooden figure of *St. Joan of Arc* (by J. N. Comper; 1923). In the aisles are the *Chantries of Bp. Waynflete* (1486; N.) and *Cardinal Beaufort* (1447; S.). The admirable woodwork and the mural paintings from the 'Life of the Virgin' (both in the Lady Chapel) are late 15th cent. work. The chapel to the S. was fitted up as a chantry by *Bp. Langton* (1501). Its woodwork is remarkable. The late 12th cent. *Chapel of the Guardian Angels* (N.), with painted roof-medallions, contains the tomb of Richard Weston, Earl of Portland (d. 1635), a masterpiece of the French sculptor *Le Sueur*.

The Crypt, entered from the N. transept, is in three parts. The first two of these are Norman, of the same date and character as the transepts. The rectangular E. crypt is E.E. (1189–1204).

From the S.W. corner of the W. facade a passage called the *Slype*, or *Dark Arch*, constructed in 1636 as a substitute for the right of way through the cathedral, leads to the beautiful and spacious *Close*, partly surrounded by the ancient monastery walls. Anagrams on the W. and E. arch of the Slype refer to its use. The *Deanery* is approached by a vestibule of three arches (c 1250).

We quit the close at the S.W. angle and pass through the 13th cent. *King's Gate* (Pl. C 3), over which is the church of *St. Swithun* (rebuilt in the 16th cent.). In College St. (l.) is the house in which Jane Austen died (tablet). On the same side (S.) is the great gateway (1394) of ***Winchester College** or *St. Mary's College* (Pl. D 3), founded by William of Wykeham in 1382 and thus the earliest great public school in England (porter's lodge to the right; fee). The first stone of the chapel was laid in 1393, and the buildings were occupied in 1396. Besides the 70 foundation scholars who live in college, there are about 390 'commoners,' living in masters' houses.

Visitors are shown two quadrangles, surrounded by the old school buildings and domestic offices of Wykeham. In the passage to the *Kitchen* is a curious figure of the 'Trusty Servant,' placed there in the 16th cent. and repainted in 1778. The lavatory and boot-cleaning room are known as *Moab* and *Edom* (Ps. lx. 8; cviii. 9). The **Chapel* retains its original fan-tracery ceiling of wood. The *Junior School Chapel* (1430–45) was originally a chantry-chapel. The *Dining Hall* has a fine oaken roof. The *Cloisters* (Perp.) are carved with the names of Bp. Ken (1656) and many other notable Wykehamists. The *Audit Room*, *Brewhouse*, '*Seventh Chamber*' (old school-room), and *Muniment Room* are interesting. On the wall of 'School' (1683), sometimes ascribed to Wren, is the inscription 'aut disce, aut discede, manet sors tertia caedi' ('learn, leave, or be licked'). The beautiful **War Memorial Cloister*, by Sir Herbert Baker, commemorates over 500 Wykehamists who fell in 1914–18. Among famous Wykehamists may be mentioned Grocyn, Sir Henry Wotton, Sir Thomas Browne, Bp. Ken, Otway, Sydney Smith, Trollope, Dr. Arnold and Matthew Arnold, and Lord Grey of Fallodon.

On the left (N.) side of College St. are the ruins of *Wolvesey Castle* (Pl. C 3; open free), the original bishops' palace, dating from 1138 but incorporating some earlier material. Queen Mary lodged here before her marriage with Philip. A surviving wing of the adjacent *Wolvesey Palace*, built by Wren, is now the bishop's residence.

On the other side of the river are *St. Giles's Hill* (Pl. C 5; View), *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. C 4), and *St. John's Church* (Pl. C 4), both of various dates.

The *City Museum*, in the Square (Pl. C 2), is open 10 to 4, 5, or 6.—The ruined *Hyde Abbey* (Pl. A 3), founded in 901 near the cathedral and removed c. 1110, temporarily housed the body of King Alfred. Its resting-place is now unknown. *St. Bartholomew's Church* (Pl. A 3) has a rich S. doorway and many Norman details.

About 1 m. S. of the cathedral, beyond St. Cross Road (Pl. D 1, 2), lies the venerable ***Hospital of St. Cross** (adm. 6*d*., for two 1/, for 3–10 1/6). Visitors are conducted by a brother.

This was founded by Bp. Henry of Blois for 13 poor brethren in 1136, and a second foundation (of 'Noble Poverty') was added by Card. Beaufort in 1446. The brethren of the first foundation wear a black gown with a Jerusalem cross, while the others have a red gown bearing a cardinal's hat. We take our tickets at the *Beaufort Tower*, where the 'Wayfarer's Dole' of bread and ale is supplied to all applicants. In the inner court are the *Brethren's Houses* (c. 1445), the *Refectory*, the *Kitchen*, the *Master's House*, the *Infirmary*, and the **Church*, of rich Transitional and E.E. work (1136–c.1250). The triptych in the S. aisle chapel is attributed to Mabuse (1470–1532). 'The Warden,' by Anthony Trollope, and 'Brother Copas,' by Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch ('Q'), undoubtedly refer to St. Cross.

Across the river, to the E., rises *St. Catherine's Hill* (255 ft.; View). At the top are a clump of trees, a British fosse, the foundations of a mediæval chapel, and a 'mizmaze' cut in the turf.

At *Hursley*, 5 m. S.W., is the grave (in the churchyard) of John Keble (1792-1866), vicar of the parish for about 30 years. The church was rebuilt from the proceeds of 'The Christian Year.' *Hursley House* replaces Merdon Manor, the home of Richard Cromwell (d. 1712), who is buried in the church.—The return may be made via *Otterbourne*, of which also Keble was rector. Charlotte M. Yonge (1823–1901) lies in the churchyard.

From Winchester to *Didcot* (*Oxford*) via the G.W.R., see p. 61.

Beyond Winchester the railway follows the Itchen.—Benjamin Franklin wrote part of his autobiography at *Twyford House*, 1 m. E. of (69¾ m.) *Shawford*.—73¾ m. **Eastleigh & Bishopstoke** (15,617 inhab.; *Rfmts.; Meadow Bank*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), junction for (7¼ m.) Romsey (p. 61), for (16 m.) Gosport (p. 51), and for (22 m.) Portsmouth), has engine-shops and a concentration hostel for emigrants.

79 m. **Southampton** (West Station), see p. 59.

B. Via Aldershot, Alton, and Winchester

78½ m. S.R. from *Waterloo* in 3¼–3½ hrs. (16/6, 9/11).

From London to (28 m.) *Brookwood*, see Rte. 10A.—35½ m. **Aldershot** (*Queen's*, near North Camp, see p. 34; *Victoria*, T.H., R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/; *South-Western*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/), with 28,756 inhab. (incl. the troops), is famous for the

MILITARY CAMP established here in 1855. The 'Searchlight Tattoo' in June attracts a huge concourse of visitors.

The *Victoria Museum* (1917) contains objects of interest associated with the camp. The bulk of the camp, which is 10 sq. m. in area, with its 'Lines,' barracks, and military institutions of all kinds, lies to the right of the railway.

The best general view is obtained from *Cæsar's Camp* (600 ft.), 2 m. W. of the station, on which is an equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington brought from London (Green Park Arch) in 1885.

FROM ALDERSHOT TO ASCOT, 14½ m., S.R. in 36 min. (3/1, 1/10).—At (5¾ m.) *Frimley*, are buried Bret Harte (1839–1902) and Adm. Sir Doveton Sturdee (1860–1925), victor at the Falkland Isles (Dec. 1914). The former died at (8 m.) *Camberley* (Cambridge, Duke of York, L. 3/6, D. 5/), at which is the Roya Staff College.—11¼ m. *Bagshot* (Cricketers, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; King's Arms R. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/6). To the S. are *Chobham Ridges*, a fine open heath commanding good views.—14½ m. *Ascot* (p. 201).

From Aldershot to *Guildford* and to *Reading*, see p. 34.

38¼ m. **Farnham** (*Bush*, L. 3/6, D. 5/) is a thriving town (12,133 inhab.) with a brisk trade in hops. The picturesque *Castle*, mainly 17th cent. but with a ruined moated keep of the 12th cent. and a gate-tower of the 16th, was the palace of the Bp. of Winchester until 1926. It is now a diocesan church-house (adm. on application at the lodge). In the churchyard is the tomb of William Cobbett (1762–1835).

Sir Walter Scott is said to have taken the name of his first novel from *Waverley Abbey* (founded in 1128), the earliest Cistercian house in England, the 13th cent. ruins of which lie on the *Wey*, 2 m. S.E. of Farnham by the Godalming road. Near the entrance lodge (visitors admitted except on Sun. and at the hay-harvest) is 'Stella's Cottage' and just to the N. is *Moor Park*, where Swift, as secretary in 1692-94 to Sir Wm. Temple, first met Stella (Esther Johnson).

From Farnham an attractive road (motor-bus 1/4), runs S. to (8½ m.) *Hindhead* (p. 43) and (11 m.) *Haslemere* (p. 43), across *Farnham Common* and *Frensham* or *Churt Common*.—Motor-buses run also to *Aldershot*, *Petersfield*, *Winchester*, etc.

The line follows the course of the *Wey* and enters *Hampshire*.—42 m. *Bentley*, junction for the artillery camp at (5 m.) *Bordon*. We pass the village of *Holybourne* (r.), where Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65) died.—47 m. **Alton** (**Swan*, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Crown*, L. 3/, D. 4/6), with 5580 inhab., has a restored church (chiefly 15th cent.), the S. door of which is riddled with Parliamentarian bullets fired in 1643. At *Chawton*, 1 m. S., is the red-brick house (tablet) occupied by Jane Austen in 1809–17.

FROM ALTON TO FAREHAM, 25¾ m., S.R. (Meon Valley Line) in 1 hr. (5/7, 3/4).—About 2½ m. E. of (5¼ m.) *Tisted* lies **Selborne** (*Queen's*, R. 4/6, L. 2/6), where Gilbert White (1720-93), author of 'The Natural History of Selborne,' was born, lived, and died in the house known as 'The Wakes.'—12½ m. *West Meon* is 3 m. N.W. of *East Meon*, which has an interesting church with a Tournai font (comp. p. 55).—*Hambledon* (New Inn), 3½ m. S.E., claims to be the birthplace of the game of cricket (c. 1774). Its church is of peculiar plan.—21½ m. *Wickham*, the birthplace of William of Wykeham (1324–1404), has a flour-mill made from the timbers of the 'Chesapeake.'—25¾ m. *Fareham*, see p. 51.

At (57 m.) *Alresford* (Swan) a tablet in Broad St. marks the birthplace of Mary R. Mitford (1787-1855), authoress of 'Our Village' (comp. p. 201). Admiral Rodney (d. 1792) is buried at *Old Alresford*, 1 m. N.—66 m. **Winchester,** and thence to (78½ m.) *Southampton*, see Rte. 10A.

SOUTHAMPTON (160,997 inhab.), a great seaport with many historic associations and interesting ancient remains, is finely situated at the head of *Southampton Water*, the estuary of the *Test*, on a peninsula bounded on the E. by the river *Itchen*. The harbour, one of the best natural harbours in England, has the advantage of a double tide, first via the Solent and then (two hours later) via Spithead.

Railway Stations. *Terminus* (Pl. C 2; Rfmts.), for boat-trains, ½ m. from High St. and the piers; *West* (Pl. A 1; Rfmts.), for all regular services.

Hotels. South-Western Hotel (Pl. C 2), adjoining the Terminus Sta., and opposite the Dock Gates, R. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Dolphin (Pl. C 2), T. H., High St., R. & B. 10/6, pens. 18/; Crown (Pl. B 2), High St., R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Polygon (Pl. A 1), private, near the West Station, R. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Royal Pier (Pl. C 1), on the Town Quay, R. 5/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/; Star (Pl. B 2), High St., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, family and commercial; Scullard's, Above Bar; Alliance, Oxford St.; Central (Pl. B 1), R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, temperance.

Restaurants. *Bargate*, *Queen's*, *Short's*, High St. (Nos. 180, 151, & 144); *Price's*, *Cadena*, Above Bar.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C 2), High St., Below Bar.

United States Consulate, Havelock Chambers, opposite Dock Gates, Queen's Terrace.—*American Express Co.*, 25 Oxford St. (Pl. C 2).

Taxicabs (adm. to Docks 6*d.* extra). First mile 1/6, then 3*d.* per ½ m.; each person beyond two, 9*d.*; packages carried outside, 3*d.*

Tramways traverse the main streets N. to S. from the Docks Station (comp. the plan).—Motor-Buses to points in the *New Forest*, to *Romsey*, *Winchester*, *Bournemouth*, *Salisbury*, *Portsmouth*, etc.

Steam Ferry (Pl. C 3; 1*d.*; motor 1/) across the Itchen to *Itchen* and *Woolston*.

Steamers. From the Royal Pier (Pl. C, D 1) to *Southsea* and *Portsmouth*, 5–6 times daily; to the *Isle of Wight*, see p. 61.—From the Town Quay (Pl. D 1) to *Hythe* (p. 68), hourly; to other ports, once or twice a week.—From the Outer Dock (Pl. D 3) to *London* thrice a week, to *Liverpool* weekly, to *Havre* daily (except Sun.), to *St. Malo* and to *Caen*, thrice a week; to the *Channel Islands*, see p. 72).—From the Outer Quays (S. of Pl. D 3) to *New York* and *Canada* by steamers of the White Star, Cunard. R.M.S.P., United States, and C.P.R. Lines. Steamers from Dutch and German Ports to S. Europe and S. America usually anchor in Southampton Water, and passengers are conveyed to them by tender, etc.

Air Service from Woolston (see p. 60) to the Channel Islands, see p. 72.

History. The Saxon town of *Hamtune* seems to have superseded the Roman *Clausentum* (Bitterne; see p. 52), a little farther up the Itchen, and the form *Suthamptuna* probably indicated its situation with reference to that settlement. It is said that Canute here administered the famous rebuke to his courtiers (comp. p. 49). After the Norman Conquest the Continental trade of Southampton became of great importance. Part of Richard Cœur-de-Lion's Crusading fleet sailed from Southampton in 1189; in 1345 and 1415 the armies that conquered at Crecy and Agincourt took ship here; and in modern times it has continued to be the principal port of embarkation for troops on foreign service down to the British Expeditionary Force of 1914. The most notable of many hostile descents was that of 1338, when a large French, Spanish, and Genoese fleet plundered the town.—The Pilgrim Fathers originally sailed for America from Southampton in 1620 in the 'Speedwell' (which had brought some of them from Holland) and the 'Mayflower.' On arrival at Plymouth, however, the 'Speedwell' was discarded as unseaworthy and the whole body were crowded into the 'Mayflower'—John Alden (1599-1686), the hero of 'The Courtship of Miles Standish,' was an artisan of Southampton. Isaac Watts (1674–1748; born at 21 French St.; comp. p. 60), Charles Dibdin (1745–1814), and Sir John Everett Millais (1829-96) were natives of the town. Southampton is the 'Bevishampton' of Meredith's 'Beauchamp's Career.'

The capacious **Docks** (Pl. C, D 2, 3), entered from Can
Road, occupy the lower end of the town's peninsula. Oper
in 1843 and purchased in 1892 by the former L. & S.W. Ra
way, they are among the best-equipped in the world.

Close to the *Town Quay & Pier* and the *Royal Pier* (1
Pl. C, D 1), and behind *God's House Gate* (Pl. C 2), is
Domus Dei (God's House) or *Hospice of St. Julian* (Pl. C
founded in the 12th cent., granted to Queen's College, Oxfo
in 1343, and now harbouring four brothers and four sisters

The chapel, which has been drastically restored, was assigned to Wall
refugees in 1567 and is now occupied by a congregation using the Angli
service in French (comp. p. 26).

High Street (Pl. C 2, B 1), with its picturesque
houses, runs N. from the Town Quay. In Porter's Lane
is an interesting mediæval building known as *Canut
House.* Farther up High St., on the right, are the Itali
façade of the old *University College* (unoccupied), and t
church of *Holy Rood* (Pl. C 2; rebuilt in 1849), with
tower and spire of 1320.

In St. Michael's Square, **W.** (l.) of this part of High St., is the church of
Michael (Pl. C 1), spoiled by modernization in 1826, but still retaining so
interesting Norman details. The elaborate font (12th cent.) is of dark Tour
limestone (comp. p. 55.).—*Tudor House*, a handsome half-timbered ho
in the same square (W. side), is now a museum (open week-days 10–4 or 6; M
and Fri., 6*d*., other days free). In the garden is an interesting 12th cent. ho
known as *King John's Palace* (Pl. C 1), abutting on the ramparts.

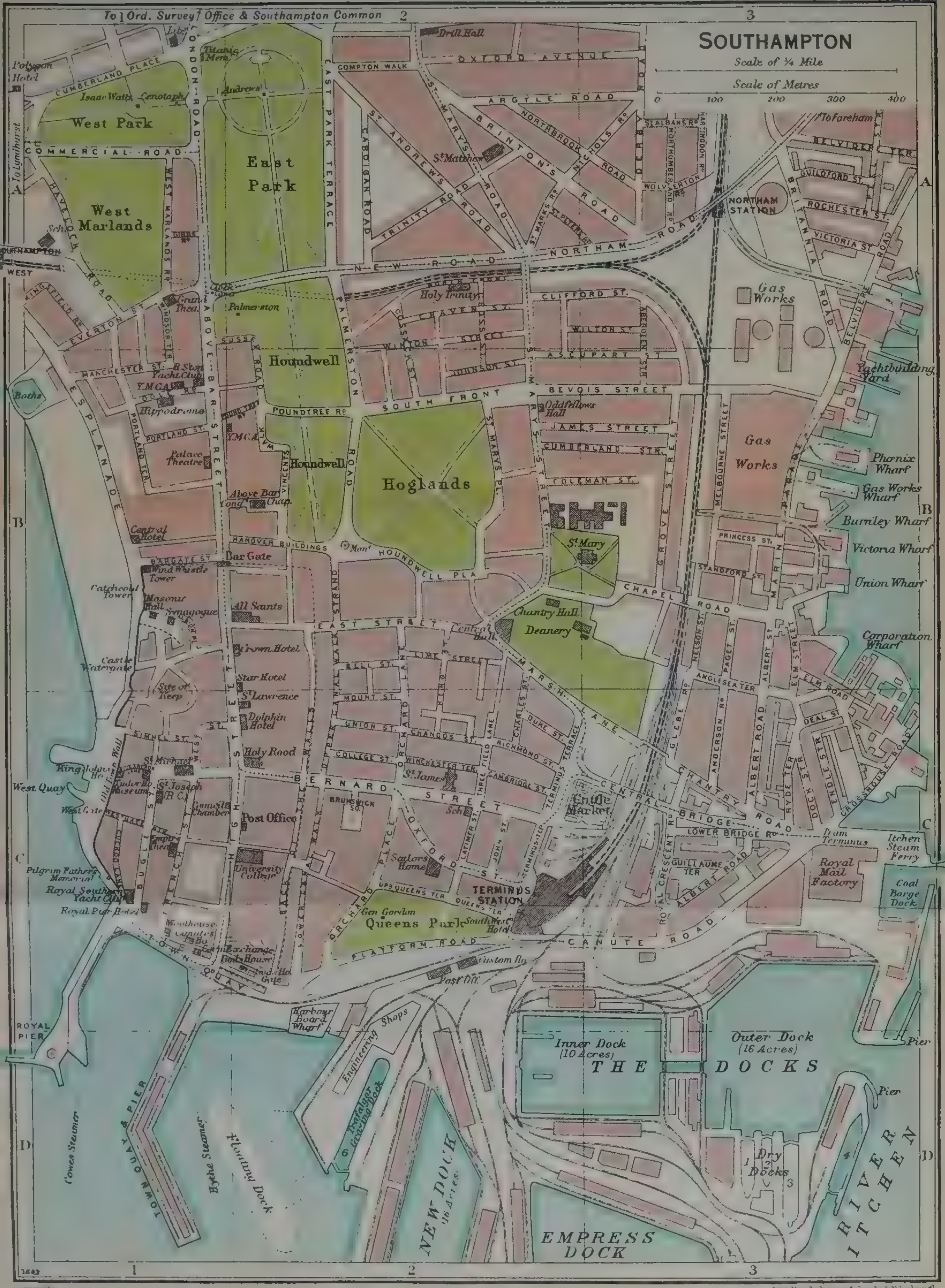
At the top of High St. is the ***Bar Gate** (Pl. B 1, 2), the o
N. gate of the city, in two stages. Though modernized on t
S. side, much of the N. side (including the central archwa
and flanking towers) is of the 14th cent., with Perp. addition
Over the archway is a chamber known as the *Guildhall* a
serving as a police-court.

In the more modern parts of the town to the N. of the Bar Gate are the **Pa**
(comp. the Pl.). The hymns of Dr. Watts are said to have been first sung
Above Bar Congregational Chapel (Pl. B 2). Farther out are the *Ordna*
Survey & Map Office, and *Southampton Common*, a fine natural park of 3
acres, with a cemetery (S.W. corner; grave of 'Lord Dundreary' Sother
d. 1881). At *Highfield*, c. 1 m. farther N., are the new buildings of **Sout
ampton University College**, with a museum and the Chipperfield A
Collection (open free).

The ancient **Walls** of Southampton, dating originally fro
Saxon times, but afterwards rebuilt, were about 1¼ m. roun
30–40 ft. high, and defended on the N. and E. by a moat a
on the S. and W. by the estuary of the Test. They we
strengthened by towers and had six main gates, of whic
three remain. The castle or citadel has practically vanishe

From the *Arundel* or *Wind Whistle Tower* (Pl. B 1) **a** tolerably preserv
section of the wall runs S., past *Catchcold Tower*.—From the Old Quay, now t
West Quay (Pl. C 1), the 'Mayflower' sailed on Aug. 15th, 1620 (monumen
At the S. end of French St. is the ancient *Woolhouse* (14th cent.; Pl. C
afterwards used as a prison and known as the French or Spanish Priso
Farther on is *God's House Gate* (see above).

From St. Denys a bridge leads across the Itchen to (1 m.) *Bitterne* (p. 52), 2
beyond which is *Hedge End* with the 'Temple of the Brave,' a tiny war memori
church (11 ft. by 9½), the smallest in England. The favourite short trip is tha
to *Netley Abbey*, 3 m. S.E., which is usually reached by ferry (½*d.*) to *Woolst*


SOUTHAMPTON
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To Ord. Survey Office & Southampton Common
1
2
3
A
B
C
D
Polygon Hotel
Liby
Titanic Mem.
Cumberland Place
Isaac Watts
Cenotaph
Andrews
West Park
Commercial Road
To Lyndhurst
London Road
East Park
West Marlands
Havelock Road
West Marlands Rd
Schools
Southampton West
Kingsfield Rd
Everton St
Grand Thea.
Clock Tower
Palmerston
Sussex Road
Houndwell
Manchester St
R. Sthn Yacht Club
Y.M.C.A.
Hippodrome
Portland St
Portland Ter.
Palace Theatre
Esplanade
Baths
Central Hotel
Bargate St
Wind Whistle Tower
Bar Gate
Catchcold Tower
Masonic Hall
Synagogue
Above Bar Street
Above Bar Cong. Chap.
Y.M.C.A.
Poundtree Rd
Vincents Walk
Hanover Buildings
Mont
Houndwell Pla
All Saints
Castle Watergate
Crown Hotel
Star Hotel
St Lawrence
Site of Keep
Dolphin Hotel
Holy Rood
Simnel St
St Michael
King John's Ho.
West Quay
Old Town Wall
Tudor Ho. Museum
St Joseph (R.C.)
West Gate
Post Office
University College
Pilgrim Fathers Memorial
Royal Southn Yacht Club
Royal Pier Hotel
Bugle St
High Street
Town Quay
Royal Pier
Woolhouse
Corn Exchange
Gods House Gate
Compton Walk
East Park Terrace
Cardigan Road
St Andrews Road
Trinity Road
St Mary's Road
St Matthew
Brinton's Road
Drill Hall
Oxford Avenue
Argyle Road
Northbrook Road
Nichols Rd
Derby Road
St Marks Rd
St Peters Rd
St Albans Rd
Northumberland Rd
Hartington Rd
Wolverton Rd
New Road
Northam Road
Northam Station
To Fareham
Belvidere Ter.
Guildford St.
Rochester St.
Victoria St
Britannia Road
Belvidere Road
Gas Works
Yachtbuilding Yard
Holy Trinity
Clifford St.
Craven St.
Cossack St.
Winton Street
Wilton St
Ascupart St
Johnson St.
Aberdeen Str
Bevois Street
South Front
Palmerston Road
Hoglands
Oddfellows Hall
James Street
Cumberland Str.
Coleman St.
St Marys Pl.
St Mary's Street
St Mary
Grove Street
Melbourne Street
Gas Works
Phœnix Wharf
Gas Works Wharf
Burnley Wharf
Victoria Wharf
Union Wharf
Princess St.
Standford St.
Marine Parade
Chapel Road
Chantry Hall
Deanery
Central Hall
East Street
Strand
Lime Street
Bell St.
Mount St.
Union St.
College St.
Canal Walk
Upper Canal Walk
The Walks
Orchard Lane
Chandos St.
Winchester Ter.
St James
Three Field Lane
Charles St.
Duke St.
Richmond St.
Cambridge St.
Terminus Terrace
Marsh Lane
Bernard Street
Brunswick Sq.
Sch.
Oxford St.
Latimer St.
John St.
Sailors Home
Orchard Place
Upper Queens Ter
Queens Ter
Terminus Station
South Western Hotel
Gen. Gordon
Queens Park
Platform Road
Custom Ho.
Post Off.
Cattle Market
Central Bridge
Glebe Rd
Nelson St.
Anderson Rd
Paget St
Anglesea Ter
Albert Road
Albert St
Elm Street
Elm Road
Deal St
Corporation Wharf
Dock Str
Endle Str
Ryde Ter
Crosshouse Road
Chantry Road
Lower Bridge Rd
Royal Crescent Rd
Guillaume Ter
Albert Road
Tram Terminus
Itchen Steam Ferry
Royal Mail Factory
Coal Barge Dock
Canute Road
Harbour Board Wharf
Engineering Shops
Trafalgar Graving Dock
6
Inner Dock (10 Acres)
THE DOCKS
Outer Dock (16 Acres)
Pier
Pier
Dry Docks
1
2
3
4
River Itchen
Cowes Steamer
Town Quay & Pier
Hythe Steamer
Floating Dock
New Dock 16 Acres
Empress Dock
1682

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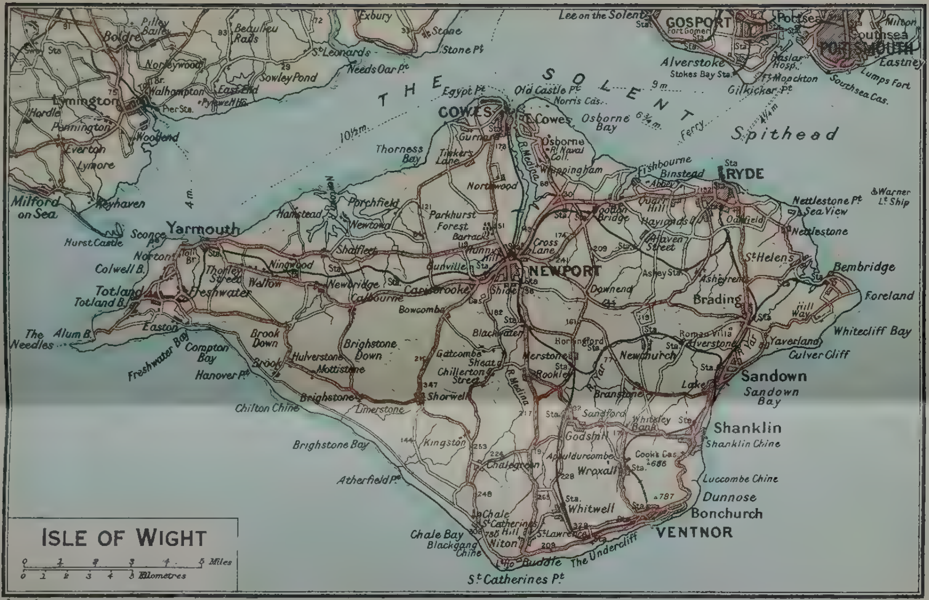
ISLE OF WIGHT
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres
THE SOLENT
Spithead
Lee on the Solent
GOSPORT
Portsea
Southsea
PORTSMOUTH
Milton
Eastney
Lumps Fort
Southsea Cas.
Alverstoke
Stokes Bay Sta.
Haslar Hosp.
Ft. Monckton
Gilkicker Pt.
Exbury
Stone
Stone Pt.
St. Leonards
Needs Oar Pt.
Boldre
Pilley Bailey
Beaulieu Rails
Norleywood
Sowley Pond
Walhampton
East End
Pylewell Ho.
Lymington
Pier Sta.
Hordle
Pennington
Woodend
Everton
Lymore
Milford on Sea
Keyhaven
Hurst Castle
4 m.
10½ m.
9 m.
6¾ m.
4¼ m.
Ferry
Egypt Pt.
COWES
Old Castle Pt.
Norris Cas.
E. Cowes
Osborne Bay
Osborne
Rl. Naval Coll.
Gurnard
Tinkers Lane
Thorness Bay
Northwood
R. Medina
Whippingham
Fishbourne
Binstead
Abbey
RYDE
Nettlestone Pt.
Sea View
Nettlestone
Warner Lt. Ship
Yarmouth
Sconce Pt.
Norton
Colwell B.
Totland
Totland B.
The Needles
Alum B.
Freshwater
Thorley Street
Wellow
Easton
Freshwater Bay
Compton Bay
Hanover Pt.
Brook
Brook Down
Hamstead
Porchfield
Newtown
Shalfleet
Ningwood
Newbridge
Calbourne
Parkhurst Forest
Barracks
Gunville
Carisbrooke
Bowcombe
NEWPORT
Shide
Cross Lane
Wootton Bridge
Quarr Hill
Haylands
Haven Street
Ashey Sta.
Ashey
St. Helens
Bembridge
Foreland
Brading
Downend
Hill Way
Whitecliff Bay
Yaverland
Culver Cliff
Roman Villa
Alverstone
Newchurch
Horringford
Merstone
Rookley
Blackwater
Gatcombe
Sheat
Chillerton Street
Shorwell
Brighstone Down
Hulverstone
Mottistone
Brighstone
Limerstone
Chilton Chine
Brighstone Bay
Kingston
Atherfield Pt.
Chale Bay
Blackgang Chine
Chale
St. Catherines Hill
Niton
Buddle
St. Catherines Pt.
St. Lawrence
The Undercliff
Whitwell
Chalegreen
Appuldurcombe
Wroxall
Cook's Cas.
Godshill
Sandford
Whiteley Bank
Branstone
Lake
Sandown
Sandown Bay
Shanklin
Shanklin Chine
Luccombe Chine
Dunnose
Bonchurch
VENTNOR
R. Yar
Sta.

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ıd by motor-bus (5*d.*) thence. ***Netley Abbey** (9 or 10 to 4, 6.30 or 7, Sun. ı to 4 or 6; adm. 6*d.*) was a Cistercian foundation of Henry III (c. 1239), iginally occupied by monks from Beaulieu (p. 69). The picturesque ruins :.E., verging on Dec.) include the church, the cloisters (Fountain Court), the apter house, and some domestic buildings. The huge *Royal Victoria Hospital* '863) can accommodate 1100 military patients. At *Hamble*, 1½ m. farther, is e training-ship 'Mercury' (2000 boys).

Southampton is the principal starting-point for excursions ı the New Forest (p. 68), which may be approached by ɔad, by railway (Rte. 12), or by steamer from the Town 'uay to (¼ hr.) *Hythe* (p. 68).

From Southampton West to Salisbury, 25 m., S.R. in ⅔–1 hr. (5/3, 3/2).—'m. **Romsey** (*White Horse*, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Abbey*, R. & B. 6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), junction of lines to Eastleigh (p. 57) and to Andover (p. 80), a small town (4826 inhab.) on the *Test*. Its *Abbey Church (open 10–1 and -5) presents the outline and aspect of a purely Norman conventual church ore completely than any building of equal size in England (263 ft. long, 86 ft. ide; transepts 131 ft.). In its present form it dates mainly from about 1130, ıt remains of the earlier Saxon nunnery church (967) have been discovered eneath the flooring. The first abbess seems to have been St. Elfleda, daughter Edward the Elder. The W. bays of the nave are E.E., made to assimilate ith the older work, on the foundations of which they evidently rest. There no W. door. The aisles of the choir end in apses (square externally); the . side of the transepts is also adjoined by circular chapels. The two great . windows are 14th cent. insertions. The beautiful mouldings and original orman triforium and clerestory of the choir deserve special attention. The N. ıoir-aisle contains a 14th cent. painted reredos. At the E. end of the S. choir-sle is a carved Saxon crucifix; and outside the S. or Abbess's Door is a crucifix ɔw ascribed to the 12th century. The central lantern tower (92 ft. high) is dis-gured by a clumsy wooden belfry (good view). The so-called *King John's 'unting Box* (adm. 6*d.*), just E. of the abbey, is a small 13th cent. house. In ıe market-place is a statue of Lord Palmerston, whose home, *Broadlands*, ljoins the town on the S. Florence Nightingale (1820–1910) is buried at *East 'ellow*, 3 m. W.—16 m. *Dean*.—25 m. *Salisbury* (p. 59).

Another line (G.W.R.) runs from Southampton to *Oxford* (67¼ m., in 3–3½ hrs.), a *Winchester*, *Kingsclere* (racing stables), *Highclere*, *Newbury*, and *Didcot*.

From Southampton to the *New Forest*, *Bournemouth*, and *Weymouth*, see Rte. 2; to *Portsmouth*, see p. 51; to the *Isle of Wight*, see below; to the *Channel slands*, see p. 72; to *Cheltenham*, see p. 181.

11. ISLE OF WIGHT

Approaches. The regular ports are *Ryde*, *Cowes*, and *Yarmouth* (for summer dditions, see local bills).—From Portsmouth Harbour to Ryde (4¾ m., in hr.; 2/1, 1/6). Some boats call at *Southsea* (p. 51), and others start there. his is the best route, as the trains run near the boats at both ends.—From *ondon* (Waterloo), 79 m. express service in 2½ hrs. (17/8, 10/9).—From South-mpton to Cowes (12 m., in 1 hr.; 2/5, 1/11). The first half of the passage s inside Southampton Water. From *London* (Waterloo), 86½ m. in 3–3½ hrs. 18/11, 11/10).—From Lymington to Yarmouth (4 m., in 25 min.; 1/11, 1/5). 'his is the shortest passage, and convenient for the W. side of the island. From *ondon* (Waterloo), 103 m. in 3–4 hrs. (22/3, 13/8).

Motor Cars are transhipped by a ferry from Portsmouth to Fishbourne Ryde), thrice daily or oftener on week-days (twice on Sun. except in winter; car 5/–32/; motor cycle 3/2). At Southampton and Lymington cars run on board nder their own power (car 15/–32/; motor cycle 2/8–3/). Previous notice ıould be given to the I.O.W. Steam Packet Co., Western Esplanade, Southamp-on, or to the Station Master, Lymington.

The ***Isle of Wight** is separated from Hampshire by the *Solent* (2–4 m. wide) on the N.W. and *Spithead* (1½–4 m. wide) on the N.E. This beautiful island (147 sq. m.), of an irregular lozenge shape, is about 23 m. long from E. to W. and 13½ m. wide from N. to S. It is divided into two 'hundreds' or 'liberties,' named the *East* and *West Medina*, by the river Medina, which furnishes also a title (Earl of Medina) of the Marquess of Milford Haven. The population is 94,697. Newport (p. 65) is the capital and only market town, but Cowes (p. 67), a famous yachting centre, and Ryde (see below) are towns of some size.

The island attracts thousands of visitors annually by its fine and varied scenery, its many pleasant seaside resorts (with the usual piers, bathing-places, golf, etc.), and (especially in winter) its mild climate. In August and the first half of September accommodation must be secured in advance. Motorists or cyclists can see everything of importance in three days. The points that no visitor should miss are Carisbrooke Castle; the coach trip from Ventnor to Freshwater and Alum Bay, including the Needles; the coast-walk from Shanklin to Ventnor (Undercliff) and Blackgang Chine. Most tourists will wish to include Osborne. Nearly all the old churches retain some features of interest, and there are several fine Tudor or Jacobean manor-houses. The finest parts are naturally on the coast, but there are many picturesque inland 'bits.'

History. In A.D. 43 the Isle of Wight was conquered by the Romans, by whom it was known as *Vectis* or *Ictis*, and after 449 it seems to have been settled by the Jutes. Annexed to Wessex in 661 and Christianized in the next half-century, it was the headquarters of the Danes at the end of the 10th century. William the Conqueror bestowed the lordship of the island on William Fitz-Osbern, from whom it passed to the family of Redvers, Earls of Devon. In 1293 it was re-purchased by the Crown and it was afterwards governed by 'captains,' a title revived in 1889. It is now a county in itself. Charles I was confined on the island for a year (1647-48). In 1853 Tennyson came to reside at Farringford (p. 66); in 1901 Queen Victoria died at Osborne (p. 67), her sea side home since 1846; and in 1909 Swinburne was buried at Bonchurch (p. 64).

Conveyances. The RAILWAYS give numerous excursion facilities.—MOTOR-COACHES radiate in the season from all the chief centres to places of interest in the island (2/6–10/). Motor-cars for hire are abundant. -EXCURSION STEAMERS are numerous in summer. A trip round the island (6–7 hrs., almost daily in summer, from Ryde, Ventnor, and Cowes) is very pleasant in fine weather (4/6–5/6).

The usual gate of the island is **RYDE,** a pleasant-looking town (11,295 inhab.), with well-built houses and large gardens.

Railway Stations. *Pier Head* (Rfmts.), for the steamers; *Esplanade*, at the landward end of the pier; *St. John's.—Tramway* on the pier (1½*d*.).

Hotels. ROYAL PIER, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/; ROYAL ESPLANADE, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6, these two on the sea-front with views; ROYAL YORK, George St., R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; YELF'S, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 12/6; ROYAL SQUADRON, R. 5/, D. 4/6, pens. 10/6, these two in Union St.; ROYAL EAGLE, private, pens. 10/6–12/6.

Post Office, Union St.

The favourite resorts of visitors are the *Esplanade* (1¾ m. long) and the *Pier* (½ m. long; adm. 2*d*.). At the W. end of the Esplanade is the *Royal Victoria Yacht Club* (regatta the week after Cowes). The parish church of *All Saints*, by Sir Geo. G. Scott, has a lofty tower and spire (adm. 6*d*.; view).

About 2 m. W., beyond (12 min.) *Binstead Church*, mainly rebuilt, but having an E.E. chancel with some earlier herring-bone work, is **Quarr Abbey,** a Cistercian house founded in 1131 by Baldwin de Redvers, which takes its name from the adjacent quarries of fine limestone (used in Winchester and Chichester Cathedrals). The only important parts above ground are the remains of the

Cellarium, *Kitchen*, and *Refectory* (13th cent.), and a fragment of the *Infirmary Chapel* (13th cent., with a 15th cent. fire-place). The estate and mansion of Quarr House were purchased by the Benedictines of Solesmes (expelled from France), who have built a handsome new church (High Mass 10 a.m., Vespers 4 p.m.; good music).

About 2½ m. E. of Ryde is *Sea View* (Pier, R. 8/, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 15/-36/, June–Sept.; Sea View, R. 4/, L. 4/, D. 4/6) reached by the sea-wall and footpath or by road (motor toll 6*d*.). Two m. farther is *St. Helen's*, with golf links and a common (N.T.; View); and ¾ m. beyond by ferry (3*d*.) is *Bembridge* (see below).

The RAILWAY from Ryde to (10 m.) *Newport* (p. 65) is uninteresting.

FROM RYDE TO VENTNOR, 12½ m., S.R. in ¾ hr. (fares from Esplanade 2/8, 1/7).—4¾ m. **Brading** (*Red Lion*, *Bugle*, unpretending), a decayed little town (1563 inhab.), has a good **Church* (Trans. Norman and E.E.). In the Oglander Chapel are three monuments with wooden effigies. Below the small *Town Hall* are kept the old stocks and whipping-post.

At *Morton*, 1 m. S.W., are the remains of a *ROMAN VILLA (open on week-days; adm. 1/), including several well-preserved mosaic pavements.—About ¾ m. W. of Brading is *Nunwell*, the seat of the Oglanders.—*Yaverland*, 1 m. S.E., has a Jacobean manor-house (now a farm).

From Brading a branch-line runs via (1⅝ m.) *St. Helen's* (see above) to (2¾ m.) **Bembridge** (*Royal Spithead*, R. 10/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Bembridge*, unlicensed), an attractive little watering-place with a seaplane station, at the mouth of *Brading Harbour* (ferry to golf-links, 3*d*.).

6½ m. **Sandown** (*Ocean*, L. 5/, D. 6/6, pens. 15/–25/; *Royal Pier*, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. from 15/; *Sandown*, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. from 13/6; *Sandringham*, private, pens. 10/6-15/), a flourishing bathing-place and golfing resort (7664 inhab.), lies in the middle of the bay between the white *Culver Cliff* (254 ft.) and the dark-red promontory of *Dunnose*.

A branch-line runs to (9½ m.) *Newport* (p. 65), via (3¾ m.) *Horringford*, the station for (1¼ m.) **Arreton** (*White Lion*, small), the **Church* of which is architecturally one of the best in the island, with its Trans. and E.E. arcades, a brass of c. 1400, and a good Dec. chancel. Near the church is a fine Jacobean *Manor House*. View from *Arreton Down* (444 ft.).

8½ m. **Shanklin** (*Royal Spa*, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 15/–21/; *Daish's*, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 16/6; *Holliers*, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Marine*, summer only, pens. 15/; *Crab*, at the Chine, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/; *Shanklin Towers*, *Eastmount*, both private, pens. 12/), is a picturesque place (7374 inhab.) lying mainly on the high ground away from the sea (lift to beach 2*d*.).

At the S. end of the High St. is the 'Old Village,' with its thatched cottages Above a fountain, near the Crab Inn, are some lines written by Longfellow when staying here in 1868. Close by is the upper entrance of **Shanklin Chine* (adm. 3*d*.), a narrow wooded cleft or fissure cut through the sandstone by a tiny stream. The exquisite grounds of *Rylstone*, adjoining the Chine, are now public.

The walk from Shanklin to (3 m.) *Ventnor* (see below), via (1½ m.) the *Landslip* (p. 64) and (2¼ m.) *Bonchurch* (p. 64), is recommended.

12½ m. **VENTNOR** (6063 inhab.), one of the best-known health-resorts in England, is picturesquely if uncomfortably situated on a series of narrow terraces above the sea and under the steep face of St. Boniface Down.

Railway Stations. *Ventnor*, at the top of the town, for Sandown and Ryde; *Ventnor West* (Rfmts.), at the foot of the cliffs, for Newport.

Hotels. ROYAL MARINE, high up, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 7/; ROYAL, T.H., R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. 18/; METROPOLE, Esplanade, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/6; CRAB & LOBSTER, unlicensed, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/; VICTORIA, unlicensed, pens. 10/6–12/6.

Post Office, Church St.

Golf Course (9 holes) on *Rew Down*, W. of the town.

From the *Pier* (2*d*.), the view of the town is very unusual and attractive. The *Public Park* (views) is ingeniously fitted into a hollow on the cliff. Above this are the beautiful grounds of *Steephill Castle*.—*St. Boniface Down* (787 ft.; N.T.), the highest point in the island, which commands a magnificent view, is reached via Zigzag Road, above the upper station.

Practically adjoining Ventnor on the E. (about 1½ m. from the pier) lies the charming village of **Bonchurch** (*Rosecliff Court*, private, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6). The tiny old church (now disused; adm. 6*d*.) has some slight Norman remains (c. 1170). The beautiful churchyard of the new church (higher up) is the last resting-place of A. C. Swinburne (1837–1909), who used to spend his boyhood holidays at *East Dene* (close by; now a Convent of the Sacred Heart).

To the W. of Ventnor, extending to (6 m.) Blackgang Chine (see below), is the so-called ***Undercliff,** a fine stretch of cliff and terrace ¼–1 m. in width, consisting of a huge mass of chalk and limestone which has slipped off the blue clay beneath. The *Landslip* (p. 63) is part of the same enormous subsidence.

FROM VENTNOR TO FRESHWATER AND ALUM BAY, 23 m., motor coach in 1½–2 hrs. (c. 5/6 return). We pass *Steephill Castle* (r.) and the *Royal National Consumption Hospital* (l.).—2 m. *St. Lawrence*, see p. 65. The road is bordered on the right by precipitous cliffs (200 ft.); the Undercliff proper is below us, to the left. At 4 m. a road diverges on the right for (½ m.) *Niton* (Undercliff, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 18/; White Lion), with an interesting church. Just beyond this turning, to the right, is the *Royal Sandrock Hotel* (R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6). Below us, to the left, is *St. Catherine's Lighthouse*, on the S. extremity of the island, with one of the most powerful coast-lights in the world (visitors admitted). Near it is the *Buddle Inn*, noted for shrimp teas. The direct road hence to (5½ m.) *Blackgang Chine Hotel* (R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 15/), with *BLACKGANG CHINE (adm. 6*d*.,* Views), was overwhelmed by a landslide in 1928. *St. Catherine's Down* (781 ft.), behind the hotel, is crowned by the ruins of a 14th cent. beacon.—8 m. *Chale Green*.—11½ m. **Shorwell** (*Crown*, R. & B. 3/6, L. 2/6) is a very pretty village with a remarkable *Church, mostly of the late 14th or 15th cent. but with a 12th cent. S. door. Its features of interest include a wall-painting of St. Christopher (c. 1440); the mediæval pulpit with its hour-glass, and several Leigh monuments and brasses. Close to Shorwell are three great manor-houses: *Northcourt* (Lord Burgh; 1615), with beautiful terraced grounds; *Westcourt*, ½ m. W. (1579); and *Wolverton*, ½ m. S.W.—13½ m. *Brighstone* (New Inn), another pretty and flowery village.–15 m. *Mottiston* has a picturesque church, and a manor-house of 1567 on the right. The view from *Mottiston Down* (667 ft.) is good.—Beyond (16 m.) *Brook* (Sun Inn, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/) the view of the sea is shut out by the long *Afton Down* (c. 300 ft.).—20 m. *Freshwater Gate*, see p. 66.—23 m. *Alum Bay* (p. 66).

FROM VENTNOR WEST TO NEWPORT, 10¾ m., S.R. in ½ hr.—Beyond (1¼ m.) *St. Lawrence* (comp. p. 64), with one of the smallest churches in England (40 ft. by 11 ft.), we thread a tunnel and turn inland.—2¾ m. *Whitwell* (Yarborough Arms, R. & B. 3/6, L. 2/) has a curious church (c. 1515).—5¼ m. *Godshill* (Griffin), a pretty village, has a stately Perp. church with several monuments.—6¾ m. *Merstone*. To the right is seen the Jacobean manor-house. To the left, in *Gatcombe Park*, is *Gatcombe Church*.—9¾ m. *Shide*, under *St. George's Down* (with the Newport golf-links), was the home of Prof. Milne (d. 1913), whose private Seismological Observatory here was known throughout the world.

10¾ m. **Newport** (*Warburton's*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Bugle & Wheatsheaf*, R. & B. 8/6; *Harvey's*, *Weekes's*, and *Joliffe's Restaurants*, High St.), the capital (11,036 inhab.) of the island, is situated just where the little *Medina*, becoming tidal, admits fair-sized vessels to the quays. The parish church of *St. Thomas* ruthlessly displaced in 1854 an interesting Transition Norman one of 1180. It contains a pulpit of 1631 and a monument, by Marochetti, to Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I, who died in Carisbrooke Castle (1650). The Jacobean *Grammar School* was the lodging of King Charles during the conference of 1648.

About 1 m. S.W. (motor-bus from Newport station 6*d.*) is the village of *Carisbrooke* (Red Lion, pens. 8/6, Waverley, pens. 6/, both unlicensed), the **Priory Church* of which, founded in the 12th cent., has the finest tower in the island (1474).

***Carisbrooke Castle** (adm. 6*d.*, well 3*d.*, museum 2*d.*; closed on Sun.), one of the most interesting castles in England, is situated on a hill ½ m. from the village and 1 m. from Newport.

The castle was founded on the site of a Roman fort in early Norman times, and was always important as a fortress. Its chief interest, however, is the imprisonment here of Charles I from Nov. 1647 to Sept. 1648. From it he was removed to Newport Grammar School and then to Hurst Castle (p. 69).

The outer entrance consists of an archway of 1598, beyond which we cross a stone bridge and pass through a noble 14th cent. *Gateway*, with a 15th cent. upper stage and fine doors. Over this is the *Museum*, which contains the parish gun and many memorials of King Charles. To the right is the rebuilt *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, beyond which is the *Governor's Lodging*, containing interesting relics of the great hall and the domestic chapel of the castle (not usually shown). Behind them is the *Well House*, where the water from the well (160 ft. deep) is drawn by a donkey treading inside a large wheel. Beyond is the lofty Norman *Keep*, the finest part of the castle, from the top of which we obtain a grand *View. Among the rooms shown is one on the N. side with a window by which Charles made an abortive attempt to escape.

There are some slight remains of a *Roman Villa* in the vicarage garden.—At *Parkhurst*, 1–1½ m. N. of Newport, are a large *Union Workhouse* of the 18th cent., the extensive *Albany Barracks*, and the *Parkhurst Convict Prison*, with room for 750 inmates. To the W. stretches *Parkhurst Forest*, over 1000 acres in area.

From Newport to *Ryde*, see p. 63; to *Sandown*, see p. 63.

From Newport to Freshwater, 12 m., S.R. in ½ hr.—1¼ m. *Carisbrooke*, of little use for the castle. To the right is *Parkhurst Forest* (see above). On the left the line skirts the beautiful grounds of *Swainston* (Sir J. Simeon), often alluded to by Tennyson. The pretty village of (5½ m.) *Calbourne* (Sun.) has a church which possesses plate-traceried windows, a late-Norman font, and brasses of c. 1400 and 1652.

About ¾ m. N.W. of Calbourne station is **Shalfleet Church*, with a huge square Norman tower (once a tower of refuge), a curious Norman doorway, and remarkable window-tracery.

10 m. **Yarmouth** (*Royal Pier*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/6; *Bugle*), a tiny but ancient town (847 inhab.), lies at the mouth of the *Yar* (steamers from Lymington, p. 61). In the grounds of the Pier Hotel are the remains of a *Castle*, dating from the time of Henry VIII. The *Church* contains a fine marble statue of Admiral Sir Robert Holmes (d. 1692), who took New York from the Dutch in 1664.

12 m. *Freshwater* is the station for (1 m.) *Freshwater Gate* (bus 6*d*.), *Totland Bay* (1¾ m.; bus 6*d*.), and (2¾ m.) *Alum Bay* (bus 1/). In the church are memorials to Thackeray's daughter Lady Ritchie (d. 1919) and to Alfred Tennyson (1892) and his son Lionel (1886). Lady Tennyson (d. 1896) is buried in the churchyard.

Freshwater Gate or **Bay** (*Freshwater Bay & Albion*, R. 7/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *Stark's*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; *Saunders*, unlicensed, R. 3/, D. 4/) is a sea-bathing and golfing resort, the chief glory of which is its magnificent chalk cliffs.

About ¾ m. N.W. is *Farringford* (not shown), a mansion leased by Tennyson in 1853 and purchased by him in 1855 out of the profits of 'Maud.'

Between Freshwater Bay and the Needles (3 m.) are the imposing chalk **Freshwater Cliffs*, rising to a height of 400–500 ft. They are best seen from the sea (boat to Alum Bay, 12/6–15/), but the fine walk along the top of the downs above the cliffs commands grand views. Care must be taken not to go too near the slippery edge of the cliffs. *High* or *Tennyson Down* (485 ft.), which we scale from the Freshwater Bay Hotel in ½–¾ hr., is surmounted by the *Tennyson Monument*, a lofty Iona cross of granite.

***Alum Bay** (*Royal Needles Restaurant*, L. 2/6–3/), named after the alum formerly obtained here from the clay, is of the highest interest to geologists, while the brilliant hues of the vertical strata of sandstone delight even the most unscientific of visitors. At the S. extremity of the bay are the three isolated and sharp-pointed masses of white chalk known as the ***Needles** (100 ft. high; lighthouse on the outermost).

Totland Bay (**Totland Bay*, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 18/), 1½ m. N. of Alum Bay, is a pleasant little watering-place with a pier (toll 2*d*.).—*Colwell Bay* (Hotel, ¼ m. from the sea), N. of Totland Bay, is still smaller and quieter.

From Newport to Cowes, 4¼ m., railway in ¼ hr. (motor-bus 6*d*.). The line runs along the *Medina* (r.), beyond which are seen Whippingham Church (see below) and Osborne (see below). To the left is Parkhurst (p. 66).

COWES, a busy little port (14,634 inhab.), with the best harbour in the island, is a summer resort and the chief yachting centre in the country. Regattas are frequent in summer and autumn, culminating in the aristocratic and expensive Cowes Week (1st week in Aug.).

Hotels (charges raised in Regatta Week). *Gloster, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; Royal Marine (unlicensed), R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/ pens. 12/6, both on the Parade; Fountain, High St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Globe, commercial, pens. 12/6.—*Osborne Cottage Mansion, York Av., East Cowes, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6.—*Bull's Restaurant*, 93 High St.

Post Office, High Street.

Steamers ply regularly to Ryde and Portsmouth and to Southampton.—*Floating Bridge* to East Cowes ½*d.*, car 9*d.*–1/.

The newer part of *Cowes* or *West Cowes*, on the left bank of the river and on the shore of the Solent, has a fine open *Esplanade*. *Cowes Castle*, built by Henry VIII and once used as a state-prison, has been occupied since 1856 as the headquarters of the *Royal Yacht Squadron*, the most exclusive yacht-club in the world. Hard by is the *Royal London Yacht Club*. The esplanade extends on the W. beyond *Egypt Point* (bathing) to (1 m.) *Gurnard Bay*. *Northwood House* is now the town hall. A tablet on a house at the corner of Mill Hill Road indicates the birthplace of Dr. Arnold (p. 168).

At *East Cowes*, on the other side of the Medina, many famous vessels have been launched at the large works of Messrs. J. S. White & Co., and seaplanes also are made. Adjoining the town are *East Cowes Castle* and *Norris Castle*, the latter occupied by Queen Victoria in her youth.

About ¾ m. S.E. of East Cowes (motor-bus 2*d.*) is **Osborne House,** with its two towers (100 ft.), built in the Palladian style in 1846, and long the seaside home of Queen Victoria, who died here in 1901. King Edward presented it to the nation in 1902, as a memorial of his mother, and it was made a convalescent home for officers.

It is open (adm. 6*d.*, children 3*d.*) in summer (Easter–Oct.) on Mon., Wed., and Fri., 11.30–5 (also Thurs. from Aug. 11th to Sept. 14th). Visitors are shown through the *State Apartments*, among which is the Durbar Room, containing gifts made by Indian princes to Queen Victoria. The *Swiss Cottage*, in the grounds, ¾ m. E. of the mansion, contains a small museum.

On the high bank of the river, 1 m. S. of Osborne, stands **Whippingham Church,** a strange medley of English and German architecture, said to have been designed by Prince Albert. It contains some good stained glass and many gifts from Queen Victoria.

Opposite Whippingham, on the left bank of the Medina, 2 m. from Cowes, is *Northwood Church*, the mother-church of Cowes, with a Norman doorway and arcade and a Jacobean pulpit.

12. FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO BOURNEMOUTH AND WEYMOUTH.

63½ m. S.R. to *Weymouth* in 2–3 hrs. (13/4, 8/); to (28½ m.) *Bournemouth* in ¾–1¼ hr. (6/1, 3/8).—From *London* (Waterloo) through-trains run viâ Southampton West (see Rte. 10) to (108 m.) *Bournemouth* in 2–3 hrs. (22/5, 13/6) and to (143 m.) *Weymouth* (29/9, 17/10) in 3¼–4 hrs., with through-carriages for

Swanage, Lymington, etc.—Another direct route to Weymouth is by G.W.R. from Paddington (Rte. 15). –MOTOR COACH three times daily from Southampton to Bournemouth (1⅓ hr.; 3/); through coaches from London in 5½ hrs. (10/).

ROAD (A 35, A 351, A 352, and A 353), 63 m. We leave Southampton by Commercial Road (Pl. A 1).—4 m. *Totton.*—6 m. *Lyndhurst* (see below).—15 m. *Christchurch* (p. 69).—5 m. **Bournemouth** (p. 70).—15 m. *Wareham* (A 352; p. 71).—5 m. *Wool* (p. 72), 6 m. beyond which we diverge by A 353 to the left from the Dorchester road.—13 m. **Weymouth** (p. 86).

Southampton (*West*), see p. 59. At (2½ m.) *Redbridge* the railway crosses the *Test*, at the head of Southampton Water, and beyond (3¼ m.) *Totton*, the station for *Eling* (1 m. S.), it enters the New Forest.

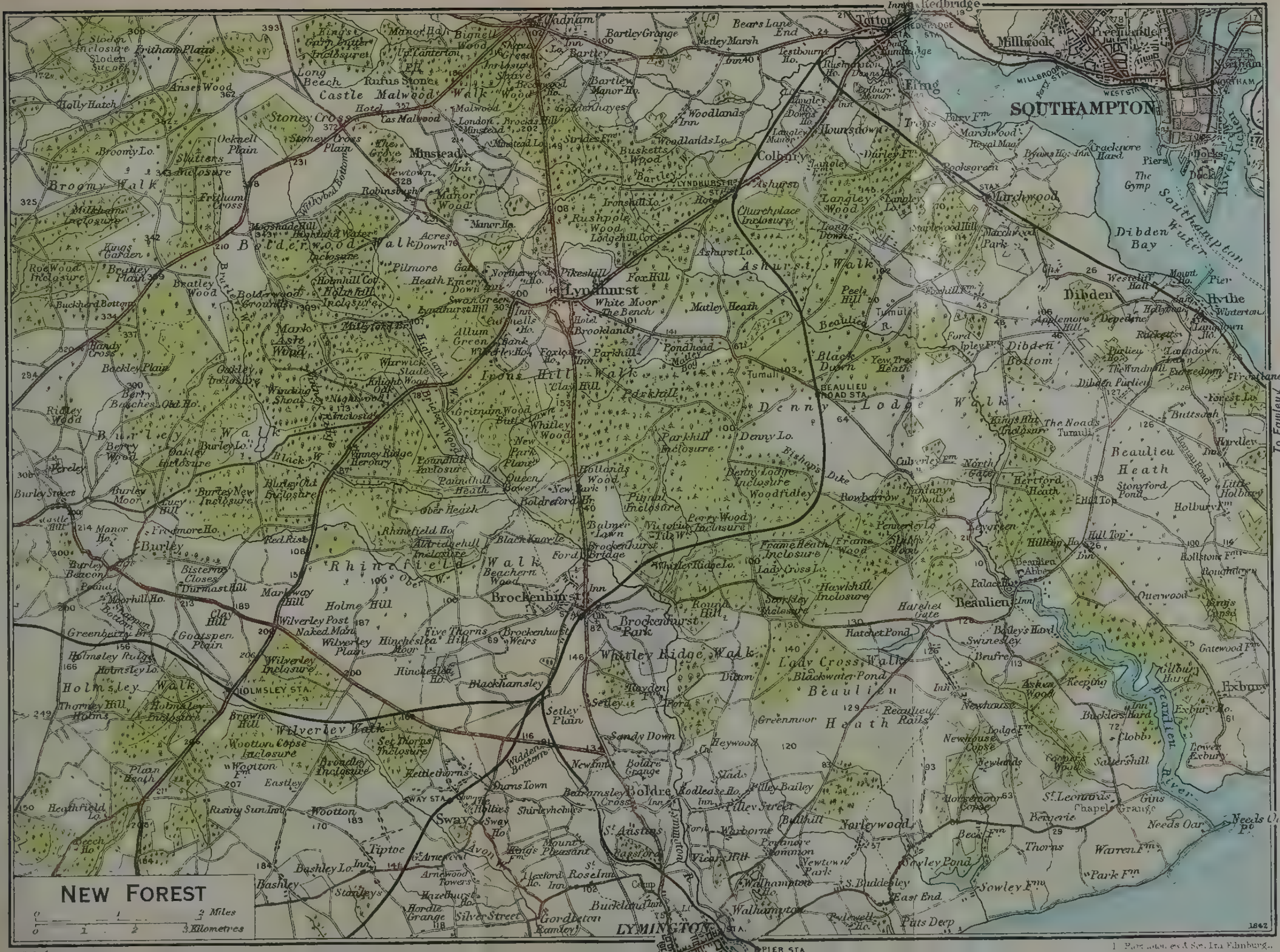
A branch line here diverges S. for (6½ m.) *Hythe* (Drummond Arms, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/), 4½ m. N.W. of Beaulieu Abbey (p. 69; motor-bus 9*d.*), and (9⅓ m.) *Fawley* (Falcon, P.R., R. & B. 6/6), 2 m. beyond which, at the mouth of Southampton Water, is *Calshot Castle*, one of Henry VIII's coast defences, with a seaplane station.

From (6 m.) *Lyndhurst Road* (New Forest Hotel, R. 6/6, D. 6/), motor-buses (2*d.*) run to (2¾ m.) **Lyndhurst** (*Crown*, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 6/6; *Grand*, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *Stag*, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 5/), the 'capital of the New Forest' and the best headquarters for visitors. The elaborate modern church contains a wall-painting of the 'Ten Virgins' by Lord Leighton and windows by Burne-Jones. In the *King's House*, over the chimney-piece of the hall in which the Court of Swainmote meets every 40 days, hangs the so-called 'William Rufus's stirrup-iron' (in reality of much later date).

The ***New Forest**, occupying the S.W. corner of Hampshire, between Southampton Water and the Avon, covers about 93,000 acres, of which about 65,000 acres belong to the Crown, the remainder being disafforested and in private hands. The name 'New Forest' dates from 1079, when William the Conqueror, who "loved the tall deer as if he were their father," set it apart as a hunting-ground, with less ruthlessness and under a less severe forest-code than was long popularly believed. It is a 'forest' only in the sense of being an uncultivated region used as a royal hunting-ground (just as 'chase' is a similar tract not belonging to the Crown), and its fine stretches of ancient oaks, beeches, yews, and hollies are diversified by wide expanses of heath, farmland, and modern fir-plantations. A few red deer, fallow deer, and roe-deer still linger, but the hardy and active New Forest ponies and the commoners' pigs are more in evidence. *Marryat's* 'Children of the New Forest' and *Blackmore's* 'Cradock Nowell' have their scenes in the forest.

The more accessible parts of the forest are crowded in summer, but its attractive inner recesses are open to the pedestrian only, whose best plan, perhaps, is to follow the water-courses. Some of the chief points in the N. part may be included in a round of about 15 m. from Lyndhurst (comp. the map), vià (2 m.) *Alum Green*, near which is 'Annesley,' long the home of Miss Braddon (Mrs. Maxwell, d. 1915), (3½ m.) the *Knightwood Oak* (20 ft. in girth), (5 m.; r) **Mark Ash*, with the finest beeches in the forest, (6½ m.) *Boldrewood*, with the King Oak and (10 m.) *Stony Cross* (*Compton Arms, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/). About ¾ m. E. of the hotel, a little N. of the road, is the *Rufus Stone*, on the site of the tree whence glanced the arrow that slew William Rufus in 1100. The King, whether accidentally killed by Sir Walter Tyrrel or murdered by a dispossessed Saxon, was hastily interred at Winchester (p. 53). From Stony Cross we return vià (12½ m.) *Minstead* to Lyndhurst.—Other pleasant walks or drives may be taken from Lyndhurst through the forest to (4 m.) *Brockenhurst* and to (7 m.) *Beaulieu Abbey* (p. 69).

8¾ m. *Beaulieu Road* (Hotel, P.R., L. 3/, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6) is the nearest station to (3¼ m.) the quaint village of



NEW FOREST

0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
Redbridge
Totton
SOUTHAMPTON
Millbrook
Freemantle
Eling
Marchwood
Dibden Bay
Southampton Water
River Itchen
Docks
Hythe
Dibden
Dibden Purlieu
To Fawley
Beaulieu Heath
Beaulieu
Beaulieu River
Exbury
Needs Oar Pt.
St. Leonards
Sowley Pond
East End
Pits Deep
LYMINGTON
Walhampton
Boldre
Brockenhurst
Brockenhurst Park
Lyndhurst
Minstead
Cadnam
Bartley
Colbury
Ashurst
Ashurst Walk
Denny Lodge Walk
Beaulieu Road Sta.
Lady Cross Walk
Whitley Ridge Walk
Rhinefield Walk
Burley Walk
Burley
Burley Street
Holmsley Walk
Holmsley Sta.
Wilverley Walk
Sway
Tiptoe
Bashley
Boldrewood Walk
Castle Malwood
Rufus Stone
Stoney Cross
Broomy Walk
Bramshaw Walk
Fritham Plain
Sloden Inclosure
Holly Hatch
Emery Down
Bank
Ipley
Denny Lo.
Bishops Dyke
New Park
Queen Bower
Balmer Lawn
Hatchet Pond
Bucklers Hard
Woodlands
Netley Marsh
Bartley Grange
Bears Lane End
Pier Sta.
1842

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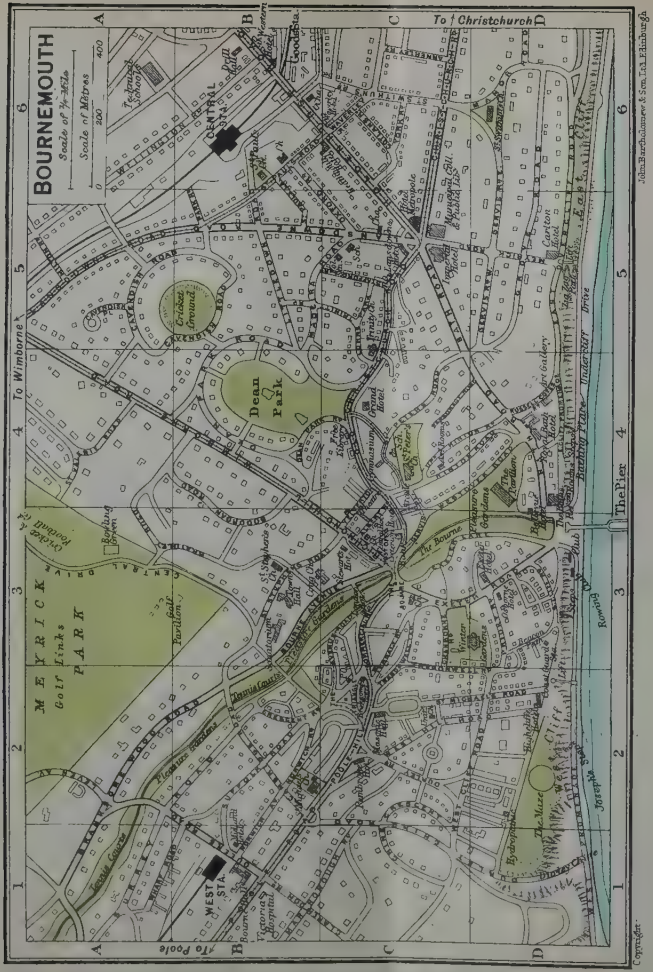
BOURNEMOUTH
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
To Christchurch
To Wimborne
To Poole
Central Sta.
West Sta.
Meyrick Park
Golf Links
Dean Park
Cricket Ground
The Pier
Pleasure Gardens
Winter Gardens
The Bourne
The Pavilion
East Cliff
West Cliff
Undercliff Drive
Bathing Place
Rowing Club
The Maze
Hydropathic
Grand Hotel
Royal Bath Hotel
Imperial Hotel
Carlton Hotel
Hotel Metropole
Municipal Coll. & Public Lib.
Art Gallery
St. Peter's Ch.
Technical School
Drill Hall
Goods Sta.
Tennis Courts
Golf Pavilion
Bowling Green
Cricket & Football Gd.
Victoria Hospital
Town Hall
St. Stephen's Ch.
Coastguard Sta.
Joseph's Steps
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh
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Beaulieu (pron. 'Bewley'; *Montagu Arms, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. 21/), which has grown up about Beaulieu Abbey.

***Beaulieu Abbey,** a wealthy and powerful Cistercian house, was founded by King John in 1204. The *Palace House*, representing the old gatehouse, is now the residence of Lord Montagu. The chief relic of the extensive abbey buildings is the old E.E. refectory, now the *Parish Church*, with fine lancet windows, roof-bosses, and a beautiful *Pulpit on the wall, originally used by the monkish lector (comp. p. 155). Other remains (adm. 6*d.*; 9–6) are the ruined cloisters, three arches of the chapter-house, the lay brothers' dormitory, and portions of the precinct wall. Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, here sought sanctuary with her son Prince Edward in 1471 after the battle of Barnet, and here also Perkin Warbeck found a brief refuge in 1497.—A pleasant walk may be taken down the creek to (2½ m.) *Buckler's Hard* (*Master Builder's House, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 21/), famous for its shipbuilding yards in the days of oaken ships.

13½ m. **Brockenhurst** (*Rfmts.*; *Balmer Lawn*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Forest Park*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Rose & Crown*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6), a picturesque village, is another good centre for the New Forest. Pony races and sales are held in Aug. on *Balmer Lawn*, 1 m. north.

From Brockenhurst a branch-line runs S. to (4¾ m.) **Lymington** (*Angel*, *Londesborough Arms*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a picturesque old port and favourite yachting station (4598 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Lymington River*. King Henry II landed here in 1154 on the way to his coronation. From *Lymington Pier* to *Yarmouth* (Isle of Wight), see p. 61. Motor-Buses to *Milford-on-Sea*, *Beaulieu*, *Bournemouth*, and *Southampton*.

From Brockenhurst to Bournemouth viâ Wimborne, 30½ m. S.R. in 1¼ hr. (6/3, 3/9). We skirt the S. verge of the New Forest.—11 m. *Ringwood* (Crown, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/; White Hart, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/), a town of 5055 inhab. on the *Avon*, near the W. end of the New Forest. We enter *Dorsetshire*.—20½ m. **Wimborne** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Head*, T.H., R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 12/; *Crown*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), an ancient town (3742 inhab.), has a fine *Minster, or collegiate church, with a noble Trans. Norman tower over the crossing and a Perp. tower (1448) at the W. end. The most interesting features of the interior are the central lantern, the E. window filled with 15th cent. Italian glass, the monument of the Duke of Somerset (d. 1444) and his wife, the chained library, and an *Orrery, made by Peter Lightfoot (1320), on the S. wall. Matthew Prior, the poet (1664–1721), was born at Wimborne and educated at the grammar-school.—22¾ m. *Broadstone Junction*, and thence to Poole and Bournemouth West, see p. 107.

At (16½ m.) *Sway* the main line emerges from the New Forest.—19¼ m. *New Milton*.

This is the station for (1½ m.) *Barton-on-Sea* (Grand Marine, D. 7/6) and for (3½ m.; motor-bus) *Milford-on-Sea* (Victoria, pens. 21/; Branksome, pens. 12/–18/).—In *Hurst Castle*, 2½ m. from Milford, Charles I was confined for 18 days before his removal to Windsor in 1648.

21¾ m. *Hinton Admiral*, 1¼ m. S. of which is *Highcliffe-on-Sea* (Highcliffe, R. 6/6, D. 5/6), with *Highcliffe Castle*, a remarkable Gothic structure by Pugin, occupied for a short time in 1907 by the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II.

25 m. **Christchurch** (*King's Arms*, P.R., R. or D. 5/6, L. 3/6) is an ancient town (6991 inhab.) at the head of Christchurch Harbour. Once known as *Twineham*, the town owes its present name to its magnificent *Priory Church (adm. 6*d.*), now the longest parish church in England (312 ft.). The Perp. W. tower (late 15th cent.) is 120 ft. high (view), but there is no central tower. The beautiful Norman work on the exterior of the N. transept should be noted.

We enter by the large * *North Porch* (c. 1300); under the tower is a monument to Shelley by H. Weekes (1854). The * *Nave* (c. 1093) is a fine specimen of Norman architecture, especially the triforium; the clerestory is E.E. and the vaulting modern. The 14th cent. rood-screen was radically restored in 1848. The *Choir* is for the most part late 15th cent.; the stalls have quaint misericords (1200–1500), but the chief feature is the stone *Reredos (late 14th cent.), representing the Tree of Jesse. The *Salisbury Chantry* (1539), the *Lady Chapel* (c. 1405), *St. Michael's Loft* (above the latter), and the piscina in the *Draper Chantry* (1529) should not be overlooked.

28½ m. **BOURNEMOUTH,** on *Poole Bay*, a well-built modern " city set in a garden " (91,770 inhab.) described by Thomas Hardy in ' Tess of the D'Urbervilles ' under the name of ' Sandbourne ' as " a Mediterranean lounging-place on the English Channel," is one of the most fashionable watering-places and residential towns in England, and is a frequented winter resort for invalids. Its characteristic features are the pine-woods which encircle it and the beautiful ' chines ' which interrupt the line of cliffs.

Railway Stations. *Central* (Pl. B 6), for the main line of the S.R.—*West* (Pl. B 1), for local trains, Bath, and through-trains to the North.

Hotels. *Reached from the Central Station*: *ROYAL BATH (Pl. D 4), the only hotel on the E. Cliff proper, R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 24/; *IMPERIAL (Pl. C 5), R. 8/, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. 21/; *METROPOLE (Pl. C 5), R. 7/, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. 18/; GRAND (Pl. C 4), R. & B. 12/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; CARLTON (Pl. D 5), E. Cliff, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/, residential; QUEEN (Pl. C 5), pens. 12/6, private; LANSDOWNE (Pl. C 5), commercial, R. & B. 10/6, pens. 15/.

Reached from the West Station: *BRANKSOME TOWER, Branksome Park, 1 m. from station, R. 9/, L. 6/, D. 7/6, pens. 24/; *HIGHCLIFFE (Pl. D 2), R. 8/6, L. 4/6–5/, D. 7/6, pens. 20/6; ROYAL EXETER (Pl. D 3), R. 6/, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/6; NORFOLK, Richmond Hill (Pl. B, C 4), R. 8/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; SAVOY, R. 9/, L. 5/, D. 7/, pens. 19/6, TOLLARD ROYAL, R. 9/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/6, both on W.Cliff (Pl. D 2).—Private: OSBORNE & PRIORY, Exeter Rd. (Pl. D 3), pens. 15/6; HAWTHORNS, SOUTHCLIFFE (pens. 13/6), W. Cliff Rd. (Pl. C 2); BOURNE HALL (Pl. B 1), R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; BOURNEMOUTH HYDRO (Pl. D 2), pens. 12/–22/6; DURLEY DEAN HYDRO, Durley Chine Rd. (Pl. C 1), pens. 12/–15/6.

At *Boscombe*, 2 m. E.: BURLINGTON, R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6; CHINE R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; LINDEN HALL HYDRO, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; SALISBURY, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/.

At *Southbourne*: GORDON, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/.

At *Canford Chine*, 3 m. W.: *CANFORD CLIFFS, R. 10/6, L. 4/6, D. 8/6, pens. 25/6; RIVIERA, pens. 18/6–22/6.—At *Sandbanks*, farther W.: *HAVEN, R. 6/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 25/.—At *Parkstone* (p. 71): BEEHIVE, SEAVIEW, pens. 14/–15/.

Restaurants. **Stewart's*, Arcade (Pl. C 3, 4); *Plummer's*, *Bobby's*, and others in Old Christchurch Rd.; *Regent Cinema*, opposite the Pavilion.

Post Office. (Pl. C 3), off Old Christchurch Rd.

Taxicabs. Per mile 1/4, each ½ m. extra 8*d*.—TRAMWAYS from the Square (Pl. C 3) to *Poole* (W.) and *Christchurch* (E.).—MOTOR BUSES from the Square (Pl. C 3) to *Christchurch*, *Sandbanks*, and *Poole*; also to *Wimborne*, *Blandford*, and *Shaftesbury*; to *Salisbury*; to *Swanage* viâ Sandbanks ferry; to *Wareham*; and to *Lymington*, *Lyndhurst*, and *Southampton*.—MOTOR BOATS from Sandbanks Pier for *Poole*, *Wareham*, *Studland*, and *Swanage*.—STEAMERS in summer along the coast and occasionally to *Cherbourg*.

Amusements. **Pavilion* (Pl. D 3), opposite Bournemouth Pier, with afternoon and evening concerts; *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C 3, 4), Albert Rd.; *Hippodrome*, Boscombe.—*Rowing Boats*, 2/ per hr.; *Sailing Boats*, 2/6–5/ per hr.—*Lawn Tennis Courts* in the parks and pleasure-grounds.—*Golf Links* at *Meyrick Park* (Pl. A 3), *Queen's Park*, Boscombe, and *Parkstone*.—*Racecourse* at Ensbury Park, N. of the town.

Bournemouth is abundantly provided with the usual attractions of a high-class seaside resort, and it has 700 acres of parks and gardens. The banks of the *Bourne*, which intersects the town, are attractively laid out as pleasure grounds, and behind the extensive *Meyrick Park* (Pl A 3) stretch the remains of the *Talbot Woods*, with fragrant pine-trees. On the E., dividing Bournemouth from Boscombe, lies *Boscombe Chine*, while on the W. are *Durley Chine* (Pl. D 1), the less sophisticated *Middle* and *Alum Chines*, and **Branksome Chine*.—In the graveyard of *St. Peter's Church* (Pl. C 4) are the tombs of William Godwin (d. 1836), his wife Mary Wollstonecraft (d. 1797), and his daughter Mary Shelley (d. 1851). The *Russell-Cotes Art Gallery* (Pl. D 4), in Russell-Cotes Rd., is an interesting collection of paintings and other works of art (open free 10–6, 10.30–5 in winter; on Thurs. 6*d.*; catalogue 6*d.*).—R. L. Stevenson lived at Skerryvore, 61 Alum Chine Road, from 1884 to 1887, and there wrote 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.'

From Bournemouth to *Salisbury*, see p. 84; to *Bath*, see pp. 106–107.

Beyond (31½ m.) *Branksome*, for Canford Cliffs, we enter Dorset.—32½ m. *Parkstone* is the station for (2½ m. S.) *Sandbanks* (hotels, p. 70), on Poole Harbour, connected by ferry with Swanage (3*d.*; car 2/–2/6).

Dorsetshire, or **Dorset,** a hilly county partly occupied by chalk downs, is mainly pastoral and agricultural, noted for its dairy-farms in the *Vale of Blackmore* and other fertile valleys, yielding the famous Dorset butter, though the stone-quarries of Purbeck and Portland are also important. Its prehistoric and Roman remains are interesting. Dorset forms the main part of the Wessex of Thomas Hardy, though hardly of history. Its dialect may be studied in the poems of William Barnes (p. 86).

34½ m. **Poole** (*London*, R. & B. 8/6; *Antelope*, R. & B. 7/6, both commercial), an ancient and still active little seaport (43,661 inhab.), with a picturesque quay lined with old warehouses, is situated on *Poole Harbour*, a capacious and almost land-locked bay. Just behind the quay is the 14th cent. guildhall of the fraternity of St. George.

Within the narrow mouth of the harbour lies *Brownsea* or *Branksea Island*, where the Boy Scout movement began in a trial camp in 1907. From Poole to *Bath*, see pp. 106-107.

37 m. *Hamworthy Junction*.—41½ m. **Wareham** (*Red Lion*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Black Bear*, R. or D. 4/, L. 3/), an ancient little town (1994 inhab.) on the navigable *Frome*, is built within an enceinte of massive Anglo-Saxon earthworks ('the Walls'), with its four main streets intersecting at right angles. *Lady St. Mary's Church* contains the marble coffin of Edward the Martyr (see p. 72).

Bere Regis, 6½ m. N.W. of Wareham, is the 'Kingsbere' of Hardy's 'Tess,' and the interesting church, which has a good carved timber ceiling, contains the burial-chapel of the Turbervilles. *Woodbury Hill*, close by, is the scene of a once-famous fair (Sept. 18th), the Greenhill Fair of 'Far from the Madding Crowd.'

From Wareham to Swanage, a branch-line (11 m. in 25 m.; 2/5, 1/6) crosses the so-called *Isle of Purbeck*, which yields potter's clay and the shelly limestone known as Purbeck marble.—6 m. *Corfe Castle* (Bankes Arms, Greyhound, pens. c. 12/6). ***Corfe Castle** (open 9–6, Sun. 2–6; adm. 6*d*.), gallantly defended for six weeks in 1643 by Lady Bankes against 600 Parliamentary troops, was, however, blown up by gunpowder in 1646. The ruin occupies the site of a Saxon stronghold of King Edgar (950), at the gate of which King Edward the Martyr was murdered by his stepmother Elfrida in 979. Edward II was imprisoned here in 1326, just before his death at Berkeley Castle (p. 198).—11 m. **Swanage** (*Grosvenor*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/; *Grand*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Royal Victoria*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. at these three 15/–21/; *Ship*, R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 10/–15/; *Highcliffe*, private), a quiet and pleasant seaside resort (7112 inhab.). At *Durlstone Head* (restaurant), 1¼ m. S., is a terrestrial globe formed of a boulder 10 ft. in diameter and weighing 40 tons. About ½ m. E. of this are the romantic *Tilly Whim Caves*, once used by smugglers. —About 3 m. N. of Swanage (bus 1/) is the charming village of *Studland*. (Bankes Arms, pens. 12/), with a tiny Norman church, on a pretty bay.

At (46½ m.) *Wool*, the headquarters of the Royal Tank Corps, are the scanty ruins of *Bindon Abbey* (adm. 6*d*.; Mon. & Thurs. 3*d*.), and the manor-house of the Turbervilles, where Tess and Angel Clare spent their wedding-night.

Lulworth Cove (Cove, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6), 5 m. S., beyond *West Lulworth* (Castle, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/), is a charming little summer resort on an almost landlocked circular bay, c. 500 yds. in diameter. At *East Lulworth*, 2¼ m. N.E., is *Lulworth Castle* (16–17th cent.), the feudal-looking seat of the ancient Roman Catholic family of Weld, where Charles X of France found shelter for a time after 1830. The interior was gutted by a disastrous fire in 1929.

56 m. **Dorchester** (S.R. station; *Rfmts*.), and thence to (63½ m.) **Weymouth,** see p. 86.

13. THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

Mail Steamers. In June–Sept. steamers ply daily except Sunday from *Southampton* (night service), and in July–Sept. from *Weymouth* (daylight service; night service in Sept.); in other months night service thrice weekly (from Southampton on Mon., Wed., & Fri.; from Weymouth on Tues., Thurs. & Sat.). Boat-trains from London to the steamer-side run from Waterloo to Southampton and from Paddington to Weymouth. The steamers touch first at Guernsey (7 hrs. from Southampton, 4½ hrs. from Weymouth) and after about 1 hr.'s delay go on to (1½ hr. more) Jersey. Fares from either port 33/6, 21/; from London 50/, 30/, return 75/, 45/, available by either route. Adm. of 3rd class passengers to the saloon on the steamer 12/6, double journey 19/.

From *Plymouth* (Trinity Pier) steamer weekly (on Mon.) to (7½ hrs.) Guernsey and Jersey (32/), going on fortnightly to St. Brieuc (40/) or, in the potato season, Paimpol.

A comfortable (but dearer) route to Jersey is to cross from Southampton to *Cherbourg* by transatlantic liner (see p. xxviii), and to proceed thence by motor-car to *Carteret* for the steamer (in summer only) to *Gorey* (p. 74), or by rail to *Granville* or *St. Malo* for the steamers, thence to *St. Helier*.

An Air Service of seaplanes plies between *Southampton* (Woolston, p. 60) and Guernsey (1¼ hr.; £3, return £5 10/).

The **CHANNEL ISLANDS** (*Îles Anglo-Normandes*), viz. *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Alderney*, and *Sark*, with the islets of *Herm* and *Jethou* and a labyrinth of rocks and reefs, are situated in the wide gulf of St. Malo, 50 m. from England but within 10–30 m. of the coast of the Cotentin in Normandy. These "lovely gardens of the sea," as Victor Hugo calls them, are an attractive summer resort, offering fine rock scenery, rich and varied vegetation, a pleasant climate, bathing, boating, golf, and good roads for cycling. Beneath a veil of modern English life the Norman feudal system still lingers, especially in Sark.

The total area of the archipelago is about 75 sq. m., and the population in 1921 was 89,600. English, of course, is spoken and understood everywhere, though French is the official language, while the natives among themselves use a Norman dialect, which varies considerably in the different islands and even in the different parishes. The soil is remarkably fertile, and large quantities of early vegetables and fruit are exported. The Jersey cabbage, or great cow cabbage (*chou cavalier*), often grows to a height of 10 ft., and its stalks are manufactured into walking-sticks.—The famous *Cattle* of the Channel Islands, of small size and delicate frame but unsurpassed as milkers, are of two breeds, viz., Jersey cattle, descended from a Breton stock, and Alderney or Guernsey cattle (rather larger), descended from a Norman breed.

The Channel Islands are divided into the two Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey, differing considerably in constitution. Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou rank as dependencies of Guernsey. Both the little commonwealths have retained their domestic independence, with their own legislatures and jurisprudence, and are not controlled by the Imperial Parliament. Acts of the island legislatures must receive the consent of the Sovereign in Council. The Privy Council, too, is the final court of appeal. Each bailiwick has its Lieutenant-Governor (or commander-in-chief), its Bailiff (or chief magistrate), and its own judicature. In Sark, where the feudal system is seen in actual operation, though on a microscopic scale, the seigneur and the tenants of his manor form a court, which is presided over by the seigneur and a seneschal nominated by the seigneur.

Money. British coins are the legal tender in all the islands, and no others are usually accepted at the post offices and the larger hotels; but Jersey and Guernsey each have a local 'copper' coinage, not mutually valid, corresponding to British pence and half-pence.

History. The present inhabitants are mainly of Norman descent, with an admixture of Breton blood, but in Alderney the stock is mainly English. In 933, after the conquest of the Breton chiefs, the islands became part of the Duchy of Normandy. At the Norman Conquest they were united to the English Crown, and this union, interrupted under William II and Stephen, became permanent on the accession of Henry II in 1154. By the Treaty of Bretigny in 1360 Philip II recognized the English claim to the islands, but both before and after that date the French made repeated efforts to take possession of them, the final attempt being made in 1781, when the invaders, under Baron de Rullecourt, were defeated at the Battle of Jersey, in the market-square of St. Helier, by Major Francis Pierson, who fell at the moment of victory (Jan. 6th). During the Civil War Guernsey sided with Cromwell, while the royalist Jersey afforded an asylum to Charles II when Prince of Wales (comp. p. 74) and proclaimed him as king immediately on the execution of his father. But Dec. 15th, 1651, saw the surrender of all the islands to the Parliamentarian forces under Admiral Blake and Colonel Haynes. New Jersey, in the United States, granted in 1664 to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret, was named in honour of Carteret's gallant defence of Jersey for the King. A silver-gilt mace, presented at the Restoration by Charles II to Jersey, is still carried before the Bailiff in the Court and States. Victor Hugo, exiled from France by the Coup d'Etat of 1851, sought refuge, at first in Jersey, but from 1855 in Guernsey, where he remained until the fall of the Second Empire in 1870 (comp. pp. 74, 76).

JERSEY (39,000 acres; 49,500 inhab.), lying 12 m. from France, is 12 m. long and 6 m. wide. The N. coast offers picturesque rocky scenery with many remarkable sea-caves, while the other coasts consist of open sandy bays enclosed by rocky headlands. The well-wooded interior is intersected by lovely miniature valleys. Jersey was known to the ancients as *Cæsarea*.

The island is divided into 12 parishes, each with its ancient church, mostly built in the 12th cent. but sadly entreated since.—There are in Jersey five fiefs (St. Ouen, Rozel, Samarès, La Trinité, and Mélesches), called fiefs haubert, held direct of the Sovereign 'par foi et hommage en service de chevalerie' (knight's service).

St. Helier (26,300 inhab.), the capital of Jersey, situated on the fine bay of *St. Aubin*, is a clean and flourishing town, with fine parks. Prominent in the centre of the bay is *Elizabeth Castle*, built in Queen Elizabeth's reign on the site of the ancient monastery from which the town took its name (adm. 6*d*.). Within it is the house in which Lord Clarendon wrote his History of the Great Rebellion and in which Charles II sought refuge with him in 1646–49 (comp. p. 73). On a rock called the *Hermitage*, just beyond the castle, is a rudely built chapel or oratory with a pointed stone roof of the 11th cent. (key at the lighthouse).

Hotels (buses meet the steamers). GRAND, Westmount, facing the sea, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; BREE'S ROYAL, David Place, near the centre, pens. 12/6–13/6; ROYAL YACHT, near the harbour, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 10/6; BRITISH, Broad St.; HALKETT, Halkett Place, R. 4/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; STAR, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/6; SOUTHAMPTON, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 10/6, at the pier.—French Hotels: HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE, Mulcaster St., good cuisine, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 15/; PALAIS DE CRISTAL, King St.—Private: OMMAROO, Havre des Pas, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/.—*Boarding-Houses and Apartments* abound; apply to the Secretary, Jersey Commercial Association.

Post Office, Broad St.—AMERICAN CONSULAR AGENT, 15 Royal Square.

Theatre Royal, Gloucester St.—*West Park Pavilion*.

Cabs, 1/ per mile; from the harbour to the town, 1/6.—MOTOR-BUSES radiate from St. Helier (weekly ticket 12/6).—MOTOR COACHES (2/6 and 4/) make circular tours daily.

Steamers via *Guernsey* to England daily (see p. 72); the Southampton steamers berth in the Albert Harbour, the Weymouth boats at the North Quay. To *Plymouth* (weekly) and *St. Brieuc* in France (fortnightly), see p. 72. Steamers ply also almost daily to *St. Malo*, less frequently to *Granville* (17/6, 12/6, return 27/6, 20/); to *Sark*, see p. 77.

To the E. of the *Parish Church* (11th and 14th cent.), with its low, massive square tower, is ROYAL SQUARE, the ancient market-place and scene of the Battle of Jersey in 1781. One side of the square is formed by the *Court House* or *Cohue Royale*, the *Salle des Etats* (where the local Parliament meets), and the *Public Library* (founded in 1736). The first contains a fine portrait of General Conway (Governor of Jersey in 1772-95) by Gainsborough and a copy of Copley's 'Death of Major Peirson' (now in London). On the Town Hill, overlooking Royal Square on the S., is *Fort Regent*, built in 1806.—The museum of the *Société Jersiaise*, at No. 9 Pier Road, is open on Mon., Wed., and Fri. (10–12, 2–4; adm. 6*d*., free Wed. aft.). In the *Town Hall*, in York St., is a collection of paintings, mainly by local artists. *Victoria College*, a public school opened in 1852, is finely situated on an eminence E. of the town.

EXCURSIONS FROM ST. HELIER. 1. TO GOREY. A road (motor-bus) runs E.N.E., passing the *Grève d'Azette* overlooked by the Maison Victor Hugo, occupied by the poet in 1852–55, to (5 m.) **Gorey Pier** (*British*, pens. 12/6; *Main's Elfine*, pens. 8/–9/; steamer to Carteret, see p. 72). Dominating the village is ***Mont Orgueil Castle** (12th cent. ; adm. 6*d*.), so-called because it was never taken. William Prynne, the Puritan, was imprisoned here in 1637–40. The *Dolmen de Faldouet*, reached by a steep pathway from the castle, is one of the finest megalithic remains in Jersey.—*Anne Port* (Fairbanks, pens. 9/–12/6) is on the picturesque *Coast Road leading on to *St. Catharine's Harbour*, built as a harbour of refuge in 1843–55 but afterwards discovered to be useless. Thence we may return via La Hougue Bie (see below).

2. To Corbière, 7 m., by the Jersey Railway (return-fares 2/, 1/6), via (3¾ m.) **St. Aubin** (*Somerville*, pens. 15/–21/ ; *Trafalgar*, pens. 7/6-9/), where buses for Portelet and St. Brelade meet the trains. To the S. of St. Aubin are the *Manor of Noirmont* (extending to Noirmont Point) and *Portelet Bay* (Kalimna Hall). *St. Brelade* (Bay, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 10/5–13/6) has a quaint church of the 12th cent., adjoining which is the Fishermen's Chapel (10th or 11th cent.), with remains of 14th cent. frescoes.—7 m. **La Corbière** (*Chalet*, pens. 10/6-12/ ; *Highlands*, pens. 9/) is situated on the cliffs overlooking the wild rocky coast and a lighthouse (no adm.). Corbière Point is the S. arm of *St. Ouen's Bay*.

3. To the Western Parishes (motor-bus 1/3). We proceed via the beautiful *Valley of St. Peter*, *St. Peter's House* (residence of the present bailiff of Jersey), and the beautiful *Manor of St. Ouen*, the domain of the De Carteret family since before the Conquest, to (9½ m.) the scanty ruins of *Grosnez Castle* (14th cent. ; *View), on the extreme N.W. point of the island. Thence we strike E. via *Plémont*, with caves accessible at low water, and descend to the charming **Grève de Lecq** (Hotel), with other caves. The return may be made through the centre of the island via the churches of *St. Mary* and *St. Lawrence* (12th and 13th cent.).

4. To the Eastern Parishes (motor-bus 9*d*.–1/). Passing *Victoria College* (p. 74), the *Jesuit College*, and *Government House* (residence of the Lieutenant-Governor), we reach (1 m.) *St. Saviour's Church*, one of the finest in the islands. The rectory was the birthplace of Lily Langtry (Lady de Bathe, 1852–1928).—1¾ m. ***La Hougue Bie**, a prehistoric artificial mound, covering a remarkable neolithic sepulchre of four chambers (adm. 6*d*.). On the mound stand two chapels (12th and 16th cent.) of interest.—Beyond (3½ m.) *St. Martin's Church* (13th cent.) are *Rozel Manor*, the residence of the Lemprière family since 1365, and (4 m.) *Rozel Bay* and *Harbour* (Inn). To the E. is the *Couperon Dolmen*.—We may go on via the picturesque W. coast to *St. John's* (Wolf Caves Hotel), *Bouley Bay* (Hotel), *Bonnenuit Bay*, and the *Wolf Caves*, and return to St. Helier by the St. John's Road.

GUERNSEY (15,500 acres ; 38,000 inhab.), the *Sarnia* of the ancients, the most westerly and exposed of the islands, is in shape triangular (9 m. in length by 5 m. in width). The S. coast, with its bold rocky headlands, intersected by lovely little valleys, equals in beauty the N. coast of Jersey ; but the interior is not so attractive. About two-thirds of the area is in cultivation, a large proportion under glass.

The old churches of its 10 parishes, architecturally similar to those of Jersey, are not unpicturesque, although almost all have lost the stone tracery of the windows and have been much neglected. Many of the farm-houses are interesting from their antiquity, possessing fine doorways with semi-circular granite arches.

St. Peter Port (16,000 inhab.), the capital of Guernsey, is built on the slopes of the E. coast, and possesses a good harbour. Adjoining the harbour on the S. is *Castle Cornet*, a fortress begun in the 13th cent., which was the residence of the Governors until 1672 when it was partly destroyed by lightning. It was used as a prison until 1811.

Hotels. Old Government House, R. 7/6, B. 3/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/–17/6 ; Royal, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/–17/6 ; Channel Islands, pens. 12/6, Victoria, pens. 10/6, all on the Esplanade ; Homelands, Lefebvre St., private, pens. 10/6–15/ ; Queen's, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/6 ; Richmond, Cambridge Park, pens. 10/6–13/6.—For other *Hotels*, *Boarding*

Houses, and *Apartments* apply to the Advertising Committee of the Guernsey Chamber of Commerce.

Post Office, Smith St.

Motor-Buses ply to all parts of the island.—Excursion Cars make circular tours daily.

Steamers to *Jersey* daily; to *England*, see p. 72; to *Sark*, see p. 77; to *Alderney* and *Cherbourg*, see p. 78. Motor Boat to *Herm*, see p. 78.

St. Peter's Church is the finest and largest of the ancient churches of the Channel Islands. The nave dates from the 13th century. The rich mouldings and canopies and the monuments of distinguished Guernseymen should be noticed, including a memorial screen (1922) to Sir Isaac Brock (1769–1812), 'the hero of Upper Canada,' who fell at the battle of Queenston Heights. Close by are the interesting *Markets* and the *Guille-Allès Library* with a museum (adm. 6*d.*; free on Thurs. & Sat., 2–4). Cornet St. ascends to Hauteville, in which is **Hauteville House* (adm. Mon., Wed., & Fri. 2–4; gratuity), the residence of Victor Hugo from 1855 to 1870 and now the property of the city of Paris. The poet's study at the top of the house, with a glass roof and a glass floor, commands an entrancing view.—The *Royal Court House* (1799), in Manor St., contains some good portraits.—In Grange Road are the castellated building (1828) of *Elizabeth College*, a boys' school founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1563, and the *Lukis Museum* (adm. week-days 10–12, 2–4, 6*d.*), with a collection of prehistoric objects. Farther on are the *Candie Gardens* with a statue of Victor Hugo (1914), the *Victoria Tower* (view), and the splendid *Priaulx Library* (free).

Excursions from St. Peter Port. 1. To the N. We follow the coast road via (1 m.) *Ivy Castle*, a picturesque mediæval ruin, to (2 m.) *St. Sampson*, a little town with a harbour, in the granite-quarrying district. Thence we strike W. across *Lancresse Common* (Lancresse Lodge, private; fine golf course) to (1 m.) a cross-roads, to the N. of which is the *Autel des Vardes*, a notable dolmen, while to the S. is the fine early-Norman church of *St. Michel du Valle*. About 3 m. W., via the village of *L'Islet* (megalithic remains), is **Cobo Bay** (*Grande Rocque*, pens. 10/6–12/6; *Rockmount*), whence we return to (3½ m.) St. Peter Port by the Lower Catel Road.

2. To the W. We proceed via (2 m.) the church of *Ste. Marie du Castel*, with its massive arcades and frescoes and curious statue menhir, to (4 m.) *Rocquaine Bay*. On this bay, near *L'Erée*, is *Le Creux des Fées*, a dolmen covered by its original tumulus; and at the N. end is a causeway leading at low water to the singular island of *Lihou*, with the remains of a priory. The road skirting the bay goes on to (2¼ m.) *Pleinmont Point* (Imperial, L. 3/6. D. 5/, pens. 9/6–12/6), the W. point of Guernsey, with rugged and striking cliff scenery. The *Hanois Lighthouse* rises 1 m. from the shore, and farther out, 20 m. distant, the *Roches Douvres Lighthouse*, described in Victor Hugo's 'Toilers of the Sea,' is visible in clear weather. The 'haunted house' in the same story is identified with an old guard-house on the cliff here, above the Gull Rocks. We may go on E. to (1¾ m.) *Torteval Church* (c. ½ m. N. of Creux Mahie, p. 77).

3. To the S. From Hauteville (see above) we go on to *Fort George* (1775), the chief military station, and (¾ m. farther) diverge left for (2½ m.) *Doyle's Column* (150 ft. high, view; gratuity), commemorating Sir John Doyle (d. 1834) governor in 1805–15. Below is the sandy *Petit Port*, a cove of **Moulin Huet Bay*. Farther W. are the picturesque *Saint's Bay*, *Icart Bay*, and *Petit Bot Bay* (Le Chêne, pens. 9/–10/6; Old Mill House, pens. 8/6), the *Gouffre*, a narrow rocky gorge, and the bold headland of *La Corbière*. About 1 m. from the

Corbière is the *Creux Mahie*, the largest cavern in Guernsey. We may return to St. Peter Port viâ Torteval Church (p. 76), or viâ *St. Martin's Church*, with its *Statue-Menhir (comp. p. 76).

SARK or *Sercq* (3½ m. long, 1½ m. wide; 500 inhab.), the most picturesque of the Channel Islands, with remarkable coast scenery, consists of two parts, Great and Little Sark, connected by an extraordinary natural causeway, known as the 'Coupée,' which rises almost sheer for 300 ft. above the sea, and is traversed by a roadway 100 yds. long and only about 6 ft. wide (railings).

It is reached from St. Peter Port (p. 75) every week-day in summer by small steamer (7 m. in 1 hr.; fare 4/6, 5/ return) or by motor-boat (4/ return); from St. Helier on Mon. (9.15 a.m.), returning 4.30 p.m. (7/6 return). The steamer rounds the S. end of the island in going, and the N. end in returning.

In the reign of Edward II Sark belonged to the Norman family of Vernon, and from 1565 to 1715 to the De Carterets (p. 75). The seigneurie is at present held by the 'Dame de Serk,' Mrs. Dudley Beaumont.

There is no village on Sark, but there are four Hotels: *Bel-Air*, with fine sea-view, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/6; *Dixcart*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; *Stock's*, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 12/6, both in the beautiful Dixcart valley; *Bungalow*, on Little Sark, pens. 12/6–15/6.—*Wagonettes* and *Victorias* meet the steamers (drive round the island, about 10/).—To the visitor for the day (6 hrs. between steamers) the following route (about 3 hrs.' walk, and involving no climbing) is recommended.

From the curious little *Creux Harbour*, on the W. side, we pass through a tunnel and ascend to the top of Collinette Hill, whence an avenue leads straight on to the tiny *Prison*, seldom occupied. From the *Church* (on the right) a road leads to the *Seigneurie* or *Manor Grounds* (open to visitors on Mon.).

Below the Seigneurie is *Port du Moulin*, reached by a path commanding a magnificent view of the *Autelet Rocks*, off Saignie Bay, and adjacent coast. The road goes on beyond the Seigneurie to the bay of *L'Eperquerie* (*View), and is continued by a footpath to the *Bec du Nez*, the N. point of the island. On the W. side are the caves known as *Les Boutiques*.

From the Seigneurie we next follow the road leading S. viâ *La Vauroque* (at a cross-roads) to the **Coupée* and *Little Sark*, the rock scenery of which is especially beautiful. As we return from the Coupée the second turning on the right is a lane leading to *Dixcart Valley*, whence an easy path goes on to the beach (excellent bathing-place). On returning from the beach we cross the valley at Petit Dixcart to visit the *Creux du Derrible*, a remarkable natural funnel in the cliffs of Derrible Bay. Thence we make for *La Peignerie*, a group of cottages near La Collinette, our starting-point.

From the Bungalow Hotel we may scramble down to the hollow of *Le Pot Creux* and thence round the S. extremity of the island, passing *Venus's Bath* and *Port Gorey*, to the *Pool of Adonis*, below the end of the road.

Those who wish to visit the *Gouliot Caves* (the most famous in Sark) may omit the Coupée and Dixcart, and from La Vauroque (see above) proceed W. towards Beau Regard Farm. From a white gate near the farm a path leads to the cliffs and down to the spacious caves (steady head required), which should be visited by boat at low water. The dangerous channel of *Le Gouliot* separates Sark from the islet of *Brecqhou*. A little to the S. is the bay of *Havre Gosselin*, where the Guernsey boat puts in when weather will not permit of landing at Creux Harbour. Just beyond its S. horn is *Victor Hugo's Cave*.

Herm (Dormy House, R. 7/6, pens. 16/), an islet 1½ m. long by ½ m. broad, 3 m. E. of Guernsey, with a golf-course, is noted for its *Shell Beach*, composed entirely of minute perfect shells and richer in species than the shores of all the rest of the British Isles. Motor boats (return-fare 3/6 or 4/, incl. landing fee) ply irregularly in summer from St. Peter Port (p. 75), but visitors who wish to explore beyond the Shell Beach and the Common must obtain the permission of the lessee's agent.—The islet of **Jethou** (1 m. round), on the S., is leased to Mr. Compton Mackenzie.

ALDERNEY (4½ m. long, 1½ m. broad; 1600 inhab.), in French *Aurigny*, was the Roman *Riduna*. It lies 23 m. N.E of Guernsey and is separated from the Cap de la Hague in France by the Race of Alderney (8 m. broad), through which Hervé Rielle piloted the remnant of the French fleet after its crushing defeat at the battle of La Hogue in 1692. Apart from the grand cliff scenery the island is attractive mainly to the geologist.

STEAMERS ply on Tues., Thurs., & Fri. from St. Peter Port (p. 75) to (1¾ hr.) *Alderney* (6/6, 5/6, return 9/, 7/6), returning thence on Tues., Thurs., and Sat., allowing c. 4 hrs. on shore on Tues. & Fri. The Thurs. boat goes on to *Cherbourg* (17/6, 13/6, return 27/6, 22/6), and returns thence the same afternoon, allowing c. 9 hrs. on shore in Alderney and c. 5 hrs. at Cherbourg. Excursion steamer from St. Peter Port to Alderney on Tues. & Thurs. in summer (7/6 return). Excursion steamer to Cherbourg, 21/ return.

Passengers land at *Braye*, on the N. coast, a little port protected by a huge breakwater, begun in 1847 as the first arm of a naval harbour designed as a post of observation upon Cherbourg, but never completed. About 1 m. inland is **St. Anne** (*Belle Vue*, pens. 8/6–10/), the capital of Alderney, a quiet town with a fine modern E.E. *Church*. The Norman tower of the old church is used as a clock-tower. The *Court House* contains a portrait, by Opie, of John Le Mesurier (d. 1843), last hereditary governor of Alderney, who sold his rights to the Crown in 1825.

The finest rock-scenery is on the S. and E. coasts. On the former are the *Sisters* (two huge pyramidal masses of porphyry). Off the W. coast, opposite the *Trois Vaux* valley, are the rocks of *Les Etats*. On the E. coast is *Essex Castle* (now a hospital), below which, and well seen from *Longy Bay* on the N., is the *Roche Pendante*, or Hanging Rock, a striking isolated mass of sandstone above the sea. Numerous other forts, most of which are abandoned, testify to the former strength of Alderney.

II. SOUTH-WESTERN ENGLAND

ROUTE PAGE
14. London to Salisbury 79
Stonehenge, 82. Old Sarum, 83.
15. London to Weymouth 84
Marlborough, 85. Avebury Circle, 85. Devizes, 85. Bridport, 86. Dorchester, 86. Isle of Portland, 87.
16. London to Exeter 87
A. Viâ Westbury and Taunton . . 87
B. Viâ Basingstoke and Salisbury . . 89
Shaftesbury, 90. Chard, 91. Lyme Regis, 91. Sidmouth, 91. Exmouth, 94. Tiverton, 94. Launceston, 94. Padstow, 95.
17. London to Bath and Bristol . . . 95
Malmesbury, 96.
18. Bath 102
Bradford-on-Avon, 106.
19. Bristol to Cheddar, Wells, and Glastonbury 107
20. Exeter to Plymouth (Penzance) . . . 113
A. Viâ Newton Abbot and Totnes . . 113
Torquay, 114. Dartmouth, 116. Salcombe, 117.
B. Viâ Lydford and Tavistock . . 117
21. Dartmoor 121
22. Plymouth to Truro and Penzance . . 124
Bodmin, 125. Fowey, 125. Falmouth, 126. St. Ives, 127. St. Michael's Mount, 127.
23. The Lizard. Land's End. The Scilly Islands 128
24. North Cornwall 131
Newquay, 132. Camelford, 133. Tintagel, 133. Boscastle, 133. Bude, 134.
25. Exeter to Barnstaple, Bideford, Clovelly, and Ilfracombe 134
Lundy, 135. Torrington, 136. Westward Ho, 136.
26. Ilfracombe to Lynton (Lynmouth) and Minehead 137
Doone Valley, 139. Simonsbath, 139. Exmoor, 140.

14. FROM LONDON TO SALISBURY

83¾ m. S.R. from *Waterloo* in 1½–3 hrs. (17/6, 10/6).—MOTOR COACH from Lupus St. or Aldwych twice daily (4½ hrs.; 6/), going on to Exeter and Plymouth.

ROAD (A 4 and A 30), 82 m. To (46 m.) **Basingstoke,** see p. 52.—11 m. *Whitchurch* (p. 80).—7 m. *Andover* (p. 80).—10 m. *Lobscombe Corner.*—8 m. **Salisbury** (p. 80). [Or (better road: 82½ m.; A 4, A 30, A 33, and A 341). To (52 m.) *Wheatsheaf Inn,* see p. 52.—8 m. *Sutton Scotney.*—7½ m. *Stockbridge.*—7 m. *Lobscombe Corner* (see above).—8 m. **Salisbury** (p. 80).]

From London to (48 m.) *Basingstoke*, see Rte. 10.—55¾ m. *Overton*, in a picturesque chalk-hill country extolled by Cobbett. At *Laverstoke*, 1½ m. W., the paper for Bank of England notes is made.—59¼ m. *Whitchurch* (White Hart, L. 3/6, D. 5/6).—At (61¼ m.) *Hurstbourne* a branch line diverges on the left for *Fullerton Junction* (8 m.).

On the left is *Hurstbourne Park*, with an interesting collection of pictures and relics of Sir Isaac Newton.—At *St. Mary Bourne*, 1½ m. N. of Hurstbourne, is a Tournai font (comp. p. 55).

66½ m. **Andover Junction** (*Rfmts.*), for the line from Cheltenham to Southampton, lies ¾ m. N.W. of Andover.

Andover (*Star & Garter*, R. 6/, D. 5/6; *White Hart*, R. 5/; *Central*, R. & B. 8/6) is an agricultural town (8569 inhab.), where in 994 King Olaf of Norway was baptised by St. Alphege. About 2 m. N. is *Enham*, the first 'village centre' for disabled soldiers.

Between (72¾ m.) *Grateley* and (78¼ m.) *Porton*, we enter *Wiltshire*, and a branch diverges r. for *Amesbury* and *Bulford*.

Amesbury or *Ambresbury* (George, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Avon, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), on the Avon, 12¾ m. from Salisbury via Porton but only 8 m. N. by road (motor-bus, 1/), and 2 m. E. of Stonehenge (p. 82), has a large abbey-church (Norman and E.E.), a relic of "the holy house at Almesbury" where the penitent Guinevere sought refuge. At *Amesbury Abbey*, then the seat of the Duke of Queensberry, Gay wrote the 'Beggar's Opera' (1727).

Amesbury lies near the S.E. verge of **Salisbury Plain,** an undulating expanse about 20 m. long by 10 m. wide, which has lost much of its former loneliness through the advance of tillage and the formation of many permanent and summer military camps. Among these are *Bulford* (artillery), *Netheravon* (R.A.F.), *Upavon* (R.A.F.), *Larkhill*, and *Tidworth* (cavalry).

78¼ m. *Porton.* At the Pheasant Inn, formerly 'The Hut,' near *Winterslow* (3 m. S.E.), Hazlitt wrote the 'Winterslow Essays' and was frequently visited by Charles and Mary Lamb.

83¾ m. **SALISBURY** (22,867 inhab.), or *New Sarum*, the county town of Wiltshire, with a noble cathedral, is attractively situated on the *Avon*. It is partly laid out in squares known as 'chequers.' Salisbury is the 'Melchester' of Hardy's Wessex novels.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.*; S.R. and G.W.R.), adjoining each other at the end of Fisherton Street (Pl. A, B 1).

Hotels. WHITE HART (Pl., C 4) St. John's St., with some American associations, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6; COUNTY (Pl. B 3), Bridge St., R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 16/6; OLD GEORGE (Pl. C 3; unlicensed), High St., dating in part from 1320, with a room in which Pepys slept, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/6; *CATHEDRAL (Pl. B 4), Milford St., R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; RED LION (Pl. B 4), Milford St., R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; CROWN (Pl. C 3), High St., R. 5/, L., 3/6, D. 5/6; ANGEL, Fisherton St. (Pl. B 2), R. & B. 5/6, temperance.

Restaurants. *Newton* (Brown's), *Goldfish*, 21 and 14 Catherine St.; *Fuller's*, *Guest House*, The Canal (Pl. B 3).

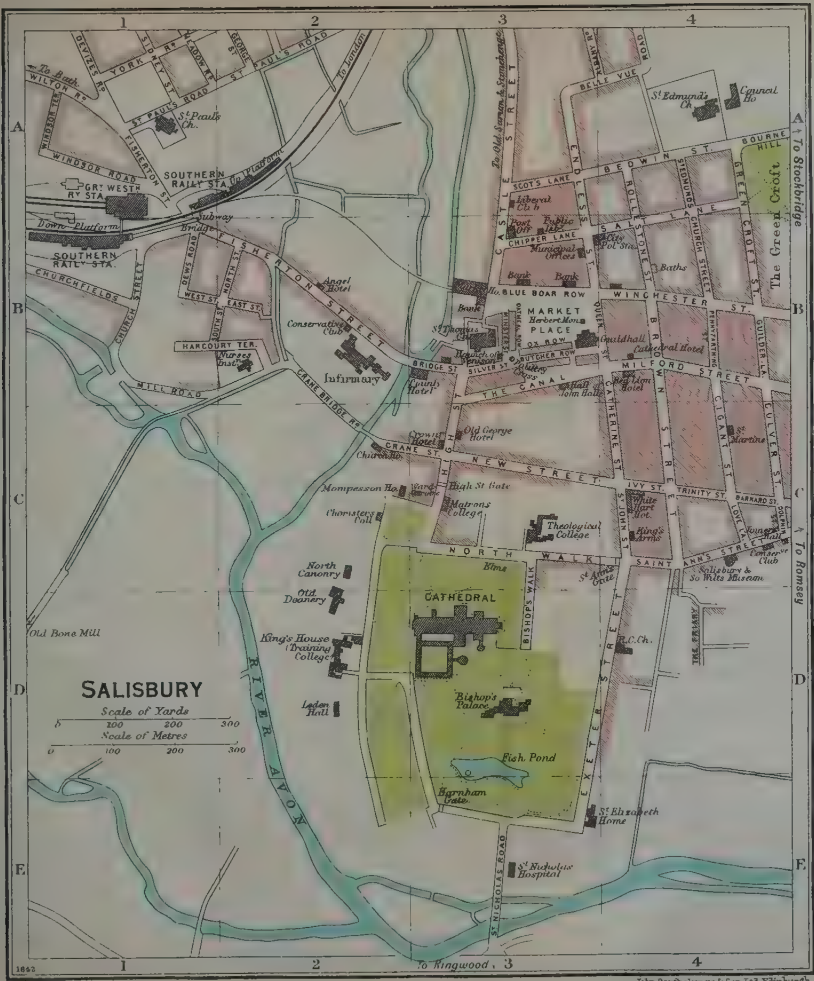
Post Office (Pl. B 3), Castle St.

Motor-Buses from Endless St. (Pl. B 3) to *Wilton*, *Larkhill* via Old Sarum, Amesbury, and Stonehenge, *Marlborough*, *Romsey*, *Bournemouth*, *Southampton*, *Shaftesbury*; from the Canal to *Bath* (4/) and *Bristol* (5/).

Boats on the Avon (attractive) obtained at 91 and 95 Castle St.

Golf Course, 1½ m. S. of the Cathedral.

The tranquil CATHEDRAL CLOSE, entered by *High St. Gate* (Pl. C 3) or by *St. Ann's Gate* (Pl. C 4), forms a charming


SALISBURY
Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300
1 2 3 4
A B C D E
To Bath
Wilton Rd
Devizes Rd
York Rd
Sidney St
Meadow Rd
George St
St Paul's Road
To London
Windsor Ter.
Windsor Road
Fisherton St.
St Paul's Ch.
Southern Railʸ Sta.
Up Platform
Grt Westn Ry Sta.
Down Platform
Subway
Bridge
Southern Railʸ Sta.
Churchfields
Church Street
Dews Road
North St.
West St.
East St.
South St.
Harcourt Ter.
Nurses Instⁿ
Mill Road
Fisherton Street
Angel Hotel
Conservative Club
Infirmary
Crane Bridge Rd
County Hotel
Crane St.
Church Ho.
Mompesson Ho.
Wardrobe
Choristers Coll.
North Canonry
Old Deanery
King's House (Training College)
Leden Hall
Old Bone Mill
River Avon
To Old Sarum & Stonehenge
Castle Street
Albany Rd
Belle Vue
Road
St Edmund's Ch.
Council Ho
Bourne Hill
To Stockbridge
Bedwin St.
Scot's Lane
Endless St.
Rollestone St.
Stedmunds Church Street
Green Croft St.
The Green Croft
Liberal Club
Post Off.
Public Lib.
Salt Lane
Chipper Lane
City Pol. Sta.
Municipal Offices
Baths
Bank
Bank
Ho.
Bank
Blue Boar Row
Winchester St.
St Thomas Ch.
Market Place
Herbert Monᵗ
Minster St.
Oatmeal Row
Ox Row
Butcher Row
Queen St.
Guildhall
Cathedral Hotel
Brown Street
Pennyfarthing St.
Guilder La.
Haunch of Venison
Bridge St
Silver St
Poultry Cross
The Canal
Hall of John Halle
Red Lion Hotel
Milford Street
High St
Crown Hotel
Old George Hotel
Catherine St.
Gigant St
St Martins
Culver St.
New Street
High St Gate
Ivy St.
Trinity St.
Barnard St.
Dolphin
Love La.
Matrons College
Theological College
St John St
White Hart Hot.
King's Arms
Joiners Hall
Conservᵛᵉ Club
Saint Ann's Street
To Romsey
North Walk
Elms
St Ann's Gate
Salisbury & So. Wilts Museum
Bishop's Walk
Cathedral
The Friary
R.C.Ch.
Exeter Street
Bishop's Palace
Fish Pond
Harnham Gate
St Elizabeth Home
St Nicholas Road
St Nicholas Hospital
To Ringwood
1642

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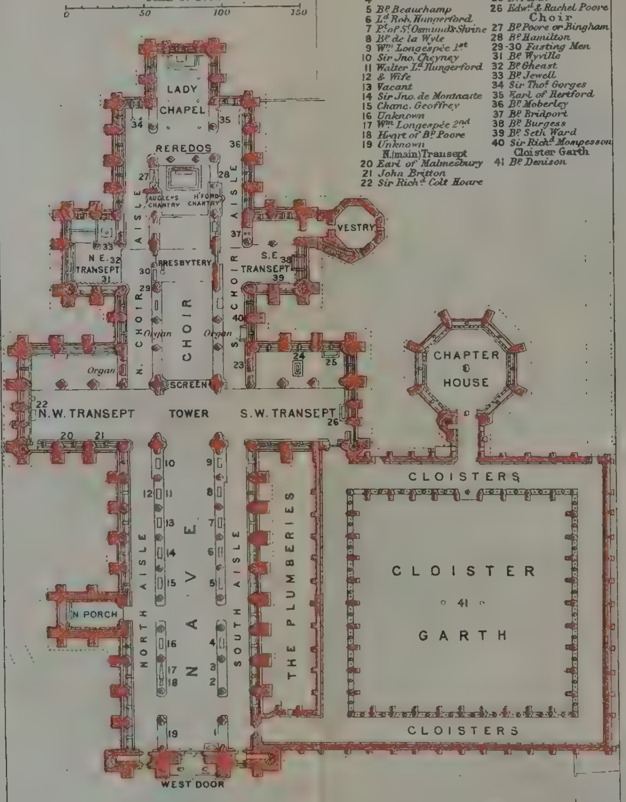
SALISBURY CATHEDRAL

Scale of Feet.


0
50
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LADY CHAPEL
REREDOS
AUDLEY'S CHANTRY
H'FORD CHANTRY
N. CHOIR AISLE
S. CHOIR AISLE
PRESBYTERY
CHOIR
Organ
Organ
Organ
SCREEN
VESTRY
N.E. TRANSEPT
S.E. TRANSEPT
N.W. TRANSEPT
TOWER
S.W. TRANSEPT
CHAPTER HOUSE
NORTH AISLE
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
THE PLUMBERIES
N PORCH
CLOISTERS
CLOISTER GARTH
CLOISTERS
WEST DOOR
1
2
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Monuments

	Nave
1	*Bp. Herman ?*
2	*Bp. Jocelin*
3	
4	
5	*Bp. Beauchamp*
6	*Ld. Rob. Hungerford*
7	*Pt. of St. Osmund's Shrine*
8	*Bp. de la Wyle*
9	*Wm. Longespée 1st*
10	*Sir Jno. Cheyney*
11	*Walter Ld. Hungerford*
12	*& Wife*
13	*Vacant*
14	*Sir Jno. de Montacute*
15	*Chanc. Geoffrey*
16	*Unknown*
17	*Wm. Longespée 2nd*
18	*Heart of Bp. Poore*
19	*Unknown*
	N. (main) Transept
20	*Earl of Malmesbury*
21	*John Britton*
22	*Sir Richd. Colt Hoare*
	S. (main) Transept
23	*Bp. Mitford*
24	*J. H. Jacob*
"	*Ld. Hyde*
25	*Bp. Fisher*
26	*Edwd. & Rachel Poore*
	Choir
27	*Bp. Poore or Bingham*
28	*Bp. Hamilton*
29-30	*Fasting Men*
31	*Bp. Wyville*
32	*Bp. Gheast*
33	*Bp. Jewell*
34	*Sir Thos. Gorges*
35	*Earl of Hertford*
36	*Bp. Moberley*
37	*Bp. Bridport*
38	*Bp. Burgess*
39	*Bp. Seth Ward*
40	*Sir Richd. Mompesson*
	Cloister Garth
41	*Bp. Denison*

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setting for the cathedral. At the S.W. angle of the close is the *Harnham Gate* (Pl. E 3). The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D 3) lies S.E. of the cathedral.

****Salisbury Cathedral** (Pl. D 3), dedicated to St. Mary, was begun by Bp. Poore and finished in 38 years (1220–58) under Bp. Giles de Bridport. It was built on a virgin site and, alone among English mediæval cathedrals, is of uniform design (E.E.), for though the graceful **Spire* (the loftiest in England) was the daring addition of a century later (c. 1320), it is the exquisite and inevitable consummation of the original pyramidal conception. The apex of the spire (404 ft.) is 2½ ft. out of the perpendicular. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

The church is open on week-days 9–6 (10–5 in winter). The Sun. services are at 8, 10.30, 3, & 7, the week-day services at 7.30, 10, & 3 (4 in winter).

Salisbury Cathedral is a classic of architecture, and its square E. end, following the model of the later church at Old Sarum (one of the earliest instances of the departure from the Norman tradition of the apsidal end), became the norm for future English choirs. The *West Façade*, contemporary with the spire, seems to have been intended to present a great drama of sculpture (comp. Exeter and Wells); its present sculptures, representing the Te Deum, are modern (1838–76).—Salisbury Cathedral was the favourite model of Mr. Pecksniff's pupils.

***Interior.** The chilliness of effect, due partly to the loss of the original stained glass and of the polychrome decoration designed to contrast with the dark Purbeck marble and the light freestone, has been enhanced by the drastic clearing of *Wyatt* (1788–89), bent on obtaining a vista from end to end. The Nave, perhaps rather narrow for its height, is divided into ten bays by clustered columns of polished Purbeck marble. The fine triforium has characteristic E.E. plate-tracery. In the W. triple lancet window is a patchwork of old glass (13–15th cent.), and the 3rd window from the W. in the S. aisle contains a 13th cent. *Tree of Jesse. At the W. end of the aisles and in the S.E. transept is some 13th cent. grisaille glass of lovely quality.

Among the monuments (see the Plan) may be mentioned: 1. Oldest monument in the church, brought from Old Sarum. 7. Shell of the *Shrine of St. Osmund* (p. 82; the holes are the 'foramina' into which the sick were thrust to be healed); *No. 10. *Sir John Cheyney* (d. 1509), the gigantic standard-bearer of Henry VII, who fought at Bosworth (effigy); *17. *William Longespée*, second Earl of Salisbury, killed by the Saracens near Cairo (1250); 18. Diminutive effigy of a 13th cent. bishop (? Poore), long described as that of a 'boy bishop.'

The West Transepts resemble the nave. In the N.W. arm are good monuments by Flaxman (three), Bacon, and Chantrey, and a bust of Richard Jefferies (d. 1887; p. 96); in the S.W. arm is a War Memorial chapel.—In general design the Choir and Presbytery differ little from the nave. The choir screen, throne, and reredos are modern; the paintings on the vaulting are repaintings of defaced 13th cent. originals, and the stalls have been freely restored. In front of the altar are buried the Earls of Pembroke, and a diamond-shaped stone is inscribed 'near this spot lies Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother.' On the N. side of the second bay from E. is the *Chantry of Bp. Audley* (d. 1524; fine late-Perp.), and opposite it is the *Hungerford Chantry* (c. 1429), an important example of early iron work.—In the N.E. TRANSEPT are portions of the original screen (13th cent.) and the fine 14th cent. *Brass of Bp. Wyvill (d. 1375). Two windows in the S. choir aisle are by Morris, from cartoons by Burne-Jones. The S.E. TRANSEPT contains the finely sculptured **Chantry of Bp. Bridport* (d. 1262).—The LADY CHAPEL, to the E. of the choir, is the earliest part of the building (1220–26). Where the altar now stands the *Shrine of St. Osmund* (d. 1099), Bp. of Old Sarum, was erected after his canonization in 1457. At the E. end of the S. aisle and in the N. aisle are other notable monuments.

The well-preserved *CLOISTERS (c. 1270), unusually large for a non-monastic church, are separated from the cathedral itself by a passage known as the Plumberies. Above the E. side is the LIBRARY (1559–71; adm. free Mon. & Fri. 2-3), containing interesting books and MSS.—The octagonal *CHAPTER HOUSE (52 ft. high), entered from the E. walk, was built a little after the cloisters. The sculptures (scenes from Old Testament history) are notable examples of late 13th cent. work.

In the street called The Canal (Pl. B 3) is (r.) the *Hall of John Halle* (adm. 6*d*.), a banqueting hall built by a wealthy wool-stapler c. 1470 (new front), and now used as a show-room. To the N.W. is the hexagonal *Poultry Cross* (Pl. B 3; 14th cent.). Adjacent is the 15th cent. church of *St. Thomas* (Pl. B 3). Queen St., on the E. side of the MARKET PLACE (Pl. B 3), leads S. to St. John St., with the *White Hart Hotel* and the old *King's Arms* (Pl. C 4), where faithful Royalists arranged the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester. In St. Ann's St., a turning on the left (E.), are the interesting *Museum* (Pl. C 4; free, 10–4 or 5, except Fri. & Sun.) and the fine timbered front of the old *Joiner's Hall* (N.T.; 16th cent.).

Henry Fielding (1707–54), who is said to have written part of 'Tom Jones' at Salisbury, occupied a house just S. of St. Ann's Gate (p. 80). Exeter St. leads thence to the pleasant *Riverside Walk*.

FROM SALISBURY TO STONEHENGE. Stonehenge, situated on Salisbury Plain (p. 80) c. 9½ m. N. of Salisbury, lies c. 2 m. W. of Amesbury station (p. 80), but is best reached by road (motor-bus 1/). The *Circuit (c. 20 m.; motor-car 21/–25/; motor-coach in summer 2/6) via the Avon valley, with return via Amesbury and Old Sarum, is recommended. On the outward journey we pass (4½ m.) *Woodford*, with *Heale House*, where Charles II hid after the battle of Worcester. —****Stonehenge** ('Stanhengist,' 'hanging stones') is a circular group of huge standing stones forming the most elaborate and perhaps the latest monument of the kind in England (N.T.; adm. 9–8 or dusk, 6*d*.). When complete, it appears to have consisted of two circles and two ellipses or horseshoes of upright stones, concentric and environed by an earthen rampart (300 ft. in diameter) outside which stood a single upright stone. The so-called 'Aubrey Holes,' however, now marked by white patches, each indicated a prehistoric burial-site, and were each the socket for the now vanished stones of another outer circle. The monument is approached on the N.E. by an avenue, flanked by earthworks; and air photographs have revealed two branches converging upon this, one from the nearest point on the course of the Avon, the other, to the N., from an earthwork (the Cursus), perhaps a racecourse. About 1 m. E. of Stonehenge a ring-barrow, called *Woodhenge*, proved on excavation to have been provided with concentric rings of wooden posts.

The larger circle of Stonehenge, 108 ft. in diameter, consisted of a series of 'trilithons,' formed by 30 huge monoliths bearing large lintel stones morticed to them, a form unrepresented elsewhere in Western Europe. Of these sixteen uprights and five imposts remain in position. The inner circle, c. 90 ft. in diameter, was formed of smaller and less perfectly hewn stones, seven of which are standing. Inside this was a horseshoe of five huge trilithons formed by ten monoliths with their imposts (two still perfect), and within this again was a smaller ellipse of 19 stones. The larger circle and ellipse are made of sarsen sandstone, found in the neighbourhood (resembling the 'Grey Wethers' near Avebury, p. 85); the smaller circle and ellipse consist of so-called 'foreign' or 'blue' stones, a kind of granite probably quarried in the Precelly Hills in Wales, and brought hither overland or perhaps partly by water (comp. above).—In the centre lies a slab of micaceous sandstone (perhaps from Milford Haven) named the Altar Stone (15 ft. long), across which one of the huge uprights has fallen. The largest standing trilithon is 21 ft. high (above ground) and extends 8½ ft. below ground. The so-called Slaughtering Stone, a prostrate block at the N.E. opening of the circle, perhaps brought but not required for the outer circle of trilithons, does not appear to have been connected with the Hele Stone. The isolated block of unhewn sarsen stone, outside the earthen circle, is known as the 'Sun Stone,' 'Hele Stone,' or 'Friar's Heel.'—The origin and purpose of Stonehenge are still moot points. The open part of the horseshoe faces the sunrise at the summer solstice, and the fact that the sun on midsummer's day rises over the Friar's Heel, on the axis of the avenue, has long been used as an argument that Stonehenge was a temple of the sun. Astronomers, on the assumption that this stone was erected in the exact line of the sunrise, contend that the slight deviation now visible places the date of the structure at about 1700 B.C. In any case this need not affect the belief that, like other stone circles, it was at least in part a sepulchral monument. The numerous barrows and tumuli scattered round it have doubtless some connection with it. Its builders seem to have had only a slight knowledge of the use of bronze, and no knowledge of iron. It is differentiated from other British circles by having hewn stones, cap-stones, tenons, and sockets. Comp. 'Stonehenge To-day and Yesterday,' by *Frank Stevens* (1/).

We return via (2 m.) the village of *Amesbury* (p. 80) and the W. side of (5½ m.) the low hill (1½ m. from Salisbury) of **Old Sarum** (adm. 9-5.30 or dusk, 6*d.*; guide 6*d.*), the site successively of a British camp, of the Roman fort of *Sorbiodunum*, of a Saxon town, and of a Norman town. About 1078 the bishopric of Sherborne (p. 90) was translated to Sarum. The cathedral begun by Bp. Herman c. 1067 and continued by St. Osmund (p. 82), whose 'Ordinal of Offices for the use of Sarum' became the ritual of all South England until 1550, was burned down four days after its completion in 1092, and a new church was built by Bp. Roger, Osmund's successor. Friction with the military authorities led to the transference of the see to Salisbury in the 13th cent. (comp. p. 81), the cathedral at Sarum was razed in 1331 to provide materials for the Salisbury cathedral close, and the town gradually became deserted, though a chapel survived until the 16th cent., and the 'rotten borough' of Old Sarum returned two members to Parliament until 1833.—The remains excavated are chiefly those of the Norman town.—The elder Pitt's first constituency (1735) was Old Sarum.

The road from Salisbury to *Wilton* (p. 84), 3 m. W., passes (1½ m.) *Bemerton*, where George Herbert (1593–1633) spent the last three years of his life in "the good and more pleasant than healthful parsonage" (tomb in old 14th cent. church).—***Longford Castle** (Earl of Radnor), 3 m. S.E. of Salisbury, built by John Thorpe in 1591, contains one of the greatest private *Collections of pictures in England (open on Wed., 2-dusk; adm. 1/, devoted to local charities).

From Salisbury to Bath, 41 m., G.W.R. in 1½–2¼ hrs. (8/8, 5/3).—16 m. *Heytesbury* (Angel).—20 m. *Warminster* (Bath Arms; Old Bell).—24½ m. *Westbury* (p. 85).—28½ m. **Trowbridge** (*Rfmts.*; *George*, R. 5/, D. 3/6), a cloth-making town (11,815 inhab.), has a fine Perp. church (1526), of which George Crabbe (p. 394) was rector from 1813 till his death in 1832 (tomb in the chancel).—31¾ m. **Bradford-on-Avon** (p. 106).—34¾ m. *Limpley Stoke* (Hydropathic, R. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6).—41 m. *Bath*, see Rte. 18.

From Salisbury to Bournemouth (West), 38½ m., S.R. in 1½–2 hrs. (8/1, 4/10).—19½ m. *Verwood*, 3½ m. N.W. of which lies *Cranborne* (Fleur de Lys), with a charming Tudor mansion of the Marquess of Salisbury. In the church of *Pentridge*, 3½ m. N., is a tablet to the footman ancestor (d. 1741), of Robert Browning, inscribed "All service ranks the same with God" ('Pippa Passes'). —28¼ m. **Wimborne** (p. 69).—34 m. *Poole* (p. 71).—38½ m. *Bournemouth* (p. 70).

From Salisbury to *Southampton*, see p. 61.

15. FROM LONDON TO WEYMOUTH

154½ m. G.W.R. from *Paddington Station* in 3–4¾ hrs. (29/9, 17/10). This is the route of the boat-trains in connection with the steamers to the Channel Islands (Rte. 13).—Another route (142 m. in 3¼–4 hrs.; same fares), by the S.R. from *Waterloo Station*, runs via Southampton and Bournemouth; see Rtes. 10, 12.—Motor Coach from Charing Cross Embankment daily at 9 a.m. to *Southampton*, *Dorchester*, and *Weymouth* (6 hrs.; 15/, return 25/).

Road *A. Via Salisbury* (A 4, A 30, A 354, A 35, and A 37), 129 m. From London to (82 m.) **Salisbury,** see p. 79. We quit Salisbury by Harnham Road (A 354; Pl. E 3).—3 m. *Combe Bissett.*—15 m. *Tarrant Hinton.*—5 m. **Blandford** (p. 107).—11 m. *Puddletown*, with an interesting church, where we join A 35 (r.), —At (5 m.) **Dorchester** (p. 86), we turn l. into A 37.—3 m. *Ridgeway Hill* (steep descent into Upwey; view).—5 m. **Weymouth** (p. 86).

B. Via Ringwood (A 4, A 30, A 33, A 31, A 35, and A 37), 131 m. To (63 m.) **Winchester,** see Rte. 10.—10 m. *Romsey* (p. 61).—7 m. *Cadman.*—11 m. *Ringwood* (p. 69).—10 m. *Wimborne* (p. 69).—11 m. *Bere Regis* (p. 71).—11 m. **Dorchester** (p. 86).—8 m. **Weymouth** (p. 86).

From London to (36 m.) *Reading*, see pp. 199, 200.—41¼ m. *Theale.* About 3¼ m. N.W., is *Bradfield College*, a public school noted for its open-air Greek plays.—44¾ m. *Aldermaston* (Hind's Head).

53 m. **Newbury** (*Rfmts.*; *Chequers*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Jack o' Newbury*, R. or D. 5/6; * *Ham Manor*, 1 m. along the London Rd., R. 8/6, D. 5/6; *White Hart, Queen's*, commercial) is a thriving town (12,290 inhab.), once a centre of the cloth trade. The Jacobean *Cloth Hall* is now a museum.

The house of 'Jack of Newbury' (John Smallwood, afterwards Winchcombe; d. 1520), the patriotic clothier, who led 150 men to Flodden in 1513, stands next the Jack Hotel, and his brass is to be seen in the church of *St. Nicholas*, which he rebuilt (fine modern glass). During the Civil War two indecisive battles were fought near Newbury, in 1643 and 1644. At the first the "blameless and the brave" Lord Falkland was killed. Newbury racecourse is c. ½ m. S.E. of the station.

Newbury is the junction for the Southampton-Oxford line (p. 61) and for a railway to (12½ m.) *Lambourn* (Red Lion), via (8¼ m.) *Great Shefford.* John Prince, founder of Princetown University, was in 1619 appointed rector of *East Shefford.*

61½ m. *Hungerford* (*Bear, R. 6/, D. 4/6; Three Swans, R. 5/, D. 4/), is an angling resort. *Inkpen Beacon* (960 ft.) rises on the S. The railway quits the Kennet and enters Wiltshire.

Wiltshire, or **Wilts**, is an inland agricultural county, noted for its dairy-farming (chiefly in the N.), its huge flocks of sheep, and its bacon. Three-fifths of its area are occupied by Salisbury Plain. Wilts is the county of Stonehenge and Avebury, and none is richer in prehistoric remains. The natives are nicknamed 'Moon-rakers' from an old story of rustic simplicity.

70¼ m. *Savernake* (Forest, R. 4/), is the junction for Marlborough, 5½ m. N.W. (comp. p. 181).

Marlborough (*Castle and Ball*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Ailesbury Arms*, R. or D. 5/6; *Bear & Castle*, R. or D. 5/), a pleasant town (4192 inhab.), with a spacious High Street, is on the Bath Road (p. 95). The old *Castle Inn*, originally a mansion (17th cent.) but for a century a famous coaching-inn (comp. *Stanley Weyman's* 'The Castle Inn'), is now, little altered, part of *Marlborough College*, one of the leading English public schools, founded in 1843 (c. 700 boys). In this house the poet Thomson wrote part of his 'Spring.' Merlin is said to be buried beneath the Castle Mound.—Motor-bus to (6½ m. W.) *Avebury*, 11*d*.

The village of *Avebury* (Red Lion, R. & B. 7/6), is situated in the centre of ***Avebury Circle**, a prehistoric monument "as much surpassing Stonehenge," says Aubrey, "as a cathedral doth a parish church." The remains consist mainly of a massive circular earthwork, ¾ m. in circumference and about 15 ft. high, with a foss (originally 30 ft. deep) on its *inner* side, thus suggesting a religious rather than a defensive object. Fringing the inner edge of the foss once stood a gigantic circle of megaliths and in the centre of the enclosed area were two smaller concentric circles; but of the first only 9 stones are now erect and of the last two only 6. The stones are unhewn and therefore antedate Stonehenge. On the Bath Road, 1 m. S., rises *Silbury Hill* (130 ft. high, the largest artificial mound in Europe), and on *Windmill Hill*, 1 m. N.W., is one of the few bronze-age camps in England.

75¼ m. *Pewsey* (Phœnix, R. 4/6).—81 m. *Patney & Chirton*.

About 4 m. N. a line of downs rises above the *Wansdyke*, a Roman or Roman-British border-entrenchment, stretching for 20 m. from beyond Savernake Forest to the Severn at Portishead (p. 101).

A line runs from *Patney* to (13 m.) *Holt* (junction for Bath, etc.) and (16 m.) *Trowbridge* (p. 83), via (4¾ m.) **Devizes** (500 ft.; *Bear*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/6; *Castle*, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), formerly called *Ad Divisas*, the chief town of North Wilts (6022 inhab.; important corn-market). **St. John's* and *St. Mary's* are interesting churches (Norman and Perp.). The inscription on the market cross (1814) should be noted. The museum contains important collections of Wiltshire antiquities. The father of Sir Thomas Lawrence, the painter, was the landlord of the Bear Inn.

91½ m. *Edington & Bratton*. Edington has a 14th cent. **Priory Church*. On *Bratton Down* (l.) appears the *White Horse of Westbury*, perhaps commemorating Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ethandune (? Edington) c. 878.—Beyond (95½ m.) **Westbury** (*Rfmts.*; *Lopes Arms*, R. 4/, L. 3/), a junction of importance (see p. 83), we enter Somersetshire.

Somersetshire, or **Somerset**, one of the larger English counties, has a somewhat uninteresting coast-line on the Bristol Channel, but includes the picturesque districts of Exmoor Forest, the Mendips, and the Quantocks. It is predominantly agricultural, with a well-marked dialect of its own ('Zummerzetsheer'), and produces excellent cheese (cheddar) and cider. It contains several historically interesting towns, and it is noted for its beautiful Perp. church-towers.

101¼ m. **Frome** (pron. 'Froom'; *George*, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 5/) is a cloth-making town (10,506 inhab.), with steep and narrow streets. Outside the E. end of the elaborately restored *Church* (13–14th cent.) is the tomb of the outspoken Bishop Ken (1637-1711), who died at Longleat.

About 4½ m. S.E. of Frome is ***Longleat** (Marquess of Bath; adm. Mon. & Sat. and on Thurs. in summer), one of the most splendid country houses in England, erected in 1547-80. It contains a marvellous collection of portraits (by Holbein, Van Dyck, Lely, Kneller, Dobson, Mytens, Johnson, and others).

From Frome to Bristol, 24½ m., G.W.R. in 1½ hr. (5/2, 3/1).—5½ m. *Mells Road*, station for (1½ m. E.) *Mells*, at which are a beautiful 15th cent. Perp. church and the late-Perp. manor-house of the Horner family, of which 'Little Jack Horner' is said to have been a member.—8½ m. *Radstock* (p. 106).—17½ m. *Pensford* is 1½ m. E. of the remarkable stone circles of *Stanton Drew* (adm. 3*d*.) (p. 106).—24½ m. *Bristol* (Temple Meads), see p. 96.

106½ m. *Witham*, junction for Wells (p. 108), preserves the church of a monastery founded c. 1175–80 in expiation of Becket's murder.—111¾ m. *Bruton*. Cole Station (p. 107) is 1½ m. S.W.

To the E. (7 m.) lies the mansion of **Stourhead** (Sir Henry Hoare; open free on Tues., 2.30–6; tickets at the estate-office in the village of *Stourton*), with its pleasure-grounds (open free 10.30–6 or 7 on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. on application at the forester's cottage near the church).

At (115¼ m.) *Castle Cary* (George, R. 3/, L. 3/6) we diverge l. from the main Exeter line (Rte. 16A). *Cadbury Castle*, a British hill-fort (30 acres), 1½ m. E. of (120 m.) *Sparkford*, is one of the claimants to be the *Camelot* of the Arthurian legend (comp. p. 133).—127 m. **Yeovil** (Pen Mill Station), see p. 90.—We enter *Dorset*.—139¾ m. *Maiden Newton* The church at *Cattistock*, 1 m. N., has a famous carillon of 35 bells, cast at Louvain (1882).

Cerne Abbas, 5 m. E., has the gatehouse of a Benedictine abbey founded in the 10th century. To the N.E. is the *Cerne Giant* (N.T.), a figure 180 ft. long cut in the chalk.

A branch-line runs from Maiden Newton to (9¼ m.) **Bridport** (*Bull*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Greyhound*, R. 3/6, D. 5/; *Bridport Arms*, R. 4/6, D. 5/, at West Bay), the 'Port Bredy' of Hardy's Wessex novels, a small seaport, noted for its ancient manufactures of ropes, nets, sailcloth, etc. A 'Bridport dagger' is a hangman's halter. The quay and bathing-beach are at *West Bay*, 1½ m. S.

147½ m. **DORCHESTER** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; *Antelope*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; *Junction*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/), the pleasant county town (9554 inhab.) of Dorset, was the Roman *Durnovaria*. At the meeting-point of the four main streets is *St. Peter's Church*, with a stately Perp. tower and monuments to Denzil Holles (d. 1680) and the Rev. John White (d. 1648), founder of Dorchester in Massachusetts. William Barnes (1801–86), the Dorsetshire poet, lived in South St. (tablet) from 1837 to 1862. The *Dorset County Museum* (adm. 6*d.*; closed 1–2), contains British and Roman antiquities.

Here are also a chair and a portrait (after Lely) of Judge Jeffreys, who lodged nearly opposite during the 'Bloody Assize' of 1685; and the MS. of 'The Mayor of Casterbridge' (i.e. Dorchester) by Thomas Hardy (1840–1928), who died at 'Max Gate,' a house, built by himself, on the Wareham Road. His heart is buried in the church of *Stinsford* ('Mellstock'), 2 m. N.E., in the parish of which he was born at the hamlet of *Higher Bockhampton*.

Near the S.R. station are *Maumbury Rings* (218 ft. long, 163 ft. wide), long regarded as the most perfect Roman amphitheatre in the country, though perhaps of pre-Roman date. Close by is the British or Roman camp of *Poundbury* ('Pommery'), and 2 m. S. of Dorchester is **Maiden Castle* (i.e. Mai Dun or 'hill of strength'), one of the finest prehistoric forts in England (115 acres).

152¼ m. *Upwey Junction*. A branch diverges W. for (6 m. *Abbotsbury* via (½ m.) *Upwey* and (4½ m.) *Portesham*.

At *Abbotsbury* (Ilchester, R. 6/) is the Earl of Ilchester's swannery (adm. 6*d.*, 11–4.30 Mon., Wed., Thurs., & Sat.). John Lothrop Motley (1814–77) died in the manor-house of *Kingston Russell*, c. 3½ m. N.

154½ m. **WEYMOUTH**, a pleasant and popular watering-place (24,570 inhab.), is situated on both sides of the *Nothe*, a promontory that divides the beautiful bay into Weymouth Bay (N.) and Portland Roads (S.).

Railway Stations. *Town*, for G.W. and S.R. services to London, etc.; *Melcombe Regis*, for the line to Portland; *Landing Stage*, for Channel Islands boat trains, at the harbour.

Hotels. *Royal, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 16/6; Burdon, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 17/6; *Gloucester, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Victoria, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, all on the Esplanade; Queen's, Somerset, Clifton Station, three commercial hotels near the Town Station; Sandringham, Belvidere, Edward, private.

Restaurants. *Trocadero*, *Burt's*, St. Mary St.

Post Office, St. Thomas St.

Motor-Buses to *Dorchester*, *Bridport*, *Portland*, *Abbotsbury*, *Sherborne*, *Yeovil*, *Wareham*, *Corfe Castle*, *Swanage*, etc.

Steamers to the *Channel Islands*, see p. 72; to *Portland*, *Lulworth*, *Swanage*, *Bournemouth*, *Lyme Regis*, etc., in summer.

The old town of Weymouth, whence John Endicott sailed in 1628 to found the plantation of Salem, lies S. of the little river *Wey*; the modern town is *Melcombe Regis*, birthplace of Sir James Thornhill (1675–1734). Weymouth was a favourite resort of George III, who lived at Gloucester House (now a hotel).

At *Sutton Poyntz*, on the E. side of the bay, is an equestrian figure cut in the chalk, supposed to represent George III (see Hardy's 'The Trumpet-Major').

The ***Isle of Portland**, a rocky limestone peninsula (4½ m. long; 1¾ m. wide), called by Hardy "the Gibraltar of Wessex," and figuring in 'The Well Beloved' under the name 'Isle of Slingers,' is connected with the mainland by the *Chesil Bank*, a remarkable stretch of shingle about 30 ft. high and 200 yds. wide, which extends as far as (18 m.) Bridport (p. 86). It is famous for its building-stone. Near the village of *Castletown*, at the N. end, is the *Portland Breakwater*, about 6000 ft. in length, constructed by convict labour in 1849–72. It was from Portland Roads, the largest artificial harbour in the kingdom (2107 acres), that the vessels of the Grand Fleet steamed forth in July, 1914, to take up their war-stations. *Portland Prison*, on the E. coast farther S., is now a Borstal Institution (see p. 19). Still farther S. is *Pennsylvania Castle*, built about 1800 for John Penn, a grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania. At the S. extremity of the island is *Portland Bill*.

16. FROM LONDON TO EXETER

A. Via Westbury and Taunton

173¾ m. G.W.R. from *Paddington* in 3–3½ hrs. (35/10, 21/6); to *Taunton* 143 m., in 2½–4 hrs. (29/10, 17/11). Through-carriages to *Weymouth*, *Ilfracombe* *Torquay*, *Falmouth*, *Plymouth*, and *Penzance*.—The slower trains run via *Bristol* and *Taunton* (194 m. in 4–5 hrs.; see Rte. 17).—Motor Coach from Lupus St., S.W.1, to *Exeter* in 9½ hrs. (15/); also in summer to *Taunton* (15/), *Minehead* (17/6), *Lynton* (20/), and *Ilfracombe* (20/).

Road: to *Exeter*, see Rte. 16B.

To Taunton. *A. Via Stonehenge and Wincanton* (A 4, A 30, A 344, A 360, A 372, and A 358), 143 m. To (64 m.) **Andover**, see Rte. 14. Just W. of Andover we take the r. fork (A 344).—At (3 m.) *Weyhill* we bear l.—10½ m. *Amesbury* (p. 80).—At (2 m.) **Stonehenge** (p. 82) we take the l. fork (A 360).—3½ m. *Winterbourne Stoke*.—11 m. *Chicklade*.—3 m. *Willoughby Hedge*. [Or from London to (82 m.) Salisbury, see Rte. 14.—3½ m. *Wilton* (p. 89).—At (2½ m.) *Barford St. Martin* we take B 3089 (r.).—12 m. Willoughby Hedge.]—3½ m. *Mere*.—7½ m. **Wincanton** (p. 107).—8 m. *Sparkford* (p. 86).—In 4½ m. we cross A 37 (Fosse Way; p. 89) and in 1½ m. more we join A 372.—7 m. *Langport* (p. 88).—At (10 m.) *Ash Cross* we join A 358.—4 m. **Taunton** (p. 88).

B. Via Glastonbury (A 4 and A 361), 149½ m. To (81 m.) *Beckhampton*, where we turn l. into A 361, see Rte. 17.—7 m. **Devizes** (p. 85).—10½ m. *Trowbridge*

(p. 83).—9 m. **Frome** (p. 85).—11½ m. *Shepton Mallet* (p. 107).—8½ m. **Glastonbury** (p. 111). [Hence A 39 runs to (15 m.) **Bridgwater ;** thence to *Minehead*, *Lynton*, *Ilfracombe*, and *Penzance*, see Rte. 24.]—17 m. *Durston* (see below).—5 m. **Taunton** (see below).

From London via *Reading* and *Westbury* to (115¼ m.) *Castle Cary*, see Rte. 15.—120¼ m. *Keinton Mandeville*, birthplace of Sir Henry Irving (Henry Brodribb ; 1838–1905).—125¾ m. *Somerton* (Unicorn, L. 3/, D. 5/ ; Red Lion, L. 2/, D. 2/6), was once the capital of *Somerset* and the residence of the West Saxon kings. Roger Bacon (1214–94) was born at *Ilchester*, 4½ m. S.—130 m. *Langport* (East sta. ; Langport Arms, L. 3/, D. 3/6), has a fine Perp. church with old glass.

The so-called 'Hanging Chapel,' an ancient Perp. chapel above an archway near the church, is now a masonic temple. The church-tower of *Huish Episcopi* is one of the loveliest in the county (Glastonbury type).—About 1 m. S. is the quaint village of *Muchelney*, with a 14th cent. priest's house (N.T.) and the remains of an abbey (adm. 6*d*.), probably of Saxon foundation.

135 m. *Athelney*. In the *Isle of Athelney*, once surrounded by marshes, King Alfred gathered his forces for the final struggle with the Danes in 878. The scene of the burned cakes is laid here.—137 m. *Durston* (p. 102).

143 m. **TAUNTON** (*Rfmts. ; Castle*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/ ; *County*, T.H., R. & B. 9/, D. 5/ ; *Great Western*, at the station, R. 5/6, D. 5/ ; *Royal Ashton, George*, R. & B. 7/6), the county town of Somerset, is an agricultural centre (23,219 inhab.) on the *Tone*, in the beautiful vale of *Taunton Dean*, noted for its apples and cider. **St. Mary Magdalen's* is one of the finest Perp. churches in England. **Taunton Castle*, parts of which date from the early 12th cent., was heroically defended by Blake against the Cavaliers in 1645 ; it contains the *Somerset County Museum* (open 9.30–5.30 ; adm. 6*d*.). The great hall was the scene of the 'Bloody Assize' held by Judge Jeffreys after the battle of Sedgemoor (p. 102). *Wilton House*, at the top of High St., was the birthplace of the historian A. W. Kinglake (1809–91).

From Taunton to Minehead, 24¾ m., G.W.R. in 70 min. (5/3, 3/2). Beyond (2 m.) *Norton Fitzwarren* (see below) the line skirts the *Quantock Hills* (p. 102).—5 m. *Bishop's Lydeard*. At *Combe Florcy*, 1½ m. N.W., Sydney Smith was rector from 1829 to 1845. Ten min. S. of (19 m.) *Washford* station are the noteworthy ruins of ***Cleeve Abbey** (1188 ; adm. 1/ ; closed on Sun.).—23 m. **Dunster** (*Luttrell Arms*, R. 6/, D. 6/ ; *Foresters' Arms*, R. 4/), an exceedingly quaint old town. **Dunster Castle*, the splendid seat of the Luttrells, dates from the 13–18th cent. (grounds open daily, 10–1.30, except on Sun., by ticket, 1/).—24¾ m. *Minehead*, see p. 141.

From Taunton to Barnstaple (*Ilfracombe*), 44¾ m., G.W.R. in 1⅓–2 hrs. (9/5, 5/8). This line passes through superb scenery.—2 m. *Norton Fitzwarren* (see p. 89).—21 m. **Dulverton** (*Carnarvon Arms*, R. 5/, D. 5/ ; *Lamb*, R. 4/ ; *Red Lion*, R. 4/ ; *The Green*, private, R. & B. 7/6), 2 m. N. of the station, is an angling centre. A picturesque road crosses *Exmoor* from Dulverton town to (14 m.) *Simonsbath* (p. 139) and (23½ m.) *Lynton* (p. 138).—The line enters *Devonshire*.—From (34¼ m.) *South Molton* (George ; Unicorn), a small town ¾ m. S., a road crosses Exmoor to (11 m.) Simonsbath and another leads N. to (24 m.) Ilfracombe.—44¾ m. *Barnstaple* (G.W. station), see p. 135.

From Taunton a branch-line runs via (11¼ m.) *Ilminster* to (15¼ m.) *Chard*, see p. 91.—From Taunton to *Yeovil*, see p. 90.

Motor-Buses run from Taunton to *Bridgwater* and *Burnham*; *Blagdon*; *Minehead*; *Chard*, *Axminster*, and *Seaton*; *Ilminster* and *Yeovil*; etc.—Motor Coach to *Exeter* thrice weekly in 1¾ hr.

145 m. *Norton Fitzwarren.*—150 m. *Wellington* (Squirrel, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 5/; King's Arms, R. & B. 6/), a woollen-making town with 7221 inhab., whence the great duke derived his title (monument on the *Blackdown Hills*).—From the Whiteball Tunnel, ¾ m. long, the train emerges in *Devonshire*.—At 158¾ m. *Tiverton Junction*, for (4¾ m.) *Tiverton* (p. 94) and for (7¼ m.) *Hemyock*.—Beyond (161 m.) *Cullompton* (White Hart, R. 4/), with the 16th cent. *Lane Chapel in its church, we descend the valley of the *Culm*.—173¾ m **Exeter** (St. David's), see p. 91.

B. Via Basingstoke and Salisbury.

171¾ m. S.R. from *Waterloo Station* in 3½–4½ hrs. (35/10, 21/6). Through-carriages by this route to *Plymouth*, *Ilfracombe*, *Sidmouth*, *Padstow*, etc.

Road. *A. Via Salisbury and Sherborne* (A 4 and A 30), 170 m. To (82 m.) **Salisbury,** see Rte. 14. We quit Salisbury by Fisherton St. (Pl. A, B 1, 2).—3½ m. *Wilton* (see below).—6½ m. *Fovant.*—10 m. **Shaftesbury** (p. 90; steep descent).—At (10 m.) *Henstridge Ash* a maid, alarmed by the smoke from his pipe, threw a tankard over Sir W. Raleigh as he sat outside the Virginia Tavern.—6 m. **Sherborne** (p. 90).—5 m. *Yeovil* (p. 90).—Beyond (9 m.) *Crewkerne* we climb *Windwhistle Hill* (733 ft.; view) and descend into (8 m.) *Chard* (p. 91). The road now becomes very hilly and picturesque.—1 m. *Snowdon Hill* (up 1 in 7).—5½ m. *Yarcombe Inn* (up 1 in 5–9; sharp bends).—2 m. *Ilminster Road Fork* (see below).—5 m. *Honiton* (p. 91).—16½ m. **Exeter** (p. 91).

B. Via Dorchester, 175½–177½ m. (A 35 from Dorchester; good road). To (121–123 m.) **Dorchester,** see Rte. 15. We cross the Dorset Downs (views) to (15½ m.) *Bridport* (p. 86). The road now becomes mountainous.—3 m. *Chideock Hill* (up 1 in 5).—At (4 m.) **Charmouth** (p. 91) we climb *Charmouth Hill* (1 in 8) and take A 373 (r.) passing through a tunnel at the top.—3½ m. *Hunter's Lodge* (Inn).—We descend into (2 m.) **Axminster** (p. 91).—Just before (10 m.) *Honiton* (p. 91) we descend *New Inn Hill* (1 in 9; *View) and rejoin A 30 (see above).—16½ m. **Exeter** (p. 91).

A very picturesque but still hillier variant (176–178 m.) is to take the l. fork 1 m. beyond (143½–145½ m.) **Charmouth** (see above). We climb *Fern Hill* (1 in 7) and then descend the notorious *Timber Hill* (1 in 5) to (2½ m.) **Lyme Regis** (p. 91), where we rejoin A 35. We climb steeply (1 in 6; bear l.) out of Lyme and descend *Bossell Hill* (1 in 7) just before (7 m.) *Colyford*. [At the foot of this hill a road diverges l. for (2 m.) **Seaton** (p. 91).]—We climb again (1 in 8) and descend (7 m.) the dangerous **Trow Hill** (1 in 5; two hairpin bends; divergence in construction).—1 m. *Sidford* (**Sidmouth,** 2 m. S., see p. 91).—14 m. **Exeter** (p. 91).

C. Via Wincanton, 167½ m. (shortest but least interesting). To (116 m.) *Sparkford* via (108 m.) **Wincanton,** see Rte. 16a.—After 3 m. we fork l., and in 2½ m. more we join A 37 (l.; Fosse Way; p. 87) at *Ilchester* (p. 88).—12½ m. *Ilminster* (p. 88).—12 m. *Ilminster Road Fork* (see above).—21½ m. **Exeter** (p. 91).

From London to (83¾ m.) *Salisbury*, see Rte. 14.—86¼ m. **Wilton** (*Pembroke Arms*, T.H., R. & B. 9/, pens. 12/) is a carpet-making town (2024 inhab.) with a lavishly adorned *Church* (1844; adm. 6*d*.).

To the S. of the town stands ***Wilton House** (adm. 2/4; Wed. & Sat., 10–4), the magnificent seat of the Earl of Pembroke, begun in the time of Elizabeth, but much altered since. The art-treasures include Greek and Roman sculpture and some fine paintings. Sir Philip Sidney wrote much of his 'Arcadia' here, Shakespeare is believed to have acted in 'As You Like It' in the great hall, and the names of Spenser, Ben Jonson, and Massinger are likewise associated with Wilton.

92 m. *Dinton*, the birthplace of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, the historian (1609–74), and of Harry Lawes (1596–1662), who composed music for Milton's 'Comus.'—96¼ m. *Tisbury* (Benett Arms), the birthplace of Sir John Davies, the poet 1569–1626). At *Place House*, a 15th cent. manor-house, is perhaps the largest tithe-barn in England (188 ft. long).

Wardour Castle, a modern seat, 2½ m. S.W., has a noted collection of works of art. The park and the old ruined castle (1392) are open to the public (motor permit 5/, from Mr. R. Lush, Tisbury, Wilts).—About 2 m. N.W. lies *Fonthill*, once famous as Fonthill Abbey, the fairy palace built by Wm. Beckford (1759–1844), author of 'Vathek.'

101¼ m. *Semley* is the station for **Shaftesbury** (*Grosvenor*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), 2½ m. S. (bus 1/3).

Shaftesbury, a quaint old town with 1808 inhab., strikingly situated on a cliff, is traditionally one of the oldest towns in England ('Palladour'). An abbey was founded here by King Alfred in 880, and King Canute died here in 1035. A good description of Shaftesbury under its local name of Shaston is found in Thomas Hardy's 'Jude the Obscure.'—Sir Christopher Wren (1632–1723) was born at *East Knoyle* (Seymour Arms), 3 m. N. of Semley.

The railway here runs on the borders of *Dorset* and *Somerset*. 112¼ m. *Templecombe* (Rfmts. ; Royal, R. & B. 5/6) is the junction of lines to Bath and Bournemouth (see pp. 106–107).

118¼ m. **Sherborne** (*Digby*, R. 6/, D. 5/; *Antelope*, R. 4/, D. 5/), the 'Sherton Abbas' of the Wessex novels, is a quaint stone-built town (6394 inhab.) on the *Yeo*, noted as a hunting centre.

The ***Abbey Church,** originally Norman, was recast in the 15th cent., and is now one of the finest extant examples of the Perp. style (*Fan vaulting) though retaining certain Norman characteristics. Here are buried Ethelbald and Ethelbert, two kings of Wessex (behind the high altar) and the poet Sir Thos. Wyatt (d. 1542; no monument). *Sherborne School*, an important public school, was refounded by Edward VI in 1550. The old *Almshouse* dates from 1437.

From (123 m.) *Yeovil Junction* (Rfmts.) a branch-line runs to (1¾ m.) **Yeovil** (Town Station; *Rfmts.*; *Manor*, R. 7/6, D. 5/; *Three Choughs*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Mermaid*, R. 5/6, D. 5/; *Pen Mill*, at the G.W. station, R. 5/, D. 4/), an old town (14,987 inhab.) on the *Yeo* or *Ivel*, with glove and sail-cloth factories and a magnificent Perp. **Church*. William Dampier (1652–1715), the navigator, was born at *East Coker*, 3 m. S.S.W.

MOTOR-BUSES run from Yeovil to *Crewkerne*, *Bridport*, *Sherborne*, *Weymouth*, etc.—G.W.R. to *Weymouth* and *London*, see Rte. 15. A railway (26 m. in 1¼ hr.) runs via (5½ m.) *Montacute* to *Taunton* (p. 88).

131¾ m. *Crewkerne* (3703 inhab.; Red Lion, George, L. 3/, D. 4/6), has a richly decorated 15th cent. church and a grammar school founded in 1499.

From Crewkerne a motor-bus runs to (12 m.) *Bridport* (p. 86) via (6 m.) **Beaminster** (pron. 'Bemminster'; *White Hart*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), the 15th cent. church of which has a stately Perp. tower and is adjoined by the curious 'Mort House.' Thomas Hollis, the patriot and benefactor of Harvard University (1720-74), lived and died at *Corscombe*, 3 m. N.E.; Thomas Fuller, the divine (1608–61), was rector of *Broadwindsor*, 3 m. N.W. Wordsworth lived in 1795–97 at Racedown Lodge, on the Crewkerne-Lyme Regis road.

The railway now descends the rich green valley of the *Axe*.—139¾ m. *Chard Junction*, beyond which we enter *Devonshire*.

Forde Abbey, 1½ m. from the station, a mansion incorporating the remains of a 12th cent. Cistercian monastery, rebuilt in the Perp. style in 1528, and altered in 1658 by Inigo Jones, contains the famous Mortlake tapestries after Raphael's cartoons (shown on Wed., May–Sept., 3–5 p.m., on written application).

A branch-line runs N. to (3 m.) **Chard** (*George*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Crown*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), in Somerset, a lace-making town (4322 inhab.) with a 15th cent. church, and goes on to (18½ m.) *Taunton* (p. 88).

144¾ m. **Axminster** (2049 inhab.; *George*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6; *Old Bell*, R. 5/, D. 3/6) has lost its once famous carpet-industry. *Ashe House* (now a farm), 2 m. S.W., near *Musbury*, was the birthplace of the Duke of Marlborough (1650–1722).

A branch-line runs to (6¾ m.) **Lyme Regis** (*Alexandra*, D. 5/6, pens. 13/6; *Bay*, private, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; *Royal Lion*, D. 5/, pens. 12/; *Three Cups*, D. 4/6, pens. 12/; *Victoria*, D. 4/, pens. 10/6), a quaint old fishing town (2883 inhab.) and bathing-resort, with a good golf-course. The curious little pier, known as the 'Cobb,' on which the Duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, is perhaps better known as the scene of Louisa Musgrove's accident in Jane Austen's 'Persuasion.' Sir George Somers (1554–1610), who first settled the Bermudas ('Somers Islands'), and Capt. Coram (1668–1751) founder of the London Foundling Hospital, were born here. The blue lias cliffs of the neighbourhood abound in fossils, and here Mary Anning (1799–1847) discovered the ichthyosaurus in 1811. About 3½ m. W. is the **Dowlands Landslip* (adm. 6*d*.).—Motor-buses run E. via the charming little seaside resort of (2 m.) *Charmouth* (*Coach & Horses), to (9 m.) *Bridport* (p. 86). The church of *Whitchurch Canonicorum*, 2½ m. N.E. of Charmouth, contains the little shrine of St. Candida, the only one in England (save that of Edward the Confessor at Westminster) to survive the Reformation unplundered of its relics.

From (148 m.) *Seaton Junction* (Rfmts.) a branch runs S. to (4½ m.) *Seaton* (Beach, pens. 13/6; Royal Clarence, pens. 13/6; Pole Arms, pens. 12/), a breezy little bathing resort.—Beyond a tunnel, nearly 1 m. long, we reach (155 m.) *Honiton* (Dolphin, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Angel, R. & B. 7/), an attractive town (3090 inhab.) with an interesting old church. Honiton lace is now made chiefly in the neighbouring villages.—159½ m. *Sidmouth Junction*.

From Sidmouth Junc. to Sidmouth, S.R., 8¼ m. in 25 min. (1/10, 1/1).—2¾ m. *Ottery St. Mary* (Five Bells, R. & B. 5/; King's Arms, R. 4/6; London, R. & B. 6/6), a town of 3538 inhab., has a *Church, of which the two transeptal towers, W. front, and other features are copied from Exeter Cathedral (comp. p. 92). Ottery was the birthplace of S. T. Coleridge (1772–1834), and it is the 'Clavering St. Mary' ('Pendennis') of Thackeray.—At (5 m.) *Tipton St. John* a branch diverges for (11¼ m.) *Exmouth* (p. 94), via *East Budleigh* (4¼ m.) and *Budleigh Salterton* (6½ m.; Rosemullion, pens. 15/; Rolle R. 6/6), an attractive little bathing resort. *Hayes Barton*, 1 m. W. of East Budleigh, was the birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh (1552–1618).—8¼ m. **Sidmouth** (*Victoria*, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; *Knowle*, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 21/; **Belmont*, R. 8/, pens. 22/6; *Royal York*, pens. 15/; *Bedford, D. 6/; *Fortfield*, R. 6/, D. 7/6, unlicensed), at the mouth of the *Sid*, is another favourite watering-place (5669 inhab.).

171¾ m. **EXETER** (59,608 inhab.), the county town of Devon, is an interesting and historic city on the *Exe*, with a beautiful cathedral. The irregular orientation of many of the old churches is evidently determined by the lines of the old streets.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at the first two). *St. David's* (Pl. A 1; G.W.R. & S.R.), N.W. of the city, nearly 1 m. from the cathedral; *Queen Street* (Pl. B 4; S.R.), near the Castle and ½ m. from St. David's; *St. Thomas's* (Pl. F 2; G.W.R.), for local (S. Devon) trains.

Hotels. *New London (Pl. B 5, 6), R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Rougemont, (Pl. B 3, 4), Queen St., R. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Royal Clarence (Pl. C 4, 5), near the cathedral, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6; Imperial, private, St. David's (Pl. A 1), R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/6; Bude (Pl. C 6), R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Globe (Pl. D 4), Cathedral Yard, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; Clystlands, private, Heavitree Rd. (Pl. D 8), R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Great Western (Pl. A 1), T.H., St. David's, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6; Osborne (Pl. A 3), 15 Queen's Terrace, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 15/; Northgate, 1 Waterbeer St. (Pl. D 4), R. & B. 6/, L. 2/, temperance.

Restaurants. *Deller*, Bedford St. and High St.; *Colson*, Catherine St., near the Close; *Cathedral Dairies*, Broadgate (light rfmts.).

Post Office (Pl. C 5), High St.—*Information Bureau*, 21 Queen St.

Taxicabs. 9*d.* or 1/ per mile.—Tramways to *Heavitree* and other suburbs and past all three railway stations.—Motor-Buses to *Plymouth*, *Torquay*, *Teignmouth*, *Tiverton*, *Exmouth & Budleigh*, *Sidmouth*, *Axminster;* also to various points on *Dartmoor*.

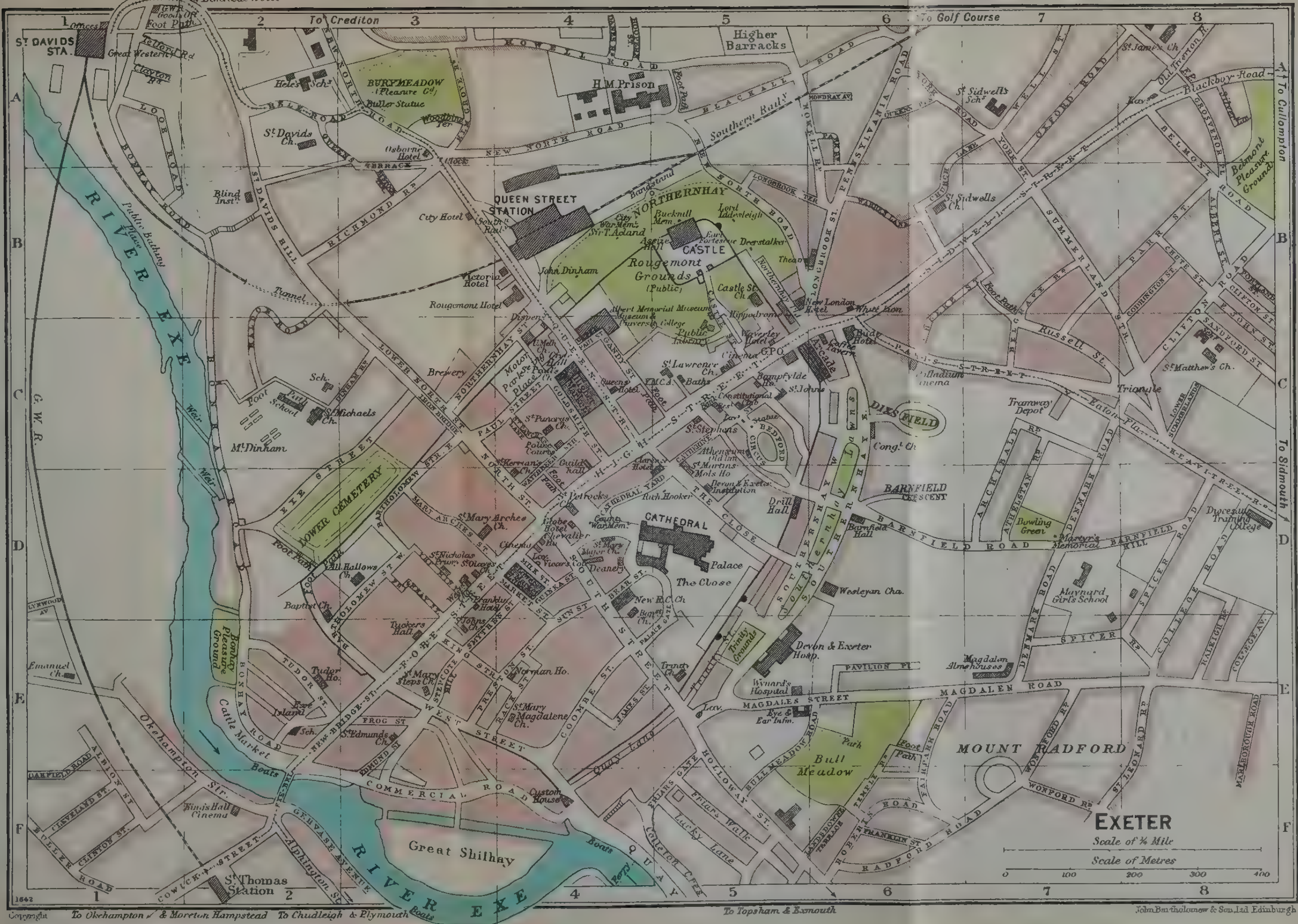
History. For Exeter, the *Caer Isc* of the Britons, the *Isca Damnoniorum* of the Romans, and the *Exancestre* of the Saxons, Professor Freeman claims that no other English city "can trace up a life so unbroken to so remote a past." When the Romans retired in the 5th cent., the Britons re-emerged from their retreats in Dartmoor and Cornwall, and even after the appearance of the already Christianized Saxons the two races seem to have lived in the town side by side, until Athelstan drove out the Britons about 926 and rebuilt the walls. In 1050 the bishopric of Devon and Cornwall was transferred from Crediton (p. 117) to Exeter. In 1068 the town submitted to William the Conqueror. Exeter has very frequently been besieged. Though it declared for Parliament in the Civil War, it was held for the King for some time. Princess Henrietta (1644–70), daughter of Charles I and wife of Philippe d'Orleans, was born at Exeter. William III was proclaimed here in 1688.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D 4, 5), dedicated to St. Peter, a comparatively small but admirable building of the Geometrical Decorated period, with Norman towers, is easily reached from any of the stations by tramway to High Street.

It is open to visitors free daily from 9 till dusk, except during service. Daily services at 7.45, 10.30, & 3; on Sun. at 7.45, 10.30, 3, & 6.30. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

History. A conventual church founded by Athelstan c. 932 was superseded by a Norman edifice built in 1112-1206. Of this the only important remains are the massive transeptal towers (battlements and turrets added in the 15th cent.), the only transeptal towers in England, except those copied from them at Ottery St. Mary (p. 91). The transformation of the Norman church was begun (from the E. end) c. 1270, and was continued during the 14th cent. The so-called screen of the W. façade is decorated with sculptured figures forming a well-ordered scheme, the central subject being the Enthronement of the Virgin, flanked in the upper tier by Apostles, Evangelists, Patriarchs, and Prophets, while in the lower tier are the chief persons of the royal line of Judah. The lower figures appear to be of the 14th cent., the upper figures are later (possibly late 15th cent.).

***Interior.** The most striking characteristic is the uniformity of its design, each detail marked by purity of style (Dec.) and answering to its counterpart with unfailing symmetry. There is a lofty clerestory, but the triforium is represented by a small blank arcade. At the W. end of the

EXETER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To Crediton
To Golf Course
To Cullompton
To Sidmouth
To Okehampton & Moreton Hampstead
To Chudleigh & Plymouth
To Topsham & Exmouth
1642
Copyright
John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh
St Davids Sta.
Offices
G.W.R. Goods Off.
Foot Path
Great Western Rd
Clayton Rd
Higher Barracks
Howell Road
H.M. Prison
Blackall Road
Southern Railway
Bury Meadow (Pleasure Gd)
Buller Statue
Hele's Sch.
St Davids Ch.
Bonhay Road
Queen Street Station
Northernhay
Castle
Rougemont Grounds (Public)
Albert Memorial Museum & University College
Public Library
Rougemont Hotel
City Hotel
Victoria Hotel
Richmond Rd
St Davids Hill
New North Road
Tunnel
River Exe
G.W.R.
Public Bathing Place
Weir
Mt Dinham
St Michaels Ch.
Lower Cemetery
Exe Street
Bartholomew St
Lower North St
North Street
Iron Bridge
Brewery
Queen St
High Street
Goldsmith St
Guildhall
St Pancras Ch.
Police Courts
St Stephens
Bedford Circus
G.P.O.
Arcade
Dix's Field
Cong. Ch.
Barnfield Crescent
Barnfield Road
Cathedral
The Close
Palace
Deanery
South Street
Fore Street
St Mary Arches Ch.
St Nicholas Priory
St Olaves Ch.
Tuckers Hall
All Hallows Ch.
Baptist Ch.
Bonhay Pleasure Ground
Tudor Ho.
Exe Island
Frog St
Edmund St
New Bridge St
West Street
St Mary Steps Ch.
St Mary Magdalene Ch.
Coombe St
Quay Lane
Custom House
Commercial Road
Great Shilhay
Cattle Market
Okehampton Str.
Cowick Street
St Thomas Station
Alphington St
Gervase Avenue
Emanuel Ch.
Haven Road
Quay
Holloway St
Friars Walk
Lucky Lane
Bull Meadow
Bull Meadow Road
Magdalen Street
Magdalen Road
Wynard's Hospital
Eye & Ear Infm.
Devon & Exeter Hosp.
Trinity Grounds
Wesleyan Cha.
Southernhay
Drill Hall
Barnfield Hall
Mount Radford
Wonford Rd
St Leonard Rd
Radford Road
Maynard Girls School
Spicer Rd
College Road
Magdalen Almshouses
Denmark Road
Bowling Green
Martyr's Memorial
Diocesan Training College
Heavitree Road
Paris Street
Eaton Pla.
Triangle
Tramway Depot
Palladium Cinema
Russell St
Sidwell Street
St Sidwells Ch.
St Sidwells Schs
York Road
Well St
Oxford Road
St James Ch.
Old Tiverton Rd
Blackboy Road
Belmont Road
Belmont Pleasure Ground
Summerland St
Parr St
St Matthew's Ch.
Clifton Road
Longbrook St
Pennsylvania Road
New London Hotel
White Hart
Theatre
Hippodrome
Castle St Ch.
Bude Hotel
Waverley Hotel
St Lawrence Ch.
Y.M.C.A.
Baths
Bampfylde Ho.
Constitutional Club
Athenaeum
Devon & Exeter Institution
Cathedral Yard
Chevalier Ho.
Globe Hotel
Cinema
Archibald Rd
Athelstan Rd

N. aisle is the *Chapel of St. Edmund*, adjoined by a tablet to Richard Blackmore (1825–1900). To the S. of the central door, in the thickness of the W. wall, is the *Chapel of St. Radegunde*, converted into a chantry by Bishop Grandison (d. 1369).

The most notable feature of the NAVE, with its fine Purbeck marble pillars, is the **Minstrels' Gallery* (probably 14th cent.) on the N. side, with angels playing on various musical instruments. The font was made for the christening of Princess Henrietta (p. 92). Near the W. end of the S. wall is the sledging flag of Captain Scott (1868–1912), given by his mother in 1922.

The TRANSEPTS, with their beautiful window-tracery and exquisite triforium gallery, were reconstructed in the 13th cent. under the Norman towers. On the E. side of the N. transept is *St. Paul's Chapel* (vestry), adjoined by the *Sylke Chantry*, founded in 1508. In the same transept are an interesting early 14th cent. *Clock and a statue of Northcote, the painter (1746–1831), by Chantrey. In the S. transept, off which opens (E.) *St. John's Chapel*, is the entrance to the *Chapel of the Holy Ghost*, to the S. of which stands the CHAPTER-HOUSE (E.E. & Perp. ; ceiling of 1465–78), shown by a verger. This contains part of the cathedral library (apply in writing to the librarian), which includes the 'Codex Exoniensis' (9th cent.), a famous collection of early Anglo-Saxon poetry.

The CHOIR is separated from the nave by a triple-arched screen erected by Bp. Stapledon (d. 1326), with paintings of later date. Four of the small chapels opening off the choir are closed by early 15th cent. stone screens ; the others have 16th cent. screens. The *Stalls* and *Reredos* are modern, but the former have E.E. misericords and the wooden **Bishop's Throne* and stone *Sedilia* are exquisite works of the early 14th century.—To the E. of the choir is the LADY CHAPEL, mainly the work of Bp. Bronescombe.

The NORTH TOWER (adm. by order from dean or canon) commands a fine view and contains a bell ('Great Peter') weighing six tons.—Parts of the CLOISTERS, to the S. of the cloister-garth, have been rebuilt in their original (Dec.) style.—A good view of the E. end of the cathedral is obtained from the grounds of the *Bishop's Palace* (rebuilt), to the S. of the choir (adm. on week-days on presentation of visiting-card). The Bishop now lives at *Barton Place*, 2 m. from Exeter.

The old CLOSE OR CATHEDRAL YARD includes several interesting old houses. To the N. of the cathedral is a statue of *Richard Hooker* (1554-1600), a native of Heavitree, the E. suburb, by Alfred Drury. The hall of the *College of Priest Vicars* (Pl. D 4 ; 1388 or earlier) in South St., has linen-fold panelling and portraits of bishops.

In HIGH STREET, with its picturesque old houses, stands the ancient ***Guildhall** (Pl. C 4), rebuilt in 1464, with a pillared façade (added in 1593) projecting over the pavement.

The Hall (open to visitors) has a fine roof, with quaint brackets and panelled walls ornamented with the armorial bearings of the trade-guilds, mayors, etc. It contains the city regalia and several portraits: Chief Justice Pratt, by

Hudson (on the staircase), Princess Henrietta (p. 92), and General Monk, both by *Lely*.

High Street is continued S.W. by Fore Street, which descends steeply to *Exe Bridge* (Pl. F 2).

On the opposite side of High St. is *St. Stephen's* (Pl. C 5), rebuilt c. 1665, with an elevated chancel on an old arch called 'Stephen's Bow.' Nearly opposite the church of *St. Lawrence* (Pl. C 5; c. 1200) diverges Bampfylde St., with *Bampfylde House* (Pl. C 5; 1590–94).

Castle St. (Pl. B, C 5), diverging from High St. opposite Bampfylde St., leads to the Castle Yard, now partly occupied by the *County Assize Courts* (Pl. B 5; 1774).

On the left (S.W.) of Castle St., are the beautiful ***Rougemont Grounds** (open to the public), which contain an interesting *Historical Museum* and the remains of *Rougemont Castle*, erected by William the Conqueror and mentioned by Shakespeare in 'Richard III' (IV. ii). To the N. and E., on the slope above the castle moat, extends the public park called *Northernhay* (Pl. B 4, 5).

In Queen Street is the ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL (Pl. B, C 4), a group of buildings including the *University College of S.W. England*; a *Museum* (natural history and antiquities) and a small *Picture Gallery* (10 till dusk); and a *Public Library* (35,000 vols.).

The old **City Wall** (comp. Plan) may be partially followed from Northernhay St. (Pl. C 4, 5), site of the North Gate (tablet), via Bartholomew St. (Pl. D 3), where we walk along the top of the wall between the Old Cemetery (1637) and the churchyard of *All Hallows* (Pl. D 3), and round the S.W. angle, to Fore St. (Pl. E 3). Hence the steep West St. (Pl. E 3, 4) leads to the church of *St. Mary Steps* (Pl. E 4), with a Norman font and a clock of c. 1656.

In and near Fore St. are many interesting buildings. *Tucker's Hall* (l.; Pl. E 3), in Fore St., has fine oak panelling (11–1 on Tues. and Fri.).—In King St., diverging r. nearly opposite Tuckers' Hall, the *Norman House* is a rare example of Norman domestic architecture.—In the Mint, diverging l., is the Benedictine *PRIORY OF ST. NICHOLAS (Pl. D 3; open 10–1 and 2–4 or 5.30; adm. 6*d.*; closed on the 1st Wed. in each month). This fine sample of mediæval domestic architecture formed the prior's house and the guest wing.—*St. Olave's Church* (Pl. D 3), farther on in Fore St., is singularly unorthodox in plan.—In the next cross-street (l.) is *St. Mary Arches* (Pl. D 3), with a Norman nave and Jacobean woodwork. On the right, near the top of Fore Street, are two characteristic 16th cent. houses (Nos. 78 & 79); No. 79, the so-called 'Chevalier's House' (c. 1610), with an equestrian figure on the gable, was the lodging of Charles II in 1644.

Exmouth (*Imperial*, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Royal Beacon*, L. 3/, D. 5/; *London*, R. & B. 6/6; *Atlantic*, unlicensed), 10½ m. from Exeter by rail, is a pleasant watering-place (13,614 inhab.) at the mouth of the Exe, with a sandy beach, esplanade, and golf-links. Ferry to *Dawlish Warren* (p. 114; 3*d.*); steam-launch to *Starcross* (p. 114; 6*d.*); excursion-steamers in summer; railway to *Budleigh Salterton* and *Sidmouth Junction*, p. 91.

Another line runs from Exeter to (24¼ m.) *Dulverton* (p. 88), up the Exe valley, via (14¼ m.) **Tiverton** (*Palmerston*, R. 5/, D. 5/), an old market and lace-making town (9715 inhab.), which has a ruined *Castle* (14th cent. gateway) and a fine 15th cent. *Church*. *Blundell's School* (founded in 1604), where John Ridd (in 'Lorna Doone') went to school, occupies new quarters W. of the town, but the old buildings still stand on the bank of the *Lowman*. To Tiverton Junction, see p. 89.

FROM EXETER TO WADEBRIDGE AND PADSTOW, 88¼ m., in 2¾–3¾ hrs. (18/3, 11/). The trains start from Queen St. Station but call also at St. David's. To (26 m.) *Okehampton*, see p. 117.—38½ m. *Halwill*, whence a branch-line runs via (8½ m.) *Holsworthy* (White Hart; Stanhope) and (13½ m.) *Whitstone* to (19 m.) *Bude* (p. 134).—The Wadebridge line crosses the Tamar and enters Cornwall just before reaching (52¼ m.) **Launceston** (pron. 'Lahnson'; 3981 inhab.; *White Hart*, R. or D. 5/; *King's Arms*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Castle*, temperance, R. 3/6, L. 3/3, D. 4/), anciently known as *Dunheved* ('hill-head'). On the steep hill above the *Kensey* stands the ruined Norman *Castle* (6*d.*;

view); George Fox was imprisoned here in 1655. The *South Gate* contains a small museum (adm. free). *St. Mary Magdalen* (14th cent. tower) has elaborate carving on the exterior (1510–24). From Launceston a line (G.W.R.) runs to (35½ m.) *Plymouth*, via *Lydford* (12¼ m.; p. 117), *Mary Tavy* (15½ m.), *Tavistock* (19 m.; p. 118), *Horrabridge* (23 m.), and *Yelverton* (24½ m.) where we join the Princetown line (p. 121). Road from Launceston to *Bodmin*, see p. 125.

65 m. *Otterham*, for *Crackington Haven* (5 m. N.).—69½ m. *Camelford* (p. 133).—71¾ m. *Delabole*, the 'St. Tid' of Eden Philpotts, with noted slate-quarries.—76 m. *Port Isaac Road.*—82¾ m. **Wadebridge** (p. 133).—Thence we follow the S. shore of the Camel estuary to (88¼ m.) **Padstow** (*Métropole*, R. 7/6, D. 6/6; *Caledonia*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6), a decayed port (1737 inhab.), now a summer resort.

About 2–2½ m. N.W. are *Trevone* and *Harlyn Bay* (with prehistoric burials, and a museum; 6*d*.), and about 2 m. farther is *Trevose Head* (lighthouse; view). *Stepper Point*, 2½ m. N., commands a fine view of the coast. A ferry (3*d*.) crosses the Camel to *Rock* (Hotel, very fair) and *St. Enodoc* golf-links, beyond which are St. Enodoc's church, often sand-filled but still in use, and (3 m.) *Polzeath.*

From Exeter to *Barnstaple*, *Bideford*, *Clovelly*, and *Ilfracombe* via Yeoford, see Rte. 25; to *Torquay*, *Tavistock*, and *Plymouth*, see Rte. 20; to *Bristol* via Taunton, see Rte. 16A and p. 102.

17. FROM LONDON TO BATH AND BRISTOL

118¼ m. G.W.R. from *Paddington Station* in 2–3 hrs. (24/7, 14/9); to *Bath* 106¾ m. in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (22/4, 13/5).—Some expresses return from Bristol (117½ m.; avoiding Bath) via Badminton to Wootton Bassett (see p. 96).—MOTOR COACH from 229 Hammersmith Road, W.6, thrice daily in 6 hrs. to Bath and Bristol (8/).

ROAD (A 4), 118 m. From London via the *Great West Road* to (11 m.) *Hounslow West*, see Rte. 10A. At Hounslow we bear r.—3½ m. *Colnbrook By-pass.*—6 m. *Slough* (p. 199).—6 m. **Maidenhead** (p. 199).—7 m. *Twyford* (p. 200).—5 m. **Reading** (p. 200).—5 m. *Theale* (p. 84).—12 m. **Newbury** (p. 84).—8½ m. *Hungerford* (p. 84).—10 m. **Marlborough** (p. 85).—5½ m. *West Kennett.* [Fork to the right for *Avebury*, p. 85.]—1½ m. *Beckhampton.*—6 m. *Calne.*—6 m. **Chippenham** (p. 96).—7 m. *Box* (p. 96).—6 m. **Bath** (Rte. 18).—7½ m. *Keynsham.*—4½ m. **Bristol** (p. 96).

From London via (36 m.) *Reading* to (53 m.) *Didcot*, see Rte. 37A.—56½ m. *Steventon*, a quaint old Berkshire village. *Hendred House*, 2½ m. S. contains relics of Sir Thomas More.—60½ m. *Wantage Road.*

About 2½ m. S. (bus 4*d*.) is **Wantage** (3886 inhab.; *Bear*, R. & B. 8/), in the Vale of the White Horse, the birthplace of Alfred the Great (849–901) and of Bp. Butler of the 'Analogy' (1692–1752). It possesses an interesting *Victoria Cross Gallery.*

The Vale of the White Horse, described in the opening chapters of 'Tom Brown's School Days,' is bounded on the S. by the long line of the Berkshire *CHALK DOWNS, largely cultivated, but partly covered with springy turf. A fair road, the 'Port Way' or 'Ickleton Street,' runs at the foot of the downs from Streatley (p. 201) via (13½ m.) Wantage and White Horse Hill to (22½ m.) *Ashbury*; while, along the breezy top of the downs, runs the British trackway known as the 'Icknield Way' or the 'Ridgeway,' passing the dolmen called *Wayland Smith's Cave* (see Scott's 'Kenilworth').

On the left, 3 m. S. of (66½ m.) *Uffington* (E.E. church), appears *White Horse Hill* (856 ft.), with the sketchy figure of a horse (374 ft. long) cut in the turf.

The figure is now believed to be the work of the early Britons, though popularly it is associated with the very much later victory of King Alfred over the Danes at the battle of Ashdown, fought somewhere on these downs in 871. A detached knoll on the W. side is the *Dragon's Hill*, where, according to local tradition, St. George slew the dragon.

Beyond (71½ m.) *Shrivenham* the train enters *Wiltshire*.—77¼ m. **Swindon** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Arms*, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *Goddard Arms*, L. 3/, D. 5/), a junction and 'railway town' of the G.W.R. (54,920 inhab.). Richard Jefferies (1848–87) was born at *Coate Farm*, 1½ m. S.E.

At (83 m.) **Wootton Bassett** (*Red Lion*, R. 3/, D. 3/6), with a quaint town-hall, the S. Wales expresses diverge (Rte. 81).

An alternative route (117½ m.) to Bristol is by the S. Wales line via (100 m.) *Badminton* and (109¾ m.) *Winterbourne*, and thence via (112¾ m.) *Filton Junction* (p. 187).

87¾ m. *Dauntsey* (Peterborough Arms, R. & B. 5/) is 2 m. S. of the village and ¾ m. N. of the remains of *Bradenstoke Priory* or *Clack Abbey*, founded in 1142.

A branch-line runs to (6¾ m.) **Malmesbury** (2405 inhab.; *Bell*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), with a partly-ruined *ABBEY CHURCH (1115–39; restored 1928), of which the most striking feature is the richly sculptured S. porch. Adm. 10–1 and 2–4 or 6. Within are a Saxon font and the alleged tomb of King Athelstan (d. 940). The Parvise (6*d.*) above the S. porch contains some illuminated MSS. The historian William of Malmesbury (d. about 1143) was a monk of the abbey (founded in 680); Thomas Hobbes, 'the philosopher of Malmesbury' (1588–1679), was born here; and Joseph Addison represented it in Parliament from 1710 to 1719.

94 m. **Chippenham** (*Rfmts.*; *Angel*, R. 4/; *Bear*; *Talbot*) is a market-town (7713 inhab.) on the *Avon*.

About 3½ m. S.E. (2 m. S.W. of *Calne*) is **Bowood Park** (Marquess of Lansdowne), designed by the brothers Adam, with a famous picture-gallery (no adm.).—At Sloperton Cottage, near *Bromham*, 3 m. S. of Bowood, the poet Thomas Moore (1779–1852) passed most of the last 35 years of his life.—On the Avon, 3 m. S. of Chippenham, is **Lacock Abbey*, founded for Augustinian canonesses in 1232, one of the most perfect remaining examples of conventual arrangements. It is now a private residence (open every afternoon in summer, except Fri. and Sun., in winter on Mon. and Wed.; adm. 1/6, 2 or more 1/ each).

At (98½ m.) *Corsham* is *Corsham Court*, the Elizabethan seat of Lord Methuen, containing a fine picture-gallery (adm. on Tues. & Fri. 2–4, on application to Messrs. Smith & Marshall, Chippenham).—Beyond *Box Tunnel* (3212 yds.) and (101¾ m.) *Box*, with subterranean quarries of 'Bath stone' (oölite), we enter *Somerset*.

106¾ m. **Bath,** see Rte. 18. We cross the Avon.

118¼ m. **BRISTOL** (377,061 inhab.), a famous old city, an important manufacturing town and seaport, and the see of a bishop, is situated on the *Avon*, about 7 m. from the Bristol Channel. The city lies mainly in Gloucestershire (here separated from Somerset by the Avon) but forms a county in itself. In the 17th and 18th cent. Bristol was especially noted for its trade with the West Indies and America (comp. Thackeray's 'Virginians') and still does a large Atlantic trade, importing grain, provisions, mineral oils, tobacco leaf, etc. The manufacture of tobacco ranks high among its varied and important industries.

Railway Stations. *Temple Meads* (Pl. E 7; Rfmts.), for G.W.R. and L.M.S.—*St. Philip's* (Pl. B 8), for L.M.S. to Bath (Bournemouth, etc.).

—*Clifton Down*, Whiteladies Rd. (beyond Pl. A 1), and many other suburban stations.

Hotels. In Bristol: Royal (Pl. D 3), College Green, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Grand (Pl. B 4, 5), Broad St., similar charges; George & Railway (Pl. E 6), near Temple Meads Sta., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Hydro (Pl. C 2), College Green, with Turkish baths, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/6; Central, 8 Park St., Colston (Pl. C 3), College Green, both unlicensed, R. 5/, L. 3/-4/.—At Clifton: St. Vincent's Rocks, Sion Hill, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Grand Spa, near Suspension Bridge, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Lyndale, private, opposite the Museum, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6.

Restaurants. **St. Stephen's*, Baldwin St.; *Stuckey's*, 5 Wine St.; *Cadena*, *Lyons's*, Wine St.; *Priory*, St. Augustine's Parade; *Morrison*, High St.; *Cabot Café*, College Green. —At Clifton: *Forti*, *Bonnet*, *Berkeley*, *Bobby's*, all in Queen's Road.

Post Office (Pl. C 4), Small St.; at Clifton, Regent St. (beyond Pl. C 1).—**U.S. Consulate,** 18 Baldwin St. (Pl. C 4).

Taxicabs. 1 m. 1/6, then 4½*d.* per ¼ m.

Tramways. The *Tramways Centre* (Pl. C 4), and *Bristol Bridge* (Pl. C 5) are the chief points whence tramways radiate through the city (comp. the Plan). No cars on Sun. morning.

Motor-Buses (not on Sun. morning) supplement the tramways in the city and suburbs and run also: from Tramways Centre (Pl. C 4) to *Avonmouth*; *Bath*; *Weston-super-Mare*; *Berkeley*, *Gloucester*, and *Cheltenham*; from Prince St. (Pl. D 4) to *Bridgwater*; *Cheddar*; *Wells* and *Glastonbury*; from Old Market St. (Pl. B 7) to *Chippenham*; etc.—Motor Coaches to *London* (8/), *Bournemouth* (7/6), *Torquay* (8/6), *Southampton* (6/6), *Weymouth* (7/), *Leicester* (10/), *Cardiff*, etc.

Steamers in summer from Bristol Bridge (Pl. C 5) to *Keynsham*, *Hanham* and *Bath*, and from the Hotwells (beyond Pl. D 1) to *Clevedon*, *Weston-super-Mare*, *Penarth*, *Lynmouth*, and *Ilfracombe*.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D 4), King St.; *Little Theatre*, Colston St. (Pl. C 3), repertory; *Empire* (Pl. B 7), Old Market St., *Hippodrome*, near the Tramways Centre (Pl. C 4), varieties; *King's*, cinema, Old Market St. (Pl. B 7).

History. Tradition assigns the foundation of Bristol in the 6th cent. B.C. to the British king Dyfnwal Moelmyd and his sons Brennus and Belinus. At the time of the Domesday Survey it ranked next after London, York, and Winchester. The castle was built in 1126, by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, and here King Stephen was held prisoner in 1141. Bristol was the great mart of the trade in English slaves carried on before the Conquest, and many centuries later it became the chief centre of the African slave-trade. More honourable is its connection with mediæval maritime adventure. On June 24th, 1497, John Cabot and his son Sebastian, who had sailed from Bristol in the 'Matthew,' discovered the mainland of America, and in the following year Sebastian Cabot explored the American coast from Newfoundland to Florida. During the Civil War Bristol was captured by Prince Rupert in 1643 and became the chief Royalist stronghold in the West; but in 1645 it was stormed by the Parliamentarians under Fairfax and in 1655 its castle was 'slighted' by order of Cromwell. The trade in wine was greatly stimulated after the Armistice of 1918. During the Reform riots of 1831 two sides of Queen Square, with the Mansion House, custom-house, bishop's palace, and gaol, were burned. In 1838 the 'Great Western,' pioneer of the transatlantic steam traffic, was launched at Bristol.—Defoe is believed to have met Alexander Selkirk (or, at any rate, to have heard his story) at Bristol.

From *Temple Meads Station* (Pl. E 7) Victoria St. leads direct to (½ m.) Bristol Bridge (p. 98) and the centre of the city. Visitors should make a detour to the left, via Pile St, to visit (¼ m.) ***St. Mary Redcliff** (Pl. E 5), described by Queen Elizabeth as "the fairest, the goodliest, and most famous parish church in England."

The present magnificent and harmonious Perp. structure replaces an earlier church of the 13th cent., and is mainly due to the munificence of Wm. Canynges the elder (d. 1396) and his grandson Wm. Canynges the younger (1399 ?-1474), two famous mayors of Bristol. The chief features of the exterior are the massive

Tower (13th cent.) and the hexagonal **North Porch* (13th cent.), almost unique in ground-plan and execution.

The **Interior,** 240 ft. in length and 117 ft. wide across the transepts, with elaborate vaulting and large stained-glass windows, produces a general impression of lightness and loftiness, richness of decoration, and harmony of proportions. There is no triforium, and the want of a horizontal string-course is noticeable. The aisled transepts are a feature unusual in parish churches and rare even in cathedrals. The Lady Chapel, of two bays, one older than the other, has gorgeous modern glass.

In the S. aisle of the nave are the monuments of Canynges the younger and his wife, and in the S. transept is another of Canynges, as Dean of Westbury College (p. 101). In the choir and Lady Chapel are several good brasses. Under the tower is the so-called rib of the dun cow slain by Guy of Warwick (p. 238; really a whale-bone, said to have been presented to the church by Cabot in 1497).

Above the N. porch (the interior of which deserves careful examination) is the muniment room where the boy-poet *Thomas Chatterton* (1752–70), a nephew of the sexton of the church, pretended to have discovered the Rowley MS. in an old chest. Chatterton was born in an adjacent street, educated at Colston's School, and poisoned himself in London in his eighteenth year.—The poets Southey and Coleridge were married in this church to Edith and Sara Fricker in 1795.

Redcliff St. (No. 58, is *Canynges' House*, with a 15th cent. hall) leads N. from St. Mary Redcliff to (⅓ m.) *Bristol Bridge* (Pl. C 5; 1758), which spans the *Floating Harbour* formed by the former channel of the Avon.

To the N.W. of the bridge lies the old and central part of the city, in which still linger a few picturesque gabled houses of the 14–17th cent., some of them with curious crypts HIGH STREET leads N.W. from Bristol Bridge to the 'Cross.' In the church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. C 5; 1762–68; crypt of 1503) curfew is rung daily at 9 p.m.

MARY-LE-PORT STREET, diverging on the right (E.) from High St., is continued by St. Peter St., with *St. Peter's* (Pl. B 5), which has a Norman tower and the grave of Richard Savage, the poet, who died in the Newgate prison close by in 1743.—Castle St. and Castle Green (Pl. B 6) mark the site of the *Castle* (p. 97), of which the chief relic is a 13th cent. porch at the farther end of the Green.—**St. Peter's Hospital* (Pl. B, C 5), a rich specimen of half timbered work, a little S. of the church, originally the house of Thos. Norton the alchemist (fl. 1436–77), was altered in 1612. It is now the head office of the Poor Law Guardians.

In WINE STREET (N.E. from the Cross) Robert Southey (1774–1843) was born at No. 9 (house pulled down). The wooden-fronted house (1676) at the corner is said to have been brought from Holland.—In BROAD STREET (continuing High St.) is the *Guildhall* (Pl. B 4; 1843), and spanning the end of the street is *St. John's Gate*, with statues of Brennus and Belinus (p. 97), and surmounted by the spire of *St. John's* (Pl. B 4), a 14th cent. church.—At the corner of CORN STREET stood the bookshop of Joseph Cottle, friend and publisher of Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey. Opposite is the *Council House* (Pl. C 4), containing several portrait

(Earl of Pembroke, by Van Dyck; James IV, by Kneller). In *All Saints* (Pl. C 5) is the monument of Edward Colston, by Rysbrack (S. aisle).

The memory of *Edward Colston* (1636–1721), the most princely benefactor of the city, is kept green by annual banquets on Nov. 13th.

Farther on is the *Exchange* (Pl. C 4; 1743), now a corn-market. In front are the 'Nails,' four bronze tables from the old Tolsey, formerly used by the merchants for their cash transactions (whence the phrase 'to pay on the nail').

Corn St. is continued by Clare St. to the **Tramways Centre** (Pl. C 4), called properly *St. Augustine's Bridge* (though no bridge is to be seen), at the S. end of Colston Avenue, an ornamental open space adorned with statues of Edmund Burke, M.P. for Bristol in 1774–80, and Edward Colston (see above).

To the S. of Baldwin St. (Pl. C 4) stretches a Georgian quarter, bounded on three sides by the Floating Harbour. In Marsh Street (Pl. D 4) is the *Merchant Venturers' Hall* (1709; Society traceable back to the reign of Henry II), and adjoining, in King St., are their picturesque almshouses (1699). David Hume was a merchant's clerk at No. 16 in the quiet Queen Square (Pl. D 4), scene of the riots of 1831 (p. 97).

St. Augustine's Parade leads S. from the Tramways Centre, past *St. Augustine's* (Pl. D 3), a Perp. church of 1480, to College Green (Pl. C, D 3), the former burial-ground of the abbey.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D 3), originally the church of an abbey founded in 1142 for Augustinian canons, was built on the traditional site of Augustine's Oak, where St. Augustine conferred with the British Christians.

The church is open daily from 9.30 to 5.30 (summer 7.30; adm. free). Service on week-days at 10 & 4; on Sun. 8, 11, 3.30, & 7. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

History. Of the Norman buildings the chief relics are the chapter-house and the gateway. The E. half of the cathedral was rebuilt in the early Dec. style, mainly by Abbot Knowle (1306–32), who connected with his choir the previously detached E.E. Elder Lady Chapel (early 13th cent.). The Norman nave was finally pulled down in the 16th cent., and the church remained naveless until 1868-88, when the present nave was built by G. E. Street, on the lines of Knowle's choir, with slight modifications. The Perp. central tower dates from about the middle of the 15th cent., but the W. towers and the W. façade are modern. After the Dissolution the abbey-church became the cathedral of the new see of Bristol, created in 1542. From 1836 to 1897 this see was united with that of Gloucester.

Interior. The chief feature of the striking interior is the absence of triforium and clerestory, the aisles, nave, and choir being of equal height, with pier arches rising to the full height of the building. In the aisles of the Nave Street has copied the extraordinary vaulting and the curious tomb-recesses of the choir.—The Transepts (mainly Dec.) retain fragments of Norman and E.E. work. The N. transept, with rich lierne vaulting assigned to Abbot Elyot (1515–26), contains a monument to Bp. Butler (d. 1752), with an inscription by Southey.

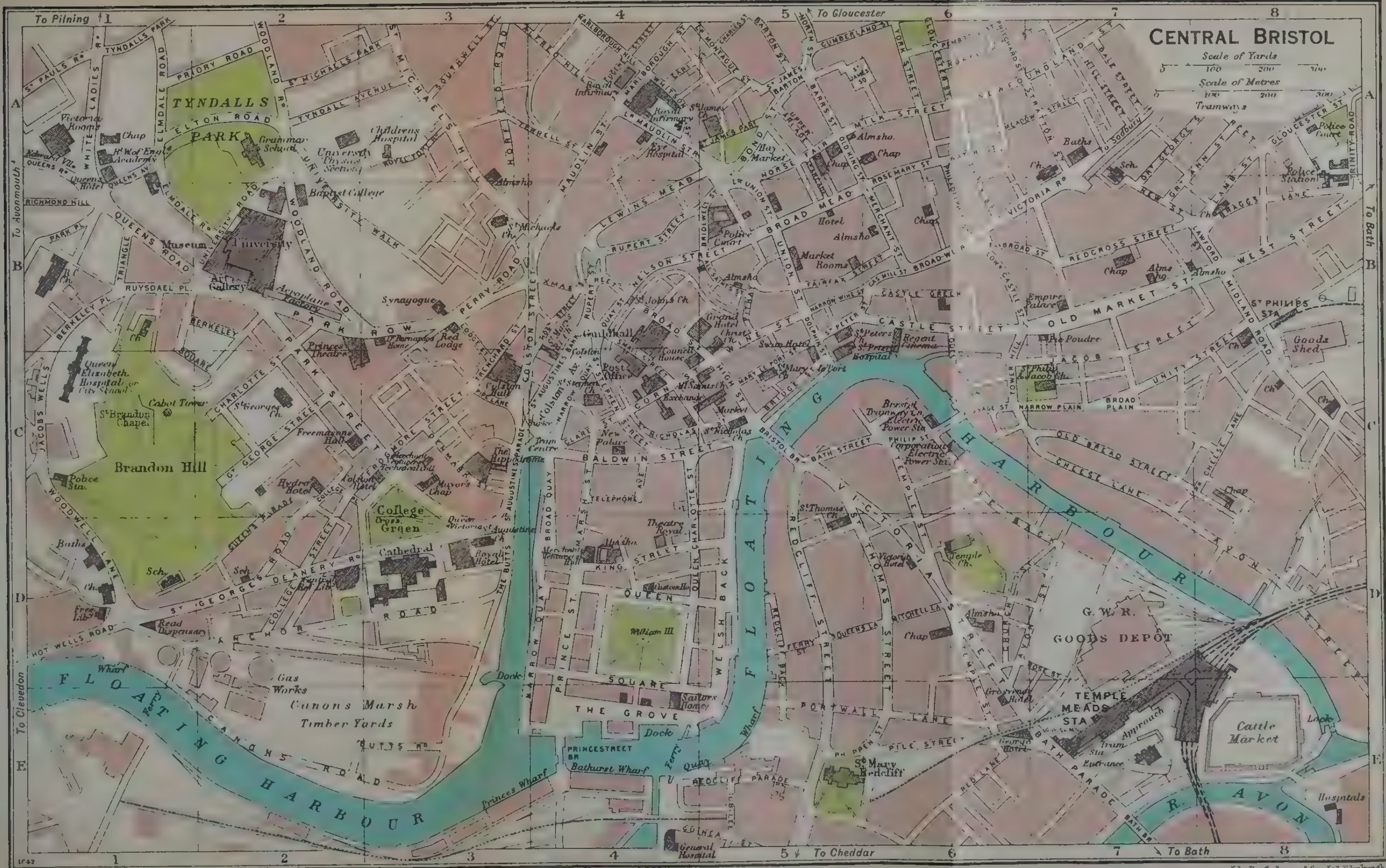
The *Choir, in an early Dec. style, unparalleled elsewhere, has lierne vaulting and foliage capitals of great beauty.

The canopied stalls (1515) have been restored. The choir-aisles are noteworthy for two almost unique features: the skeleton vaulting, which takes the place of flying buttresses; and the stellate tomb-recesses, paralleled only at St. Mary Redcliff and St. David's. The E. windows of the choir-aisles, of enamelled glass, were presented by Dean Glenham (1661–67). The N. choir-aisle, the earlier of the two, is adjoined by the *ELDER LADY CHAPEL, pure E.E. in style, with Dec. vaulting and E. window and a beautiful arcade with grotesque carvings. At the E. end of the N. aisle are the tomb of Bp. Bush (d. 1558; Pl. 5), with a 'cadaver,' and a bust of Southey (Pl. 6) by Bailey. The LADY CHAPEL has a beautiful Dec. *East Window (Tree of Jesse), with original glass of c. 1320. The chapel contains beautiful sedilia (restored), tombs of abbots, and a tablet (Pl. 4) marking the grave of Bp. Butler. In the S. choir-aisle is the beautiful Dec. entrance to the monastic *Sacristy*, which has curious detached vaulting and a hearth for the baking of the sacramental bread. The sacristy is now the vestibule of the double *Berkeley Chapel*, recently restored as the 'Children's Chapel.' We note the decoration of ammonites and medlars on the entrance-door. Outside the late-Dec. *Newton Chapel*, entered from the W. end of the S. choir-aisle, is a sculptured coffin-lid, possibly Saxon, found under the chapter-house and representing the 'Harrowing of Hell.'

A door in the W. wall of the S. transept leads to the scanty remains (restored) of the late Perp. CLOISTERS (c. 1480). Off the E. walk opens the *CHAPTER HOUSE, a relic of Fitzhardinge's building, late Norman in style. Beyond the series of new vestries (1923) are the ruins of the bishop's palace (comp. p. 97). The E.E. doorway, at the S.W. corner of the cloister court, was the entrance to the refectory.—To the W. of the cathedral, leading from Upper to Lower College Green, is the late Norman *Abbey Gateway*. In College Square is another Norman gateway which led to the abbot's lodgings.

On the N.E. side of College Green is **St. Mark's* or the ***Lord Mayor's Chapel** (Pl. C 3; open free on Mon., Wed., & Fri., 11–3), a gem of Gothic architecture founded as a hostel about 1229, converted into a chapel for the Lord Mayor and Corporation in 1722, and restored in 1888. The narrow nave and choir are E.E.; the aisles are Dec.; and the tower, Poyntz Chapel, Lady Chapel, and reredos are Perpendicular. The chapel contains 16th cent. Flemish glass from Fonthill (p. 90) and interesting monuments.

From College Green PARK STREET (Pl. C 3, 2), approached by a viaduct, ascends steeply towards Clifton. At No. 43 Hannah More and her sisters kept a boarding-school in 1767–74.—Charlotte St. diverges on the left for *Brandon Hill* (260 ft.), which is crowned with the *Cabot Tower* (Pl. C 1; 105 ft. high; adm. 2*d*.), erected in 1897–98, the quatercentenary of John Cabot's expedition (p. 97). On the N.W. slope of the hill is *Queen Elizabeth's Hospital* (Pl. B, C 1; founded 1590), a bluecoat school for 160 boys.


CENTRAL BRISTOL
Scale of Yards
Scale of Metres
Tramways
To Pilning
To Gloucester
To Avonmouth
To Bath
To Clevedon
To Cheddar
Tyndalls Park
Brandon Hill
Cabot Tower
University
Museum
Art Gallery
Queen Elizabeth Hospital or City School
College Green
Cathedral
Royal Infirmary
Guildhall
Council House
Post Office
Exchange
Market
St. Nicholas Ch.
Colston Hall
Hippodrome
Theatre Royal
Princes Theatre
William III
Queen Square
The Grove
Floating Harbour
Harbour
Canons Marsh
Timber Yards
Gas Works
Bathurst Wharf
Princes Wharf
General Hospital
St. Mary Redcliff
Temple Ch.
G.W.R. Goods Depot
Temple Meads Sta.
Cattle Market
R. Avon
Old Market St.
Broad Mead
Castle Street
Park Street
Park Row
Queens Road
St. Georges Road
Hot Wells Road
Victoria Street
Redcliff Street
Baldwin Street
Bristol Br.
Bath Parade
Cumberland St.
West Street
St. Philips Sta.
Goods Shed
Police Station
1542

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. Edinburgh

In QUEEN'S ROAD, at the top of Park St., is a group of imposing, though ill-assorted buildings. On the right is the municipal **Museum & Art Gallery** (Pl. B 2; open 10–6, Wed. & Sat. 10–8, 1st and 3rd Sun. 2–5). The *Art Gallery*, besides paintings, has collections of classical antiquities, arms and armour, Oriental art, and ethnography. Two rooms are devoted to Bristol antiquities.—On the right of the Art Gallery rises the commanding Gothic *Tower (1925) of **Bristol University** (Pl. B 2), incorporated in 1909, which comprises faculties of Arts, Theology, Science, Medicine, and Engineering.

In Tyndall's Park, behind, are the *Grammar School* (Pl. A 2) and the *Baptist College* (Pl. B 2). The latter possesses a miniature of Cromwell and a unique copy of Tyndale's New Testament (1526).

Farther on in Queen's Road, opposite the *Victoria Rooms* (Pl. A 1; 1842), a well-proportioned classical building, now the University Club Rooms, is the *Royal West of England Academy*, containing wall-paintings by Walter Crane, three pictures by Hogarth from St. Mary Redcliff, and the municipal school of art.

We are now in **Clifton,** the high-lying, residential quarter at the W. end of Bristol (hotels, see p. 97). *Clifton Down* and *Durdham Down* together form a limestone plateau c. 500 acres in area and 250–300 ft. above the level of the city. On the W. they are bounded by the picturesque gorge of the Avon, which is here crossed by the lofty and graceful **Clifton Suspension Bridge* (toll 2*d.*; motor 6*d.*), begun by Brunel in 1831 but not completed till 1864.

The chains once formed part of the old Hungerford Bridge in London. It is 1352 ft. in total length (702 ft. between the piers), 31 ft. wide, and 245 ft. above high-tide. The centre of the bridge commands a splendid *View of the gorge, marred at low-water by the muddy bed of the river. On the opposite side of the river are the beautiful *Nightingale Valley* and the hanging *Leigh Woods*, now public property.

On the hill adjoining the E. end of the bridge is an 'observatory' with a camera obscura (6*d.*), whence access may be obtained to the 'Giant's Cave' in *St. Vincent's Rocks*, which form the side of the gorge.—From the E. end of the bridge a zigzag footpath (or the Rocks Railway, 1½*d.*) descends to the remains of the *Hotwells*, a radio-active spring (70° Fahr.) which attracted crowds of visitors in the 18th cent. (comp. 'Humphrey Clinker' and 'Evelina') and now supplies the Grand Spa Hotel (p. 97).

Near the end of the beautiful promenade skirting the downs are the **Zoological Gardens* (adm. 9–dusk, Sun. 12–dusk, 1/; Wed. 6*d.*). Close by is **Clifton College**, founded in 1862 and now one of the great public schools, with 775 boys. Earl Haig and Gen. Sir Wm. Birdwood were educated here.

At **Avonmouth** (*Miles Arms*, R. & B. 6/6), 5 m. N.W. of Bristol Exchange (by railway from Clifton Down station or by motor-bus), are the important *Docks* of the Corporation of Bristol. There are another dock and a National Nautical Training College at **Portishead** (*Como*, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Royal*), a small watering-place on the estuary of the Severn, 11½ m. W. of Bristol (railway via Bedminster, p. 107).

Short excursions may be made to (3½ m. N.) to *Westbury-on-Trym*, where Southey wrote 'Madoc' (1798); to (1½ m. N.) *Henbury* (Henbury Court Hotel, pens. 12/6), near which is the 18th cent. *Blaise Castle*, with beautiful grounds, now a public park. *New Passage*, reached from Westbury in ½ hr. by motor-bus, is a good place to see the Severn 'bore' (p. 176).—*New Orphan Houses*, see p. 187.—Other points often visited from Bristol are *Wells*, *Glastonbury*, *Cheddar*, *Bath*, *Chepstow*, *Tintern Abbey*, *Gloucester*, etc.

From Bristol to Exeter (Plymouth, Penzance), 75¾ m., G.W.R., in 1½–2 hrs. (15/10, 9/6); to (45 m.) *Taunton* in 50 min.–2 hrs. (9/5, 5/8). This is the route of expresses from the N. (see Rtes. 34 and 36) to Devon and Cornwall, and of the secondary expresses from London.

From Bristol to (11¾ m.) *Yatton*, see p. 107. We cross the *Yeo*, and on the left the *Mendip Hills* (p. 108) are conspicuous. At (15½ m.) *Puxton & Worle* a loop-line diverges for (19¼ m. from Bristol) **Weston-super-Mare** (*Rfmts.*; *Grand Atlantic*, R. or D. 6/6, L. 4/, pens. 15/; *Royal*, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Grand Central*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Royal Pier*; *Imperial*, pens. 15/; *Glentworth*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, * *Nortone*, pens. 10/6, these two private; *Queen's*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Beach*, R. & B. 6/6), a frequented seaside resort (31,653 inhab.) on the Bristol Channel, with a sandy beach and a long iron pier to the islet of *Birnbeck*. Off the coast are the islets of *Steep Holme* and *Flat Holme*. Light railway to *Clevedon* (p. 107); excursion steamers and coaches in summer.—Beyond (20½ m.) *Bleadon & Uphill* our line crosses the *Axe* and enters the rich grazing flats or 'levels' of N. Somerset (c. 200 sq. m.).—At (27 m.) *Highbridge* we cross the line connecting *Edington* (5 m. S.E.; junction for Glastonbury) with *Burnham* (Queen's; Clarence; Berrow), a watering place at the mouth of the Parrett, 1¾ m. N.—33¼ m. **Bridgwater** (*Royal Clarence*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Bristol*, R. 5/, L. or D. 3/6; *Albany*, temperance), a red brick town (15,968 inhab.), on the *Parrett*. Its capture by Fairfax in 1645 was a heavy blow to the Royalists. Adm. Blake (1599–1745) was born in a house (now a museum) in Blake St. *St. Mary's Church* dates from 1420, but was ruthlessly restored in 1851. 'Bath brick' is manufactured only at Bridgwater, from the clay and sand deposited by the Parrett. A 'bore' or tidal wave, 4–6 ft. high at spring-tides, passes up the river twice daily. Branch line to *Edington* (7¼ m.) for Glastonbury, etc.—At Sedgemoor, in the marshes 3 m. E. (1 m. E. of *Weston Zoyland*), the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion was crushed on July 6th, 1685, a fortnight after he had been proclaimed king at Bridgwater. A flagstaff and a stone of memory mark the 'graveyard' field where the slain lie buried.

At (39¼ m.) *Durston* we join the main line from London (p. 88).—45 m. **Taunton**, and thence to (75¾ m.) *Exeter*, see pp. 88–89.

[From Bridgwater to Minehead, 25½ m., motor-bus in 2 hrs. (2/5; to Nether Stowey 10*d*.).—4 m. *Brymore House*, birthplace of John Pym (1584–1643).—8½ m. **Nether Stowey** (*George*, R. & B. 6/6; *Rose & Crown*, R. & B. 5/), birthplace of the Jesuit Robert Parsons (1546–1610). S. T. Coleridge occupied a cottage here (N.T.; adm. 6*d*.; relics) in 1796–98, and in 1797 he was joined by Wm. Wordsworth (comp. below). It was as a result of their constant companionship, by which Wordsworth was profoundly influenced, that the 'Lyrical Ballads' (to which Coleridge contributed 'The Ancient Mariner') were produced. Nether Stowey is a stag and fox hunting centre, and a good starting-point for walks over the charming *Quantock Hills* which culminate in *Will's Neck* (1261 ft.) above (5 m.) Crowcombe.—Near (11½ m.) *Holford* is *Alfoxden* or *Alfoxton House*, occupied by Wordsworth in 1797.—14 m. *Kilve*.—21 m. *Washford* (p. 88).—25½ m. *Minehead* (p. 141).]

From Bristol to *Frome*, see p. 85; to *Wootton Bassett* via Badminton, see p. 96; to *Cheddar*, *Wells* and *Glastonbury*, see Rte. 19; to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 36; to *Hereford* and *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 34.

18. BATH

BATH (68,648 inhab.), the most celebrated of English spas, and notable for its Roman bath, its abbey-church, and its memories of the 18th cent., is the largest town in Somerset, though not the county town (p. 88). It is situated on the winding *Somerset Avon*, in a cup or bowl, surrounded by wooded downs up the steep sides of which its buildings climb in tier upon tier of crescent, terrace, and square. These, built in a dignified Palladian style, give Bath an architectural character quite its own, as a unique and harmonious creation of the 18th century.

Railway Stations. ¾ m. apart. *G.W.R.* (Pl. F 6), at the end of Manvers St.; *L.M.S.* (Pl. D 3, 4), James St.

Hotels. *Empire (Pl. D 6), in a commanding situation by the river, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 22/6; *Grand Pump Room (Pl. 5; E 5), communicating with the mineral baths, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/6; *Spa (beyond Pl. B, C 8), with pleasant grounds, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6, pens. 18/; Royal York House (Pl. 6; C 5), R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 15/; Pulteney (Pl. 7; C 7), R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. 18/; Lansdown Grove (beyond Pl. A 4), 400 ft. above sea-level, pens. 15/; Royal (Pl. 9; F 6), R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/, opposite the G.W.R. station; Christopher (Pl. 3; D 6), R. 5/6, D. 4/6, pens. 13/6; Angel (Pl. 1; D 6), these three commercial; Ferneley (Pl. 4; E 6), unlicensed, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; *Francis's, Queen Sq. (Pl. D 4, 5) and 13 Bennett St. (Pl. B 5), R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 12/.—Private: Southbourne, pens. 14/6, Pratt's, R. 6/, D. 5/, pens. 15/, both in South Parade (Pl. E 6, 7); Westbourne, 3 Duke St. (Pl. E 7), pens. 12/6; Waldron's, 2 Queen Sq. (Pl. D 4, 5); Rockcliffe, Laura Place (Pl. C 6); Sherriff's, North Parade (Pl. E 6).

Restaurants. *Fortt*, 4 & 5 Milsom St. and Green St.; *Bonnet*, 29 Milsom St.; *Taylor's Red House*, 8 New Bond St.; *Theobald*, *Mme. Meyer*, 14 & 17 Old Bond St.

Post Office (Pl. D 5, 6), New Bond St.—Enquiry Office (10–6), Grand Pump Room, where visitors' tickets for the Pump Room, Roman Baths, parks, concerts, etc., may be obtained (week 7/, two weeks 11/6, 4 weeks 17/).

Taxicabs, 1/4 for 1 m., each ¼ m. extra, 4*d*.

Tramways, starting at the Guildhall (Pl. D 6) or at the G.W. Station (Pl. F 6), run to the tops of the Downs and to neighbouring villages.

Motor-Buses. From Grand Parade (Pl. D 6) to *Lansdown Golf Club* and *Lansdown Battlefields*; *Bathwick Hill*; *Wells*; *Malmesbury*; *Bradford-on-Avon* and *Trowbridge*; *Devizes*; from Queen's Parade Place (Pl. C, D 4) to *Bristol*; etc.—Motor Coach to *London* thrice daily (8/).—In summer Circular Tours by Motor Coach include *Cheddar*, *Glastonbury*, and *Wells* (4/6), *Salisbury* and *Stonehenge* (7/6), *Tintern* and *Wye Valley* (10/6), *Bournemouth* (8/6), *Weymouth* (8/6), etc.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal*, *Palace Theatre of Varieties*, both in Saw Close (Pl. D 5).—Concerts daily in the Roman Promenade, etc.

Golf-Links at *Lansdown*.

Bathing Establishments (open 8–6; on Sun. swimming-baths only, 12–1.30; shown to visitors, 2.15–3). *King's & Queen's Baths*, communicating with the Pump Room, luxuriously equipped; *Royal Baths*, Stall St., next the Pump Room Hotel, including a tepid swimming-bath (84°; adults 1/, children 6*d*.; reserved for ladies on Tues. & Thurs., mixed bathing on Sat.); *Old Royal* or *Hetling Baths*, Bath St., with the old free 'Hot Bath' (120°), and a fine new tepid swimming-bath entered from Beau St. (6*d*., children 4*d*., double ticket for mixed bathing 1/3); men, Tues. & Sat & Sun. before 9.30 a.m.; women, Mon. & Fri.; mixed, Wed. & Thurs.). Baths should be engaged in advance and tickets obtained at the office adjoining the Pump Room. The charges vary from 3/ to 10/ per treatment; in the second-class baths from 2/6 to 4/.—Glass of mineral water, 3*d*.—The *Cross Bath*, Bath St., now used only by boys and girls (2*d*., with towel 4*d*.) was the fashionable bath in the 17th century.—*Royal Mineral Water Hospital*, Borough Walls, for the poor; *Royal United Hospital*, Beau St., for local patients.

History. According to the legend, Bath was founded by the British swineherd-prince Bladud (father of King Lear), expelled from court as a leper, who, imitating his leprous swine, regained health by rolling in the warm mud where the mineral waters stagnated. More probably the first discoverers were the Romans, who about A.D. 44 here established an elaborate system of baths, the remains of which are the most important Roman relics in Britain. The name of the Roman settlement was *Aquæ Solis* or *Sulis*, the latter form being generally associated with Sul, a somewhat mythical local deity sometimes identified with Minerva. By the Saxons, who captured Bath in 577, it was known at first as *Akemanceaster* and later as *Aet Bathum*. About 1090 the bishops' see established at Wells was transferred to Bath by Bp. John de Villula, but about 1206 it was restored to Wells, though the bishops are still known as Bishops of Bath and Wells (comp. p. 108). In the middle ages Bath was a centre of the cloth-trade, and Chaucer's 'Wife of Bath' surpassed "them of Ypres and of Gaunt" in cloth-making. The zenith of Bath's prosperity as a fashionable watering-place coincides with the 18th cent., during which it was visited by almost everyone of account in literature, politics, or society. In the same century a new city was designed and built by the architects, the two John Woods, father and son (d. 1754 and 1782), supported by Ralph Allen (1694–1764), the wealthy Mæcenas of Prior Park (p. 106) and the original of Squire Allworthy in Fielding's 'Tom Jones,' who exploited the rich quarries of Bath stone. Beau Nash (1674–1762), appointed Master of Ceremonies in 1704, introduced order and method into the gaieties and social life of the place, of which pictures have been drawn for us by innumerable authors—Smollett, Sheridan, Fanny Burney, Jane Austen, Thackeray, and (as regards a later period) Dickens. Christopher Anstey's amusing satire 'The New Bath Guide' (1766) should not be forgotten. With the rising vogue of the Continental spas after the Napoleonic wars Bath's star declined, just as the closing of the Continent by the War of 1914–18 restored much of its former importance.

Innumerable houses associated with famous names of the past from Beau Nash to Frederic Harrison (1831–1923), who died at 10 Royal Crescent, are marked by mural tablets (complete list by J. F. Meehan, 6*d*., and historic map by T. S. Cotterell, 1/). A tablet on No. 10 New Bond St. commemorates the originators of cinematography in England.

The Mineral Springs, three in number, are the only really hot springs in Britain (120° Fahr.) and yield over half-a-million gallons per day. The waters contain lime, carbonates, sulphates, and chlorides, and, most potent element of all, a large percentage of radium and its emanation, niton. Used both for bathing and drinking, they are beneficial in all forms of rheumatism and gout, sciatica and lumbago, disorders of the nervous system and digestive organs, tropical and skin diseases, anæmia, and for restoring movement and muscular tone after wounds and injuries.

The **Grand Pump Room** (Pl. D 5, 6; open 8–6, Sun. 12.15–1.30; adm. 3*d*.), rebuilt in the classic style in 1796, bears on its architrave the Pindaric motto ΑΡΙΣΤΟΝ ΜΕΝ ΥΔΩΡ ('water best of elements'). It contains a fountain supplying mineral water for drinking, and at the end of the room is a statue of Beau Nash flanked by the famous Tompion clock mentioned in 'Pickwick.' In the annexe are relics from the excavations. Adjoining is the modern building containing the ***Roman Baths** (Pl. E 6; open 8–6, adm. 6*d*., catalogue 6*d*.). On the street level are a concert-hall, reading and drawing rooms, and the *Roman Promenade*, an open gallery overlooking the great Roman bath and embellished with modern busts of famous Romans. From the corridor we descend a staircase to the ancient baths, 20 ft. below.

The **Roman Baths**, used from the 1st to the 4th cent., are believed to have covered an area of 6–7 acres. These thermæ were re-discovered in 1755, but the most important excavations have been made since 1878.—The great rectangular bath once occupied a pillared hall 110 ft. by 68 ft., its water surface measuring 82 ft. by 40 ft. The bath, now open to the sky, is in a remarkable state of preservation, with the original pavements, exedræ or recesses, and flooring of lead from the Mendips (weighing 40 lb. per ft.), and the ruins of twelve great piers that once supported the roof. Other Roman remains include a large circular bath, some smaller baths and hypocausts, a large culvert used for carrying off the waste water, a huge octagonal well, and the only dipping well for drinkers ever found in a Roman bath. Distributed around are many architectonic relics, including the pediment of a temple of Sul-Minerva (p. 103), the only example found N. of the Alps.

Bath Street (Pl. E 5) is one of the very few perfect examples in England of a colonnaded street.

The **Abbey Church** (Pl. D 6), which is situated in a paved square, is a cruciform building in a late and not wholly satisfactory Perp. style. It is open daily, 9.30–5. Services on week-days at 10 & 4, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, & 7.

History. A nunnery founded at Bath in 676 was converted into a Benedictine monastery by King Edgar, crowned there in 973. John de Villula (p. 104) rebuilt the church on a vast scale (1107), but his Norman structure fell into ruin after the bishopric was restored to Wells, and on its site the much smaller present church was begun in 1500 by Bp. Oliver King. The dissolution of the monasteries in 1539 delayed its completion, and it was not consecrated until 1616, so that it may be regarded as the last of the great English pre-Reformation churches. Extensive restorations were carried out in 1864–73 by Sir Gilbert Scott.

Exterior. The W. front has a magnificent window of seven lights, flanked by turrets on which are carved ladders with angels ascending and descending, commemorating a vision that led Bp. King to build the church. The central tower (162 ft. high), oblong in plan, and the flying buttresses may be noted also.

Interior. The size and number of its windows have earned for this church the title of 'Lantern of the West.' The stained glass is modern. There is no triforium and the clerestory windows are unusually high. The rich fan-tracery roof, originally confined to the choir, was extended by Scott over the nave. At the S.E. angle of the choir is the small chantry of Prior Bird, begun in 1515 but completed only in recent years; it is notable for its exquisite stone carving.

In the S. transept is the tomb of Lady Waller, wife of the Parliamentary general. Among the memorials that crowd the walls are those to Beau Nash on the S. side of the nave; James Quin (d. 1766; inscription by Garrick), in the N. choir aisle; and Mary Frampton (d. 1676; epitaph by Dryden), in the S. choir aisle. A tablet in the N. porch commemorates Malthus, the political economist (d. 1834).

In Terrace Walks, S. of Orange Grove, the *Royal Literary & Scientific Institution* (Pl. E 6; visitors 3/6 per week), replaces the Old Assembly Rooms, the scene of Beau Nash's glory. It contains a library and reading-room and a *Museum* (adm. 3*d*., free on Tues.) with Roman antiquities and geological and natural history collections. At the W. end of North Parade is *Ralph Allen's House* (visitors admitted), built by the elder Wood (1727), with good E. façade.

High Street leads N. from the Abbey to Bridge St., passing the Municipal Buildings (Pl. D 6), the nucleus of which is the *Guildhall* (1768–75). The N. wing is adjoined by the *Victoria Art Gallery* (adm. free, 10–1, 2–5), an interesting collection, with views of Old Bath, a good show of Bohemian *Glass, a Holy Family by Franciabigio (1482–1525), and modern paintings.

From Bridge St. *Pulteney Bridge* (Pl. D 6), flanked with shops, crosses the Avon to Laura Place, in which stands the *Argyle Chapel*, of which William Jay was pastor from 1791 to 1853. Pulteney Street goes on hence to the ***Holburne Art Museum** (Pl. C 8; open free 11–1 & 2–4; closed on Wed. & Sun.), a charming building in the Adam style. The collections include paintings and miniatures, Wedgwood ware and Oriental and European china, gold and silver plate (Apostle and seal-top spoons; two candelabra once ascribed to Cellini), a small library of rare books, and miscellaneous antiquities.—Behind the museum lie the shady *Sydney Gardens*, laid out in 1795, formerly the 'Vauxhall' of Bath.

In the N.W residential quarter we find 18th cent. Bath practically unaltered. From *Milsom Street* (Pl. C, D 5), the chief shopping centre, Quiet St. leads to *Queen Square*, *Gay Street*, and the *Circus (Pl. C 4, 5), all the work of the elder Wood. The ingenious planning of the Circus, with a true crescent facing each of its three openings, should be noted. Close by (E.), in Bennett St., are the *Assembly Rooms* (Pl. B 5), built by the younger Wood (1769–71), and to the W. is that architect's chef d'œuvre (1769), the monumental *Royal Crescent (Pl. B 3), the segment of an ellipse over 600 ft. in length. It was here that Mr. Winkle, on a famous occasion, found himself on the wrong side of the door. Higher up the hill are *Lansdown Crescent* (beyond Pl. A 4) and *Camden Crescent* (beyond Pl. A 5), both commanding fine views of the city.

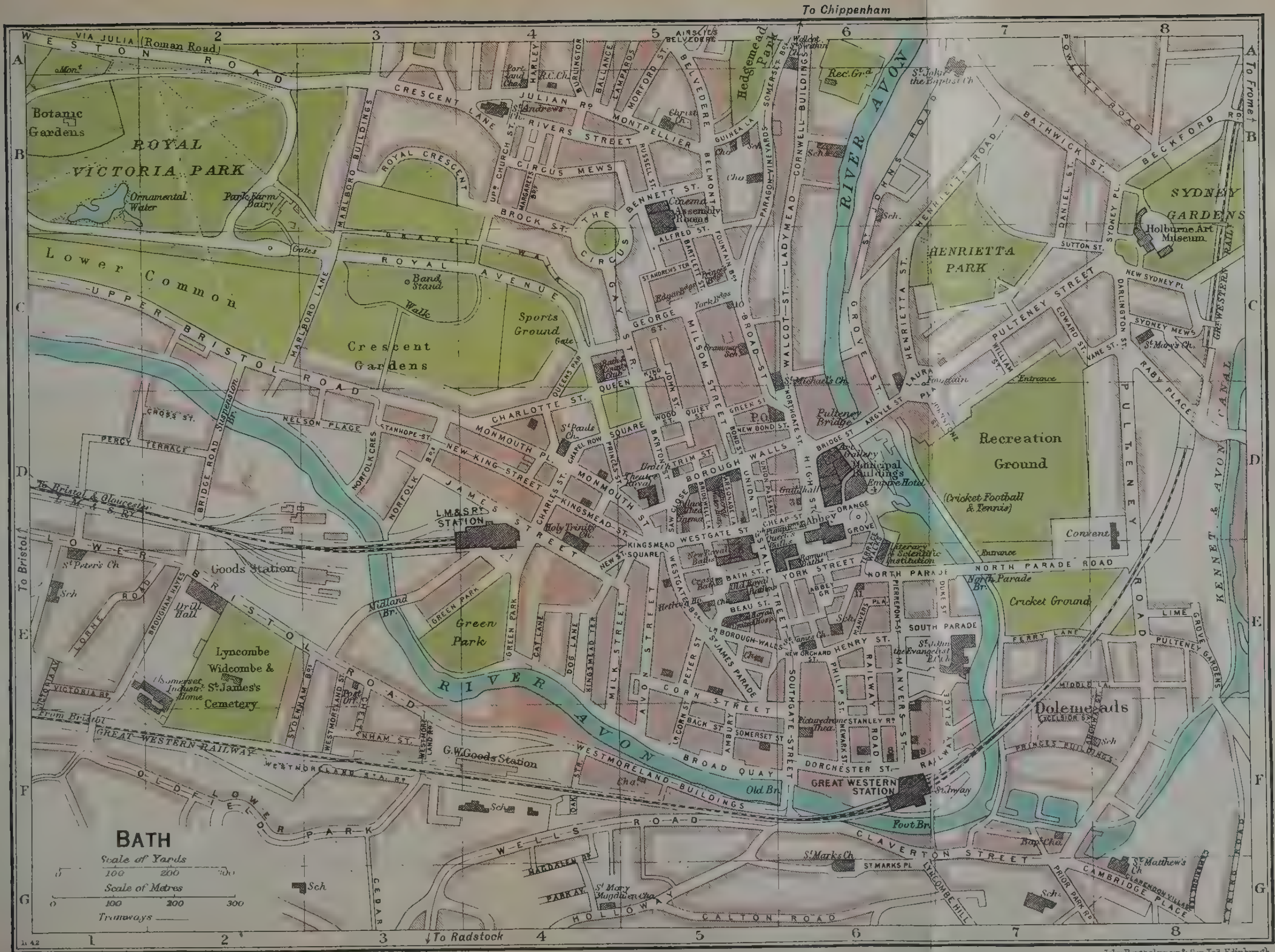
Of the very numerous parks and gardens of Bath the largest is the charming *Victoria Park* (Pl. B 1, 2; nearly 50 acres), with a botanic garden.

Environs. The best near view of the city is obtained from **Beechen Cliff*, (beyond Pl. G 5, 6), a finely wooded escarpment on the S., 390 ft. above the river reached either via Holloway (Pl. G 4, 5) or by the steps ascending from Lyncombe Hill (Pl. G 7).—To the N.W. of Bath rises *Lansdown* (813 ft.), in the cemetery on which rises (2 m.) *Beckford's Tower* (130 ft. high), commanding one of the finest prospects in the West Country (adm. 3*d*.). Adjacent is the tomb of the eccentric millionaire (d. 1844). About 2½ m. N. was fought the battle of Lansdown, in which Sir Bevil Grenville (monument) defeated Waller in 1643, but was himself killed (comp. p. 134). From **Prospect Stile*, 2 m. W. of the tower and situated on a well-defined Roman road, both Bath and Bristol are visible.—Another favourite view-point is *Sham Castle*, on Bathwick Hill, 1 m. E., an artificial ruin built in 1760 by Ralph Allen. About 2 m. S. of Bath is ***Prior Park,** the magnificent Palladian masterpiece of the elder Wood, built in 1743 for Ralph Allen (p. 104), who here entertained Pope, Fielding, and other distinguished men. The mansion, impaired by fire and alterations, is now a Roman Catholic school. Allen's son-in-law and successor was Bp. Warburton, who erected the memorial tower close by. We may continue to the top of *Combe Down* (550 ft.; view) and return by 'Pope's Walk' and the ivy-clad *Widcombe Church*, close to which is the house in which Fielding wrote part of 'Tom Jones' (1749).

Bradford-on-Avon (*Swan*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), 9½ m. S.E. of Bath by the railway to Salisbury (p. 83; motor-bus from Bath, 1/), should on no account be overlooked. In this quaint little town (4621 inhab.) is the Saxon **Church of St. Laurence* (adm. 3*d*.), described by Freeman as "the most ancient unaltered church in England, showing the singular analogy between the earlier and later imitations of Roman architecture" (10th cent.; restored). The nave is only 26 ft. in length. **The Hall*, or *Kingston House* (1580), recalling the style of Longleat (p. 85), is "full of beautiful Italian feeling in an English environment" (W. D. Howells); its lovely gardens are usually open to strangers on application. The *Town Bridge*, with its almost unique 'lock-up,' and the *Parish Church* (Norman, Dec., and Perp.; restored) should be noticed. *Barton Farm*, to the S., has a remarkable tithe-barn, 168 ft. long (early 14th cent.; adm. 3*d*.; key at adjoining cottage).

From Bath to Wells the most direct route is by road (20 m.; motor-bus 2/), the railway routes being all roundabout and involving changes.

From Bath to Bournemouth via Blandford, 71½ m., an attractive route from the L.M.S. Station, in 2–4 hrs. (14/11, 9/).—10¾ m. *Radstock* (comp. p. 85), the centre of the Somerset coalfield. The line ascends the Mendip Hills. To the W. of (14½ m.) *Chilcompton* is the Benedictine abbey of *Downside*, founded here in 1814 by a community expelled from Douai in 1793. The buildings include a beautiful church and a well-known school, of which Card. Gasquet


BATH
Scale of Yards
100
200
300
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
Tramways
To Chippenham
To Frome
To Bristol
To Radstock
Via Julia (Roman Road)
Weston Road
Mont.
Botanic Gardens
Royal Victoria Park
Ornamental Water
Park Farm Dairy
Gates
Lower Common
Upper Bristol Road
Marlboro Lane
Marlboro Buildings
Royal Crescent
Crescent Lane
Royal Avenue
Gravel Walk
Band Stand
Walk
Crescent Gardens
Sports Ground
Gate
Brock St.
The Circus
Circus Mews
Rivers Street
Julian Rd.
St. Andrews
Church St.
Margarets Bdgs.
Portland Cha.
Harley
R.C.Ch.
Burlington
Ballance
Lampards
Morford St.
Belvedere
Ainslies Belvedere
Montpellier
Russell St.
Bennett St.
Cinema Assembly Rooms
Alfred St.
Christ Ch.
Hedgemead Park
Guinea La.
Sch.
Cha.
Belmont
Bartlett St.
Fountain Bgs.
Paragon Vineyards
Somerset Bgs.
Cornwell Buildings
Walcot St.
Ladymead
Walcot Bgs.
St. Swithin
Rec. Gr.
River Avon
St. John the Baptist Ch.
St. Johns Road
Henrietta Road
Bathwick St.
Powlett Road
Beckford Rd.
Sydney Gardens
Holburne Art Museum
Sydney Pl.
Sutton St.
Daniel St.
Henrietta Park
Henrietta St.
Grove St.
Pulteney Street
Edward St.
William St.
New Sydney Pl.
Darlington St.
Sydney Mews
St. Mary's Ch.
Vane St.
Raby Place
Gt. Western Rly.
Kennet & Avon Canal
St. Andrews Ter.
Edgar Bgs.
Princes Bgs.
York Bgs.
George St.
Gay Str.
Broad St.
Milsom Street
Bath & County Club
Queen Square
Queens Par.
Charlotte St.
King St.
John St.
Grammar Sch.
St. Michael's Ch.
Northgate St.
Green St.
P.O.
New Bond St.
Quiet St.
Wood St.
Pulteney Bridge
Bridge St.
Argyle St.
Laura Pl.
Fountain
Johnstone St.
Entrance
Recreation Ground
(Cricket Football & Tennis)
Convent
Pulteney Road
Cross St.
Nelson Place
Percy Terrace
Bridge Road
Suspension Br.
Stanhope St.
Norfolk Cres.
Norfolk Bds.
Monmouth Pl.
Monmouth St.
New King Street
St. Pauls Ch.
Chapel Row
Princes St.
Barton St.
Trim St.
Upper Borough Walls
Theatre Royal
Union St.
Union Passage
Guildhall
High St.
Art Gallery
Municipal Buildings
Empire Hotel
Orange Grove
Abbey
Cheap St.
Pump Room
Queen's Bath
Roman Baths
Terrace Walks
Literary & Scientific Institution
To Bristol & Gloucester L.M. & S. Ry.
L.M.&S.Ry. Station
James Street
Charles St.
Kingsmead St.
Holy Trinity Ch.
Kingsmead Square
New St.
Westgate St.
Saw Close
Parsonage La.
Westgate Bgs.
New Royal Baths
Cross Bath
Bath St.
Hot Bath
Old Royal Baths
Hetling Ho.
Beau St.
Royal Min. Hosp.
York Street
North Parade
North Parade Road
North Parade Br.
Cricket Ground
Abbey Gr.
Pierrepont St.
Duke St.
South Parade
Manvers Pla.
Ferry Lane
Lime Grove
Pulteney Gardens
Goods Station
Lower Bristol Road
St. Peter's Ch.
Lorne Road
Brougham Hayes
Drill Hall
Midland Br.
Green Park
Green Park Rd.
Cat Lane
Dog Lane
Kingsmead Ter.
Milk Street
Avon Street
Peter St.
St. James Parade
Lr. Borough Walls
St. James Ch.
New Orchard St.
Henry St.
Philip St.
Railway St.
Manvers St.
St. John the Evangelist R.C.Ch.
Middle La.
Dolemeads
Excelsior St.
Princes Buildings
Corn Street
Back St.
Ambury
Somerset St.
Southgate Street
Picturedrome Thea.
Newark St.
Stanley Rd.
Railway Place
Dorchester St.
Great Western Station
Subway
Broad Quay
Old Br.
Foot Br.
Lyncombe Widcombe & St. James's Cemetery
Somerset Industl. Home
Victoria Rd.
From Bristol
Great Western Railway
Sydenham Bgs.
Westmoreland St.
Post Off.
Westmoreland Rd.
Cheltenham St.
Great Western Goods Station
Westmoreland Buildings
Westmoreland Sta. Rd.
Oldfield Park
Lower Oldfield Park
Oak St.
Wells Road
Claverton Street
St. Marks Ch.
St. Marks Pl.
Lyncombe Hill
Calton Road
Holloway
Magdalen Rd.
Park Av.
St. Mary Magdalen Cha.
Cedar
Bap. Cha.
Prior Park Rd.
Cambridge Place
Clarendon Villas
St. Matthew's Ch.
Lyncombe Road
A
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F
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8

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(d. 1929) was headmaster.—21¾ m. **Shepton Mallet** (*Hare & Hounds*, R. 6/, D. 5/), an industrial town (4294 inhab.) with a market cross of 1500 and a fine panelled oak roof in the church.—At (26½ m.) **Evercreech Junction** carriages are changed for Glastonbury, Wells, Bridgwater, and Burnham (see p. 102).—29¼ m. *Cole.*—33½ m. **Wincanton** (*Greyhound*, R. 5/6, D. 5/6; *Bear*, R. 5/), a little town (1713 inhab.) at the head of the broad *Blackmore Vale*. At *Penselwood*, 3½ m. N.E., are thousands of curious rude excavations, known as *Pen Pits*, made to obtain grindstones.—35¼ m. **Templecombe** (*Rfmts.*; p. 90).—Beyond (38¾ m.) *Henstridge* (comp. p. 89) we enter *Dorset* (p. 71).—52¾ m. **Blandford** (*Crown*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a market-town (3194 inhab.), Hardy's 'Shottsford Forum,' was the birthplace of Alfred Stevens, the sculptor (1818–75).—About 7 m. S.W. is *Milton Abbas*, a 'model village' dating from about 1786, when the old village was removed from beside *Milton Abbey*, an imposing mansion on the site of an ancient Benedictine monastery. Close by is the noble *Abbey Church (14–15th cent.; adm. Thurs. on application at the Estate Office), consisting of Dec. choir and transepts with a pinnacled Perp. tower (101 ft. high). -At *Farnham*, 8 m. N.E. of Blandford, is the **Pitt-Rivers Museum* (10 to 4 or 7; adm. 6*d*.), containing a matchless collection of agricultural implements from Roman times to the present day and prehistoric antiquities.—63¾ m. *Broadstone Junction* (p. 69).—67 m. *Poole* (p. 71), junction for Weymouth.—71½ m. *Bournemouth West*, see p. 70.

From Bath to *London* and to *Bristol*, see Rte. 17; to *Salisbury* via Westbury, see p. 83.

19. FROM BRISTOL TO CHEDDAR, WELLS, AND GLASTONBURY

Railway. From Bristol (Temple Meads Station) to (29¼ m.) *Wells* (Tucker St. Station), G.W.R. in 1¼–1½ hr. (6/3, 3/9). From Wells (Priory Road Station ¼ m. from Tucker St.) to (5½ m.) *Glastonbury*, L.M.S. and S.R. joint line in 10 min. (1/2, 8½*d*.).—Motor-Bus to *Wells* 2/, to *Glastonbury* 2/6.

Road. *A. Direct*, 26 m. We quit Bristol by the Knowle road, passing Temple Meads station (p. 96) on the l.—6 m. *Pensford* (p. 85).—6 m. *Farrington Gurney*. The road climbs the Mendip Hills (see p. 108).—2 m. *Chewton Mendip*.—6 m. **Wells** (see p. 108).—6 m. **Glastonbury** (p. 111).

B. Via Cheddar, 33 m. (A 38). We leave Bristol viâ *Bedminster*.—9 m. *Redhill*.—6 m. *Sidcot*. About 1 m. farther we fork l.—2 m. *Axbridge*.—2 m. **Cheddar** (see p. 108) 8 m. **Wells** (see p. 108); thence as above.—Or from Cheddar via **Cheddar Gorge** (see p. 108) and (7 m.) *Priddy* (37 m.).

Bristol, see p. 96. –1¼ m. *Bedminster*.—11¾ m. **Yatton** (*Station Hotel*) has a noteworthy church (E.E. to Perp.).

About 3½ m. N. (rail motors) lies **Clevedon** (*Walton Park*, 1½ m. from the station, R. 6/, D. 5/6; *Royal Pier*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6; *Cliffe*, private, R. & B. 7/6), a quiet watering-place (6726 inhab.) on the Severn estuary and connected with Weston-super-Mare by light railway. In Old Church Road, near the station, is a cottage (tablet), doubtfully identified as the 'pretty cot' to which S. T. Coleridge brought his bride, Sara Fricker, in 1795; and in the 'old church' of *St. Andrew* are buried Arthur Hallam (d. 1833), the subject of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam,' and his father Henry Hallam (1777–1859), the historian.—A mile E. of the station is *Clevedon Court, an interesting building of the 14th cent., with later alterations (adm. on Mon., Wed., and Sat. aft.; fee). 'Castlewood' in Thackeray's 'Esmond' was drawn from Clevedon Court, though located in 'county Hants.'—On the hill above *Tickenham*, 3½ m. E., is *Cadbury Camp*, a British camp of 7 acres.

The branch line from Yatton to (8¼ m.) *Blagdon* passes (4½ m.) *Wrington*, birthplace of John Locke (1632–1704), with perhaps the finest of the celebrated Perp. church-towers of Somerset. In the church-yard lies Hannah More (1745–1833), who lived at *Barley Wood*, a pretty cottage (now modernized), about 1 m. N.E.—In a combe near (6¾ m.) *Burrington* Augustus Toplady was inspired during a thunderstorm to write 'Rock of Ages.'

The Cheddar line skirts the abrupt S.W. face of the Mendip Hills (see below).—13¼ m. *Congresbury* (pron. 'Coomsbury'

Ship & Castle) has a vicarage built in 1445.—21¼ m. **Cheddar** (*Rfmts.*; *Cliff*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Valley*, L. or D. 3/6; *Bath Arms*, R. & B. 6/), a considerable village, is situated at the foot of the famous *CHEDDAR GORGE, a narrow, winding pass, 2 m. long, through which a steep road ascends between perpendicular limestone cliffs (at one point 430 ft. high), presenting striking rock-scenery unsurpassed in England. The cliffs are perforated with remarkable stalactite caves, the chief of which are *Cox's Cavern* (adm. 1/; closed on Sun. morn.) and the larger *Gough's Cavern* (same charge).

The MENDIP HILLS, a limestone chain about 25 m. long, running from N.W. to S.E., with many caves and 'swallet holes,' and with numerous traces of Roman lead-mines, culminate in *Blackdown* (1068 ft.), 3 m. N. of Cheddar.—*Wedmore*, 4 m. S. of Cheddar, has given its name to the peace concluded in 879 between King Alfred and Guthrum the Dane after the battle of Ethandune (perhaps Edington in Wilts, p. 85).

28¼ m. *Wookey*, ¾ m. N. of which is *Wookey Hole Cavern* (adm. 1/; 500 ft. long), said to be the oldest known bone cavern in Great Britain, whence the river Axe gushes forth.

29¼ m. **WELLS** (*Swan*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; **Ancient Gate House*, private, L. or D. 2/6; *Crown*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 3/6), a quiet and beautiful cathedral city and market-town (4372 inhab.), is finely situated at the foot of the Mendip Hills. It is wholly ecclesiastical in its origin and development, still remaining almost as it was in the middle ages.

From the market-place the *Bishop's Eye* leads to the palace and *Penniless Porch* (where alms were distributed) to the cathedral close, rivalled in its calm beauty only by that at Salisbury. This, however, is better entered by *Browne's Gate*, or the *Deans' Eye*, in Sadler St., where the astonishing façade of the cathedral bursts on our view. All these gates, like the Chain Gate (p. 109), were built by Bp. Beckington (1443–65).

The ****Cathedral**, one of the smaller but certainly one of the most beautiful of English cathedrals, is complete in all its parts and is "the best example to be found in the whole world of a secular church, with its subordinate buildings" (Freeman).

The church is open daily, 9–5.30 (Oct.–Mar. 10–4); adm. to choir, lady chapel, and chapter house, 6*d*. Services on week-days at 8, 10, & 3 (4 or 6.30 in winter); on Sun. at 8, 11, & 3. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

HISTORY. Tradition says that a church of St. Andrew was founded by King Ine in 704 near the springs which have given the city its name. In 909 Wells became the seat of the new bishopric of Somerset, but John de Villula, the 16th bishop (1088–1122), transferred the see to the walled town of Bath (comp. p. 104). Under Bp. Savary (1192–1205) the title of the see was 'Bath and Glastonbury.' Bp. Jocelin (1206–42) returned to Wells and in 1219 surrendered the claim to Glastonbury, retaining the title 'Bath.' His successors ever since 1244 have been bishops of 'Bath and Wells,' and the monks of Bath and the canons of Wells had equal voices in the election of the bishops until the suppression of the Abbey of Bath in 1539.

The present cathedral was begun under Bishop Reginald de Bohun or Fitzjocelin (1174–91) about 1186. The three W. bays of the choir, the transepts, and the E. bays of the nave were probably finished soon after 1200. The N. porch was built by Bp. Jocelin (see p. 108), who also completed the nave and erected the famous W. front, the church being consecrated in 1239. To the Decorated style belong the chapter-house (1293–1319), with its staircase and earlier undercroft (1286), and the central tower, raised to its present height in 1321. The present 'Lady Chapel behind the high altar' (as it was called to distinguish it from an earlier 'Lady Chapel next the cloister'), the three E. bays of the choir, and the retro-choir were rebuilt under Dean Godelee and completed about 1325. The Perp. W. towers were built from the legacies of Bp. Harewell (d. 1386; S.W. tower) and Bp. Bubwith (d. 1424; N.W. tower). The cathedral has suffered from Puritan vandalism, damage done by Monmouth's rebels in 1685 (comp. *Sir A. Conan Doyle's* 'Micah Clarke'), and the restorations of Ferrey (1842) and Salvin (1848–54).

Exterior. The **WEST FAÇADE is the finest existing example of pure E.E. work. The W. towers, Perp. in their upper parts, are not in continuation of the aisles but stand beyond them, thus providing a wide facade (147 ft.) as a vast screen for the display of statuary. The front is divided vertically by six buttresses, at the angles of which are slender shafts of Kilkenny marble, Ferrey's poor substitute for the original shafts of blue lias. The minor sculptural details, however, and the superb ***Statuary*, carried in six tiers across the whole of the facade and round the sides of the W. towers, are far and away the finest collection of mediæval sculpture in England, and are the creations of a good local school of craftsmen. These beautiful figures, over 300 in all (originally over 400), 152 of which are either life-size or larger, present an epitome of sacred and profane history, with ecclesiastics on the S. half, temporal powers on the N. half. Traces of the original polychrome colouring are still visible. In the tympanum of the main portal are the seated Virgin and Child; in the niche above, the Coronation of the Virgin. In the gable are the nine orders of angels, the twelve apostles, and the Saviour (highest of all; figure multilated).

The **North Porch*, unspoilt by restoration, was built c.1213 by Bp. Jocelin. The exquisite carving of the Martyrdom of St. Edmund (on the capitals of the E. side) and the other details, of a most delicate and refined workmanship, merit careful examination. On the N. transept, which is similar in style, is the dial of the 14th cent. clock (see p. 110), with two figures in armour striking the quarters with their battle axes. We pass under the *Chain Gate*, an elegant Perp. bridge built by Bp. Beckington (1443–65) to connect the chapter-house with the Vicars' Close. From the wells beyond the gate we obtain a good view of the finest E. end in England, with the Dec. central tower, octagonal chapter house (fine gargoyles), and pentagonal Lady Chapel standing clear of the choir.

Interior. As we enter from the W. end our eye is at once attracted to the remarkable inverted arch beneath the tower, one of three inserted c. 1338 to support the weight of the tower. The Transitional architecture of the NAVE makes it look higher than it is (67 ft.), and the unbroken row of lancets in the triforium greatly increases its apparent length. The chief decorations are the elaborate *Capitals, and the medallions and carvings in the tympana of the lancets in the triforium. In the S. clerestory is an early Perp. music-gallery, and below the triforium are carved brackets for another. On the N. side is the hexagonal Perp. *Chantry of Bp. Bubwith* (d. 1424), and opposite is that of *Hugh Sugar* (d. 1489). In the W. window the side-lights contain remains of Bp. Creyghton's enamel-painted glass (1670–72). The TRANSEPTS, with E. and W. aisles, are somewhat earlier in date than the nave, but some at least of the *Capitals may have been finished later; several on the W. side are said to refer to the cures of toothache for which the tomb of Bp.

William Bytton II (see below) became famous. In the E. aisle of the S. Transept are the *Chapel of St. Calixtus* (Pl. E), containing the *Monument of Thomas Boleyn (? ; d. after 1460), with unique representations of mediæval choir vestments and an alabaster *Panel of the Annunciation, and the *Chapel of St. Martin* (Pl. F), with the tomb of William Biconyll, chancellor in 1454. The last chapel has been refitted as a War Memorial (1922). The position of the font (Jacobean cover) is unusual.—The space beneath the tower, which is E.E. with fan-tracery vaulting, is bounded on three sides by inverted arches (p. 109), on the fourth by the screen (14th cent.), altered by Salvin in order to carry the organ. In the N. transept is the *Clock constructed by Peter Lightfoot of Ottery (comp. p. 91) before 1392, with astronomical indications and a tournament of knights (original works now in London). The E. aisle of the N. transept (reached through the choir-aisle) is divided into the *Chapel of Corpus Christi* and the *Chapel of the Holy Cross.*

The E. portion of the CHOIR is in a rich Dec. style (Geometrical). The triforium is masked by tabernacle work. The stone vaulting is lierned, in the style of the wooden roofs common in Somerset churches. Behind the altar is a low modern screen, over which a charming *Vista is obtained of the retro-choir and Lady Chapel. The E. end of the choir is formed by three arches surmounted by the E. window, of unusual design, which, like the adjoining window on either side, is filled with old glass (c. 1330 ; Tree of Jesse). The choir fittings are early Victorian, except the bishop's *Throne (18th cent.) and the 64 *Misericords. In the S. choir aisle are the tombs of Bp. Wm. Bytton II (d. 1274 ; Pl. 10 ; see above), with the oldest incised slab in England, and Bp. Beckington (d. 1465 ; Pl. 13), with an exquisite canopy and iron screen and a 'memento mori.' The S.E. transept contains French glass from Rouen (S. window) and the quaint brass of Sir Humphrey Willis (1618 ; W. wall). The *RETRO-CHOIR or 'procession path' behind the high-altar is Dec. throughout (before 1325). The *LADY CHAPEL, a pentagonal apse in the Dec. style, was completed before 1326. The vaulted work connecting it with the retro-choir is especially remarkable. The large windows, with geometrical tracery, are filled with fragments of stained glass (c. 1330), superb in colouring.—We now pass the *Chapel of St. John the Baptist* (Pl. C), or N.E. transept, containing a sculpture of the Ascension and some interesting monuments. From the N. choir-aisle a passage leads to the late E.E. UNDERCROFT of the chapter-house, which has good ironwork on its door.—An exquisite early-Dec. staircase leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept (see above) to the **CHAPTER-HOUSE, which is in the full Dec. style, the finest of its date in England.

The double-arched doorways, the old glass in the upper lights of the beautiful windows, the corbels of the vaulting and the carved heads on the springs of the arcade formed by the 51 stalls should be noticed. The staircase goes on to the Chain Gate (p. 109).

From the S. transept a staircase ascends the CENTRAL TOWER (182 ft.; 6*d.*; fine view).—Another doorway leads to the CHAPTER LIBRARY, built over the E. walk of the cloisters in 1425.—From the S. transept we enter the three-sided CLOISTERS (mostly Perp.). The walls are lined with tablets removed from the cathedral, including one to Thos. Linley (d. 1795) and his daughters Mrs. R. B. Sheridan and Mrs. Tickell (E. side). Over the W. walk is the small *Museum* (daily, 2-4; 3*d.*, mornings also in summer). The central space is known as the 'Palm Churchyard,' a corruption of 'Pardon Churchyard.'

From the cloisters we proceed to the ***Bishop's Palace** (grounds open on Wed. and Sat., 3-5; gratuity), built by Bp. Jocelin (p. 108), with walls and moat added by Bp. Ralph of Shrewsbury (1329-63). A bell beside the bridge is rung by the swans in the moat when they wish to be fed. Beyond the 14th cent. gatehouse are the ruins of the magnificent *Great Hall* (13th cent., dismantled in the 16th). The *Chapel* is a beautiful example of Dec. work (16th cent.). In the lovely gardens of the palace is the 15th cent. well-house, and a little S.W. is the long, buttressed *Bishop's Barn* (early 15th cent.).

On the N. side of the Cathedral Green is the **Deanery*, partly rebuilt by Dean Gunthorpe in 1472–98. Adjoining it on the E. is the *Archdeaconry*, dating from c. 1280 but entirely modernized.

On the N. side of the cathedral, and connected with it by the bridge over the Chain Gate (p. 109), lies the unique ***Vicars' Close,** built by Bp. Ralph (c. 1348) and his successors for the College of Vicars Choral, the deputies of the canons, and now partly occupied by theological students. It consists of two rows of 21 houses, each with two rooms and a little garden in front. At the entrance is a much-copied oriel window and the common dining-hall, with a pulpit and an interesting painting. At the farther end of the close is the tiny chapel.

The civic church of **St. Cuthbert,** near the G.W. station, has a very fine Perp. *Tower of the Somerset type. Close by is *Bp. Bubwith's Almshouse* (1424).

MOTOR-BUSES from Wells to *Glastonbury* (6*d.*); *Burnham* (1/9); *Cheddar* (10*d.*) and *Weston-super-Mare* (2/); *Shepton Mallet* (6*d.*) and *Frome* (1/6); *Bristol* (2/); and *Bath* (2/).

Beyond Wells the G.W. line goes on to (5½ m.) *Shepton Mallet* (p. 107) and (14½ m.) *Witham* (p. 86), on the main line.

GLASTONBURY (*Rfmts.*; *Old Pilgrim's Hostel*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 18/6; *Crown*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Chalice Well Hostel*, see p. 112, pens. from 56/ per week), an ancient town (4326 inhab.) at the base of Glastonbury Tor owes its origin and its fame to its celebrated abbey.

The ***Abbey** (adm. 6*d.*, 6*d.* more for the Abbot's Kitchen, 9.30 or 10 to 6, 7, or 8; closed Sun.), "the first and greatest house of the oldest and most famous monastic order," entered by the Abbot's Gate in the market place, represents the earliest Christian foundation in England, which survived the storms of Saxon, Danish, and Norman conquest and presents a continuity of religious life elsewhere unparalleled.

According to the romantic legend, St. Joseph of Arimathæa with eleven companions brought to Glastonbury the chalice of the Last Supper (or, according to another tradition, the phials that held the blood of the Crucifixion); and here, in the Druidic Isle of Avalon or Inyswytryn, the 'Blessed Isle,' built the 'Vetusta Ecclesia,' or primitive church of wood and wattle-work. Refounded by Pope Eleutherius in A.D. 166, the settlement was visited by St. Patrick (who, according to one legend, died here in 463). The Saxon kings Edmund the Magnificent (d. 946), Edgar (d. 975), and Edmund Ironside (d. 1016) were buried in this sacred spot. Another church was built by St. David in 530. Larger churches, always with the careful inclusion of the Vetusta Ecclesia, were raised successively by Ine, King of the West Saxons, in 708; by St. Dunstan (d. 988), who was born and educated at Glastonbury; and by Thurstin and Herlewin, the first Norman abbots after the Conquest. Under Dunstan, who became abbot in 940 and introduced the Benedictine rule, the abbey became a centre of light and learning and gave England many great ecclesiastics. Until 1154, when precedence was given to St. Albans (p. 243), the mitred abbot of Glastonbury was the premier abbot of England. The remains of King Arthur and Guinevere, reputed to have been discovered here in 1191, were finally re-interred in front of the high-altar in 1276, in presence of Edward I.

In 1184 the whole abbey, including the Vetusta Ecclesia, was burned to the ground. The rebuilding was completed in 1303 (except for a few later additions). The first part to be finished (1186) was the Chapel of the Virgin (now commonly called St. Joseph's Chapel), on the exact site of the old wooden chapel and (so it is said) in strict fidelity to the ancient plan. The abbey was suppressed in 1539, the last abbot, Richard Whiting, being executed on the Tor (see below). After the Reformation the buildings were neglected and until about 1830 they were used as the stone-quarry of the neighbourhood. The ruins were bought for the Church of England in 1908 and vested in trustees. Comp. *F. B. Bond's* 'Architectural Handbook of Glastonbury Abbey.'

Of the vast CHURCH the sole remains, "appalling in their dead eloquence," are the two E. piers of the central tower (with portions of the transeptal walls attached), one of the N. transeptal chapels, parts of the S. aisle-walls of the nave and choir, and the W. door. The last leads into the Galilee connecting the church with **St. Joseph's Chapel* (walls still standing), "a jewel of late-Romanesque," with rich carvings and interlacing arcades. Beneath is a *Crypt*. The length of the whole range of buildings was proved to be c. 592 ft. by the discovery (1909) of the *Edgar Chapel*, at the extreme E. end. The foundations of *St. Dunstan's Chapel*, at the extreme W. end, and of the *North Porch* (marked on the ground) have likewise been discovered, and the site and plan of the *Chapter House*, *Cloisters*, and *Refectory* have also been determined In 1921 the site of St David's 'pyramid' was found a little N. of the N.E. angle of St. Joseph's. Excavations in 1928 at the W. end disclosed the foundations of Ine's and Dunstan's churches and portions of Herlewin's 12th cent. rebuilding.

To the S.W., beyond the *Almonry*, is the **Abbot's Kitchen* (1435–40), with an octagonal stone roof and lantern; it contains a small museum of Abbey antiquities. The 15th cent. *Lower Gateway*, formerly an inn, was restored in 1928. In Bere Lane (to the S.E.) is the *Abbot's Barn* (14th cent.), with symbols of the Evangelists.

The church of *St. John the Baptist* (1465), in High St., has a fine tower.—The *Museum* (adm. 6*d*.; 10-6, Wed. 10-1, closed Sun.) contains interesting finds from the lake-village of *Meare*, c. 3½ m. N.W. of Glastonbury.

In the garden of the Chalice Well Hostel (p. 111), at the foot of the Tor (beyond the Abbot's Barn), is the (chalybeate) *Blood Spring*, where the sacred chalice is said to have been hidden on the approach of the Saxons. The Guest House (Warden, Miss A. M. Buckton) is also the seat of a Guild of Festival Players.

Glastonbury Tor (550 ft.), crowned with the Perp. tower of a pilgrimage chapel of *St. Michael* (destroyed by a landslip in 1271), commands a famous *View of

Glastonbury, Wells, and the Bristol Channel.—On *Wearyall Hill*, S. of the station (view), formerly grew the famous '*Glastonbury Thorn*' (Cratægus præcox), which sprang from St. Joseph's staff. The tree was hacked down by the Puritans, but offshoots, with the unimpaired virtue of blossoming at Christmas-tide, may be seen in the abbey grounds and in St. John's churchyard. —*Sharpham* (2 m. S.W.), a manor-house built by Abbot Bere and the scene of Abbot Whiting's arrest, was the birthplace of Henry Fielding (1707–54).

20. FROM EXETER TO PLYMOUTH (PENZANCE)

Devonshire, or **Devon** (within which Rtes. 20 and 21 lie), one of the most beautiful of English counties and, in the spacious days of Queen Elizabeth, one of the most famous, ranks in size next to Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The moorland scenery of Dartmoor and Exmoor occupies a considerable part of its hilly surface, but the remainder, except some districts in the N., is well wooded. South Devon is renowned for its mild climate, its rich vegetation, with a wealth of ferns and wild flowers, its luxuriant hedgerows, its picturesque deep winding lanes, and its lovely combes. The S. coast, interrupted by estuaries, presents charmingly vivid contrasts of red rocks, blue seas, and verdant woods; while the N. coast has steep slopes and bold cliffs cleft by narrow ravines.—Devonshire cider and clotted, or clouted, cream are highly esteemed.

A. Via Newton Abbot and Totnes

52¾ m. Railway (G.W.R.; St. David's Station), in 1½–2 hrs. (11/1, 6/8); to *Torquay*, 26 m. in ¾–1½ hr. (5/7, 3/4). The first part of this route runs near the sea; farther on we have glimpses of Dartmoor.—From London (Paddington) *Cornish Riviera Express* (non-stop in summer) to *Plymouth* (North Road), 225¾ m. in 4 hrs. (46/11, 28/2); *Torbay Limited* and *Torquay Pullman Limited* (supplement) to *Torquay*, 199¾ m. in 3½ hrs. (41/3, 24/9).—Motor Coach from Exeter (New North Road; Pl. B 5) to *Plymouth* in 2½ hrs. (5/); from London (Lupus St. or Aldwych) to *Plymouth* in 10½–12 hrs. (17/6); to *Torquay* in 9 hrs. (16/); to *Penzance* in 13½ hrs. (27/6; Sat. and Sun., May–Sept.).

1. Road to Penzance direct. *A. Via Camborne* (A 30), 110 m. We quit Exeter to Exe Bridge (Pl. F 2) and bear right.—7½ m. *Tedburn St. Mary.*—8 m. *Whiddon Down* (**Chagford,** 5 m. S., p. 122).—7 m. **Okehampton** (p. 117).—6 m. *Bridestowe* (p. 117).—8½ m. *Lifton* —4 m. **Launceston** (p. 94).—8½ m. *Five Lanes*. We cross *Bodmin Moor* (p. 125).—4 m. *Bolventor* (p. 125). —10 m. **Bodmin** (p. 125).—11½ m. **Fraddon.**—In 1 m. we fork right.—4 m. *Mitchell.*—13 m. *Redruth* (p. 127).—4 m. **Camborne** (p. 127).—6 m. *Hayle* (p. 127).—7 m. **Penzance** (p. 128).

B. Via Truro (A 30, A 39, and A 394), 117½ m. To (75 m.) **Fraddon,** see above. At (1 m.) the fork (see above) A 39 runs S.—4½ m. *Ladock.*—1 m. *Probus.* —6 m. **Truro** (p. 125).—At (6 m.) *Perranarworthal* A 39 turns l. for (7 m.) **Falmouth** (p. 126), while A 394 goes on to (11 m.) **Helston** (p. 127).—9 m. *Marazion* (p. 127).—4 m. **Penzance** (p. 128).

[Or (4 m. shorter) from Truro by A 392 via (9 m.) *Redruth*, and thence as in 1 *A* above.]

2. Road via Plymouth to Penzance.—*A. Via Ashburton*, 120–124 m. We cross Exe Bridge (Pl. F 2) and turn sharp left.—1½ m. *Alphington.*—2½ m. *Kennford.*—At the fork 1½ m. farther, we keep r. and ascend *Haldon Hill* (1 in 7–13).—4 m. *Chudleigh.*—9½ m. **Ashburton** (p. 123).—2½ m. *Buckfastleigh* (p. 124).—5½ m. *South Brent* (p. 124).—5 m. *Ivybridge* (p. 124).—11 m. **Plymouth** (p. 118).—At (3 m.) *Keyham* (p. 120) we ferry (cars 2/–3/6; motor cycles 6*d.*) to *Torpoint* (p. 119).—A 389 runs thence to (7½ m.) *Polbathic* (**Looe,** 7 m. S.W.; p. 125).—At (8 m.) **Liskeard** (p. 125), we join A 390.—11 m. *Lostwithiel* (p. 125).—4 m. *St. Blazey.*—4 m. **St. Austell** (by-pass; p. 125).—7½ m. *Probus*; and thence via (6 m.) **Truro** as in 1 *B* above.

B. Via Torquay, 132–136 m. To (4 m.) *Kennford*, see 2 *A* above. At (1½ m.) the fork (see above) we bear l. and ascend *Telegraph Hill* (1 in 7).—10½ m. **Newton Abbot** (see p. 114). Excellent road thence to (6½ m.) **Torquay** (p. 114).—3 m. *Paignton* (p. 115).—6 m. **Totnes** (p. 116).—7½ m. *South Brent*; and thence via (67 m.) **Truro,** see Rtes. 2 *A* and 1 *B* above.

Or by the *Coast Road to Torquay (very picturesque), 133½–137½ m. To (1½ m.) *Alphington*, see 2 *A* above. We turn left. 3 m. *Exminster*.—4½ m. *Starcross* (see below).—4 m. *Dawlish* (see below).—3 m. *Teignmouth* (see below).—8 m. **Torquay,** and thence as above.

As we quit Exeter (p. 91) we have a fine view (l.) of the cathedral.—8½ m. *Starcross* (Courtenay Arms, R. 5/, L. 3/6; ferry to *Exmouth*, 6*d*.).—12 m. **Dawlish** (*Royal*, *Grand*, at both, R. 6/, D. 5/), where the railway passes between the town and the sea, is a pleasant seaside resort with 4672 inhab., sheltered on the N. by the *Haldon* range (821 ft.).—15 m. **Teignmouth** (*Royal*, R. 8/, D. 6/, pens. 9/; *London*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Marina*, *Esplanade*, *Beach*, private, pens. from 12/), a noted watering-place (10,976 inhab.), is situated at the mouth of the *Teign* (locally *Teen*), here crossed by a long wooden bridge and ferry to *Shaldon* (Dunmore, pens. 18/).

The line skirts the estuary of the Teign, with a distant view (r.) of Dartmoor. —20 m. **Newton Abbot** (*Rfmts.*; *Globe*, R. 6/, D. 5/; *Queen's*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Commercial*, R. 4/, D. 4/6), a modern town (13,837 inhab.), is the junction for Torquay and Dartmouth. Near the station, in the Torquay road, is *Ford House*, a Tudor mansion, and in the centre of the town is the old *Tower of St. Leonard*, where William of Orange is said to have been proclaimed king (stone with inscription).

The branch-line hence to *Moreton Hampstead* (12½ m.; p. 123) via (6 m.) *Bovey Tracey* and (8¾ m.) *Lustleigh* (p. 123) affords access to the E. side of Dartmoor (Rte. 21).—Motor-bus from Moreton Hampstead to *Chagford* (p. 122), about 4½ m. N.W.

From Newton Abbot to Torquay and Dartmouth, 15 m., G.W.R. in 1–1¼ hr. (3/4, 2/1). 2½ m. *Kingskerswell*.—5 m. *Torre* (Clarence), for the higher N. part of Torquay.

5¾ m. **TORQUAY** (39,432 inhab.) is charmingly situated on seven hills rising from the N. shore of *Tor Bay*, at the convergence of two valleys. The beauty of its sheltered position, the equability of its climate, and its attractive environs, have won for it a high reputation as a watering-place, health-resort, and winter residence.

Railway Stations (Rfmts. at both). *Torquay*, ¾ m. W. of the centre (tramway); *Torre*, 1 m. N.

Hotels. *Imperial, well situated on the E. side of Tor Bay, 1½ m. from the station, R. 12/6, L. 5/, D. 8/6, pens. 27/; *Palace, at Anstey's Cove (p. 115), R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; *Grand, close to the station, R. 10/, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; Torbay, near the harbour, 1 m. from the station, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; Hydro, well situated, near Daddy Hole Plain, 200 ft. up, pens. 21/; Victoria & Albert, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; Queen's, opposite the Clock Tower, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Osborne, Meadfoot, 2 m. from the station, R. 6/6, D. 6/6, pens. 13/6: all the above first class; Abbey, R. & B. 9/6, pens. 15/6; Central; Avenue: three commercial and family houses. Private: *Lincombe Hall, W. of the town, R. 9/, L. 3/6, pens. 18/; Savoy, Livermead Cliff, first class; Atlantic, Beacon Terr., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Riviera, Park Hill Rd., R. 7/6, L. 3/6; Roslin Hall, Belgrave Rd., pens. 15/; and many others.

Restaurants. *Pavilion*; *Boot's*; *Goodbody's*; *Cosy Corner*; *Bobby's*.

Bathing at Tor Abbey, Meadfoot, and Oddicombe beaches.—*Corporation Baths*, on Beacon Hill, with tepid swimming basin and medical baths of all kinds (1/6 to 9/).

Post Office, Fleet Street.

Taxicabs, 1/ per mile.

Tramways, from the Clock Tower to *Babbacombe*, *Torre*, *Paignton*, etc. —MOTOR-BUSES to *Exeter*, *Paignton*, and *Kingswear*, *Newton Abbot*, *Buckfastleigh*, *Bovey Tracey*, *Totnes*, *Chagford*, *Okehampton* and *Princetown*.—MOTOR COACHES to *Plymouth* in 1¾ hr., *Bournemouth* in 5 hrs., *London* in 9 hrs. (16/), etc.—MOTOR COACH TOURS daily to *Hay Tor*, *Dartmeet*, *Tavistock*, etc. (5/–9/6); *Tintagel* and *Boscastle* (16/6); *Ilfracombe* (16/6); tour of *River Dart* (5/6).—STEAM LAUNCHES to *Paignton* and *Brixham*.

Amusements. THEATRE, Abbey Road; CONCERTS in the *Torquay Pavilion*, Princess Gardens, the *Corporation Baths*, and the *Concert Hall* on the Princess Pier.—REGATTA of the Royal Torbay and Corinthian Yacht Clubs in August.—ROWING BOATS 2/6 per hr. with boatman.—*Tennis Courts* in Abbey Park and Cary Park.—*Golf* at Petit Tor (see below), Babbacombe, and Churston (p. 116).

TORBAY ROAD leads E. from the station along the coast, leaving on the left the 12–14th cent. ruins of *Tor Abbey* (no adm.), to (c. 1 m.) the *Princess Pier* and the *Outer* and *Inner Harbours*. Near the shore end of *Haldon Pier*, on the farther side of the Outer Harbour, are the *Corporation Baths* and the *Royal Torbay Yacht Club*, beyond which a public walk (view) leads to the *Land's End* and the natural limestone arch known as *London Bridge*.

From the Strand, the promenade at the Inner Harbour, Fleet Street and Union Street, the main thoroughfare of the town, with many of the principal buildings, run N.W. to Torre Station, while Torwood St. and Babbacombe Road lead N.E., passing the *Museum* (adm. 1/). Near *St. Matthias's Church* (c. 1 m.) we diverge r. for KENT'S CAVERN (10–5 or dusk; 1/), in which important discoveries of bones and flint implements were made.

About ½ m. farther N. is **Anstey's Cove,** a pretty little bay; to the S., the Ilsham Drive, passing the 15th cent. *Ilsham Grange*, leads to (2 m.) *Meadfoot Sands* and over the elevated *Daddy Hole Plain* (view) back to (2¾ m.) Torquay Harbour.

About 2 m. N.E. of the harbour lies **Babbacombe** (*Royal*, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/; *Cary Arms*, pens. 10/6–15/; *Babbacombe Glen*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6, *Babbacombe Hall*, private), a bathing and boating resort, situated above ***Babbacombe Bay,** notable for its lovely colouring. Adjoining Babbacombe are *St. Mary Church* and *Petit Tor*, whence a fine coast walk leads along the cliffs to (1¼ m.) *Watcombe*, with its grand *Giant Rock* and terracotta works.

On the W. or landward side of Torquay are (1½ m.) *Cockington*, with its picturesque forge and thatched houses; *Marldon* (3½ m.), in the Perp. church of which are monuments of the Gilberts of Compton, one of whom (Sir Humphrey) was half-brother of Sir Walter Raleigh and colonizer of Newfoundland (1583); and (5 m.) *Compton Castle*, a castellated mansion of the 15th cent. (now a farmhouse).

8 m. **Paignton** (**Palace*, R. 8/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 15/; *Esplanade*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 18/6; **Redcliffe*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 13/6; *Torbay*, *Pendragon*, private) is a seaside resort (14,443 inhab.) on Tor Bay, with fine sands, and an interesting Perp. *Church* (alabaster monuments, c. 1500). A picturesque fragment of the old palace of the Bishops of Exeter is known as *Bible Tower* from its

association with Bp. Miles Coverdale, the translator of the Bible (1535).—11 m. *Churston.*

Two m. S. (branch line) is **Brixham** (*Bolton*, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 12/–15/; *Northcliffe*, private, R. 5/6), a fishing-town (7782 inhab.) noted for its trawlers. The stone upon which William of Orange stepped when he landed here in 1688 is preserved at the pier. H. F. Lyte (d. 1847) wrote 'Abide with me' at Berry Head House.

The railway ends at (14¾ m.) *Kingswear* (Royal Dart, pens. 12/6), whence we cross the Dart by steam-ferry (1*d.*; car 2/–2/6; floating bridge, with same charges, better for cars, higher upstream) to (10 min.) **Dartmouth** (*Royal Castle*, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/; *Raleigh*, R. 5/6, D. 5/6; *King's Arms*, R. 5/6, D. 4/6), the 'Dertemouthe' of Chaucer's Prologue, a picturesque little seaport (7201 inhab.) on a safe and land-locked estuary. The 14–15th cent. church of *St. Saviour* has a handsome rood-screen (early 15th cent.) and other interesting features. The grotesquely carved *Butter Walk* (17th cent.) recalls the rows of Chester (p. 151). At the mouth of the harbour are *St. Petrock's Church* and the small *Castle* erected by Henry VIII (adm. 6*d.*; closed 2–4 on Sun.). On Mount Boone, to the N., is the *Royal Naval College* (c. 500 cadets).

A STEAMER ascends the Dart to 10 m. *Totnes* (see below) in 1½ hr. (1/6, return 2/6).—Near (3 m.) *Dittisham* is the *Anchor Rock*, on which Sir Walter Raleigh is said to have smoked his pipe. On the l. bank is *Greenway*, birthplace of Sir Humphrey Gilbert (p. 115).

A MOTOR-BUS (2/4, return 4/) runs twice daily in summer from Dartmouth to (15 m.) *Kingsbridge* (see below), passing (6½ m.) *Slapton* (Royal Sands, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/) and (8 m.) *Torcross* (Torcross, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6).—From Torcross good walkers may follow the coast (rather rough, but fine cliff scenery) to (4 m.) *Start Point* (lighthouse), *Prawle Point* (9 m.; small hotel), and (14½ m.) *Salcombe* (p. 117; ferry 1*d.*).

28¾ m. **Totnes** (*Rfmts.*; *Seymour*, R. 7/, D. 5/; *Royal Seven Stars*, R. 4/6, D. 4/6; *Castle*; *Climax*, private, R. 6/6, L. or D. 2/6), one of the oldest boroughs in England (3982 inhab.), consists mainly of one long street with covered piazzas and many old houses with interesting interiors. At the upper end of the town are the old *North Gate* and the keep of the Norman *Castle* (adm. 6*d.*; *View). The *Church*, a Perp. building (15th cent.), with a noble red tower, contains a coloured and gilt stone *Rood Screen (restored). Below the *East Gate*, in the pavement (left), is the '*Brutus Stone*,' where (we are invited to believe) Brutus of Troy first set foot on English soil.

A branch-line runs hence via (7 m.) *Buckfastleigh* (p. 124) to (9½ m.) *Ashburton* (p. 123).

About 2½ m. E. of Totnes is **Berry Pomeroy Castle** (9–6, Sun. 2–6; adm. 6*d.*), an extremely picturesque ivy-clad ruin (mainly 16th cent.; 13th cent. gateway). Steamer to *Dartmouth*, see p. 116; motor-bus to *Torquay*, see p. 115.

The main line ascends steeply along the pleasant S. outskirts of Dartmoor to (35¾ m.) *Brent*, for South Brent (p. 124).

A branch runs from BRENT TO KINGSBRIDGE (12½ m., in ½ hr.). **Kingsbridge** (*Albion*, R. 5/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; *King's Arms*, R. 5/, D. 5/), a market-town

(2945 inhab.), is prettily situated at the head of the lake-like *Salcombe Estuary*.—From Kingsbridge motor-buses run in summer to (15 m.) *Dartmouth* (see p. 116) and to (7 m.) *Torcross* (p. 116).—A motor-bus (1/) and also a steamer ply S. to (6½ m.) **Salcombe** (*Marine*, R. 7/6, pens. from 15/; *Salcombe*, R. 7/6; *Bolt Head*, R. 9/6; *St. Elmo*, private, R. 5/), a delightful holiday and health resort with a mild climate and amid charming scenery.

Between Brent and Plymouth we cross several viaducts.—(41¼ m.) *Ivybridge* (p. 124).—Beyond (43½ m.) *Cornwood* we descend rapidly to (48 m.) *Plympton* (George), a Stannary town (p. 118), the birthplace of Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723–92). We cross the *Plym* and skirt its estuary, the *Laira*.—51¾ m. *Mutley*.—52 m. **Plymouth** (*North Road*, see p. 118).—Trains terminating at Plymouth run to (52¾ m.) *Millbay*.

B. Via Lydford and Tavistock

62½ m. S.R. (Queen St. Station) in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (11/1, 6/8). This line beyond Yeoford skirts the N. edge of Dartmoor (Rte. 21).—*Atlantic Coast Express* from London (Waterloo) to *Plymouth* (North Road), 231 m. in 5½ hrs. (46/11, 28/2).

Exeter (p. 91).—¾ m. *St. David's* (comp. p. 113).—Before (5 m.) *Newton St. Cyres* we quit the Exe and enter the valley of the *Yeo*.—7¼ m. *Crediton* (Ship, R. 4/, L. 3/), the birthplace of St. Boniface or Winfrid (680–755), was the original seat of the episcopal see of Devon and Cornwall (909–1050).—11¼ m. **Yeoford,** junction for Barnstaple (p. 135).—Beyond (22 m.) *Sampford Courtenay*, a picturesque village, the line skirts the fringe of Dartmoor.

26 m. **Okehampton** (*White Hart*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Plume of Feathers*, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Central*, private, R. & B. 6/), a small town (3456 inhab.), stands at the confluence of the *East* and *West Ockment* and is a good centre for N. Dartmoor. *Okehampton Castle* (adm. 3*d*.) lies about ½ m. W.

Yes Tor (2027 ft.; *View) and *High Willes* or *High Willhays* (2039 ft.; highest point on Dartmoor) rise c. 4 m. S. of Okehampton and may be ascended thence in 2-3 hrs. A red flag on Yes Tor indicates danger from artillery practice.

From Okehampton to *Wadebridge*, see pp. 94–95; to *Bude*, p. 94; to *Chagford* or *Princetown*, p. 122.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Exeter*, *Torquay*, *Plymouth*, etc.

We cross the *Ockment* by the lofty *Meldon Viaduct*.—32¼ m. *Bridestowe* ('Briddystow').—35½ m. **Lydford** (*Manor*, near the station, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Dartmoor Inn*, pens. 10/; *Lydford House*, private, pens. 10/–12/), now a mere village, preserves its ruined *Castle*, where the Forest Courts were believed to act in accordance with the maxim "first hang and draw, then hear the cause, is Lydford Law." It contained the 'Stannary' prison (p. 118).

The beautiful **Lydford Gorge* (adm. 6*d*.), 1 m. S., is spanned by a single-arch bridge, whence a lane runs S.W. to (1 m.) the Manor Hotel, in the grounds of which is the *Lydford Cascade*, c. 100 ft. high (adm. 2*d*.).

***Tavy Cleave,** a deep rocky valley on Dartmoor, with bold tors on its W. side, lies 4 m. E.

At (37 m.) *Brentor* we have a good view (r.) of the conical *Brent Tor* (1130 ft.; view), which is 4 m. N. of Tavistock.

42 m. **TAVISTOCK** (*Rfmts.*; *Bedford*, R. 7/6, D. 5/6; *Queen's Head*, P.R., R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/; *New Market*, R. 5/6, D. 4/), a friendly little town (4317 inhab.) on the Tavy, is an excellent centre for W. Dartmoor (Rte. 21). Little remains of its ancient *Abbey* (founded in 961). The Perp. church of *St. Eustachius* (14th cent.) contains some curious monuments.

Tavistock, the centre of a once important mining-district (tin, copper, and manganese), Chagford, Ashburton, and Plympton were the four *Stannary Towns* (Lat. *stannum* = tin) appointed under Edward I (1239–1307) to hold monthly courts for the control of the tin-mining industry. The title of Lord Warden of the Stannaries is still borne by the chief member of the Prince of Wales's Council.

About ½ m. S., on the Yelverton road, is a statue (by Boehm) of *Sir Francis Drake* (1542 96), who was born at *Crowndale*, ½ m. farther down the Tavy (house pulled down; tablet).

Beyond Tavistock we follow the Tavy and then approach the Tamar at (48½ m.) *Bere Alston*, whence a light railway runs via *Calstock* and *Gunnislake* to (9½ m.) *Callington*.—Beyond (51¼ m.) *Bere Ferrers* we cross the Tavy, near its confluence with the Tamar, which is spanned just below by the *Royal Albert Bridge* (p. 120).—55½ m. *St. Budeaux* (for *Saltash*, p. 125); 58 m. **Devonport** (p. 120).—59 m. **Plymouth** (*North Road*).—The trains go on past (59½ m.) *Mutley* to (62¼ m.) *Friary Terminus*.

PLYMOUTH, one of the chief seaports in England, and as an arsenal second to Portsmouth alone, lies at the mouths of the *Plym* and *Tamar* and at the head of *Plymouth Sound*, a capacious and sheltered roadstead with various arms and inlets. With the contiguous **Stonehouse** and **Devonport,** Plymouth forms one large community known as the 'Three Towns' (joint population, 209,857, incl. c. 10,000 soldiers and sailors).

Railway Stations. *North Road* (Pl. A 5; Rfmts.), a joint station, to the N.; *Millbay* (Pl. B 4; Rfmts.), terminus of the G.W.R., near the Docks and the Hoe; *Friary* (Pl. B 6; Rfmts.), terminus of the S.R., in E. Plymouth; *Mutley* (Pl. A 5), another joint station, to the N.E.; *Devonport* (Pl. B 3; Rfmts.; S.R.); *Devonport* (Pl. A 2; G.W.R.); *Stonehouse Pool* (Pl. C 3; S.R.), *Millbay Docks* (Pl. C 4; G.W.R.), both for special steamer trains; *Ford* (S.R.), *Keyham* (G.W.R.), two suburban stations.

Hotels. GRAND (Pl. a; C 5), on the Hoe, with view of the Sound, R. 7/6, B. or L. 4/, D. 6/; DUKE OF CORNWALL (Pl. 1; B 4), adjoining Millbay Terminus, R. 5/6, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; ROYAL (Pl. 4; B 5), Lockyer St., R. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6–5/6; CENTRAL (Pl. 5; B 5), Lockyer St., R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; ALBION & CONTINENTAL, T.H. (Pl. 8, 9; B 4), Millbay Road, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6; HOE MANSION, Elliot St. (Pl. 3; C 5), well spoken of, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/6, unlicensed; LOCKYER (Pl. 2; B 5), R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; FARLEY (Pl. 7; B 4), Union St., R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; WESTMINSTER (Pl. 10; B 4), The Crescent, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 14/6, unlicensed; HOE CORNER, private, Elliot St. (Pl. C 5); WAVERLEY (Pl. 6; B 4), temperance, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/.—In Devonport: ROYAL (Pl. 11; B 2), Fore St., R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6.

Restaurants. *Goodbody*, Bedford St.; *Swiss Café*, *Fuller*, George St.

Post Office (Pl. B 5), Guildhall Square.—**U.S. Consulate,** 11 Lockyer St. (Pl. B C 5).

Taxicabs. Per mile, 1/8, each add t. ⅕ m., 4*d.*; each pers. above 2, 6*d.*—TRAMWAYS to *Devonport*, *Peverell*, *St. Budeaux*, etc.—MOTOR-BUSES to *St. Budeaux*, *Yealmpton*, *Tavistock* and *Okehampton*, *Dousland*, *Ivybridge* and *Totnes*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *Torquay* in 1¾ hr.; to *Exeter* in 2½ hrs. (5/); and to *London* (17/6), via Exeter and Salisbury in 10½ hrs.; via Torquay and Salisbury in 11 hrs.; via Bournemouth in 12 hrs.

Steam Ferries from *Admiral's Hard* (Pl. C 3) or *Mutton Cove* (Pl. C 2) to *Cremyll* (*Mt. Edgcumbe*), 1*d.*; from *Phœnix Wharf* (Pl. C 6) to *Mount Batten*, *Turnchapel*, and *Oreston* (*Cattewater*; every ½ hr.), 2*d.*; from *Ferry Road* (Pl. B 1) to *Torpoint* (1½*d.*; car 2/–3/6) and *Millbrook*. Also from *North Corner* (Pl. B 1) to *Saltash* (every ½ hr.; 3*d.*), and from *St. Budeaux* to *Saltash* (every ¼ or ½ hr. 3*d.*, motor-cycle 4*d.*, car 1/6–3/).—Boats from 1/ per hr., with man 2/ (c. 10/ per day).

Steamers run more or less regularly to *Southampton*, *Portsmouth*, *Falmouth*, *Newhaven*, *London*, *Bristol*, *Liverpool*, *Belfast*, *Waterford*, *Cork*, the *Channel Islands* (see Rte. 13), and *St. Brieuc* or *Paimpol* (Brittany). Excursion steamers, see p. 120.—Plymouth is a port of call for the Atlantic steamers of the *Cunard*, *Red Star*, *N.D.L.*, *French*, and *U.S. Lines*, and of many large colonial liners.

Theatres. *Royal* (Pl. B 5), George St.; *Grand* (Pl. B 4), Union St., Stonehouse.—MUSIC HALLS. *Palace*, Union St., Plymouth; *Hippodrome*, Fore St., Devonport.

History. Plymouth was first fortified in the 14th cent. and has ever since played an important part in the maritime and naval history of England. It supplied seven ships to fight the Armada (1588), and it was in Plymouth Sound that the British fleet awaited the arrival of the Spaniards. It was the starting-point of many of the expeditions of Drake, Humphrey Gilbert, Cook, and Hawkins (a native of the town). It was the last port touched by the Pilgrim Fathers on their way to America (comp. p. 59); and here, standing on the 'Mayflower' slab (see below), the mayor welcomed in June, 1919, the crew of the American seaplane NC 4, the first aircraft to cross the Atlantic (via the Azores). In the Civil War Plymouth sided with the Parliamentarians, and it was the only town in S.W. England that escaped capture by the Royalists.

The ***Hoe** (Pl. C 5; *View), the elevated esplanade overlooking the Sound, on which Drake is said to have been playing bowls when the Spanish Armada hove in sight, is reached via Lockyer St. (Pl. B 5). Here stand the *Armada Tercentenary Memorial* (1890), the *National Naval War Memorial* (1923), a statue of *Sir Francis Drake* (1884; a replica of that at Tavistock, p. 118), and *Smeaton's Tower* (adm. 1*d.*), the upper part of the third Eddystone Lighthouse (comp. p. 120). Below the Hoe is the *Pier* (2*d*). To the E. of the Hoe are the *Citadel* (Pl. C 5), erected in the reign of Charles II, and (below) the *Marine Biological Laboratory*, with an aquarium (open week-days, 10–6, 6*d.*; Wed. and Sat., 2–6, 3*d.*). Adjacent is the *Royal Marine War Memorial*.

Beyond the Citadel is *Sutton Pool* (Pl. B 6), with the picturesque quay known as the *Barbican*, where the trawlers land their fish. The sailing hence of the 'Mayflower' in 1620 is commemorated by a slab in the roadway and an inscription on the parapet of the pier at the S. end. Another slab refers to 'NC 4' (see above). From the Barbican a quaint bit of Old Plymouth stretches N.W. to Guildhall Square.

In Guildhall Square is **St. Andrew's** (Pl. B 5), the mother church of Plymouth, a restored Perp. structure of the 15th cent., with a good tower. Behind it is *Prysten Hall* (restored 1929), an ancient monastic hostel. In Guildhall Square are also the *Municipal Offices* (N. side), with a contemporary portrait of Sir Francis Drake (" fellow traveller of the Sunn ") in the Mayor's Parlour, and the **Guildhall** (S.

side; open 10–4 or 5, Sat. 10–1), with a fine hall, the stained-glass windows in which represent scenes from Plymouth history.

In Lockyer St. is the *Plymouth War Memorial* (1923).

Close by are the *Theatre Royal* and the *Athenæum* (Pl. B 5), containing Dartmoor antiquities and an art gallery (daily 10–5; adm. 3*d*., free on Sat. morn. and Wed. aft.). About ⅓ m. N. of the Guildhall, in Tavistock Road, are the *Free Library* and *Museum & Art Gallery* (daily 10–7, Sun. 2–4 or 3–5), containing paintings by Reynolds, and prints and drawings by old masters.

To the W. of Plymouth proper, partly on the other side of *Mill Bay* (Pl. C 4), lies **Stonehouse,** the one object of general interest in which is the *Royal William Victualling Yard* (Pl. C 3; adm. 9–12, 1.30–5; closed Fri. at 4.30; no adm. on Sat. aft., Sun., or holidays), containing everything necessary for the commissariat of the navy.

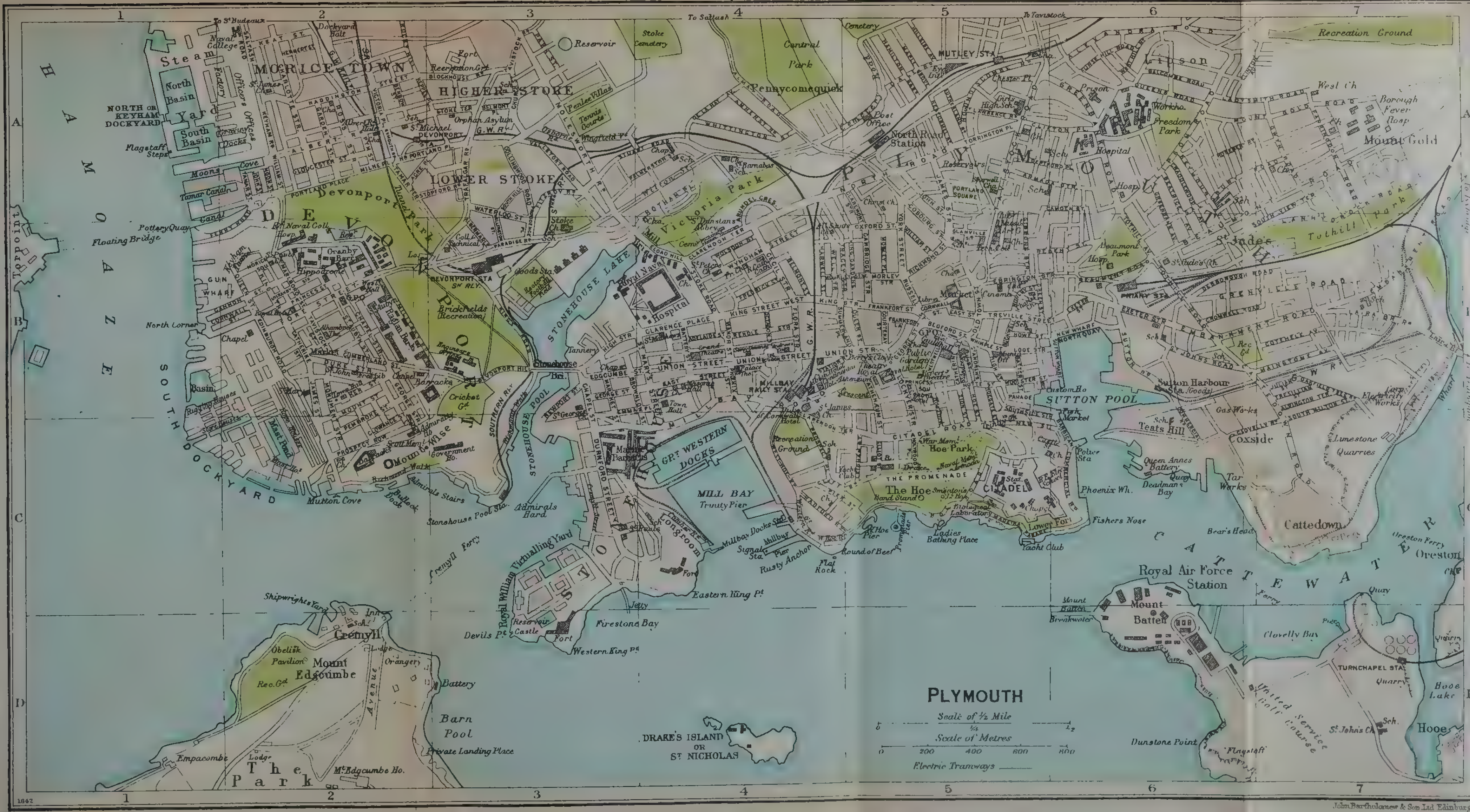
Devonport (Pl. B, C 2, 3) lies to the W. and N. of Stonehouse Creek. The *Dockyard* (Pl. B, C 1, 2; adm. as for the Royal William Yard), with accommodation for the largest vessels, covers 240 acres and fronts on the *Hamoaze*, or estuary of the Tamar, which is reserved as a harbour for vessels of war. Farther to the N. are the *Gun Wharf* (Pl. A 2) and the *Keyham Steam Yard* (Pl. A 1). In Keyham likewise is the *Royal Naval Engineering College* (350 cadets).—Excellent views are obtained from the *Devonport Column* (adm. 2*d*., key at Police Office, Ker St.), adjoining the *Town Hall* (Pl. B 2), and from *Mount Wise* (Pl. C 2, 3), on which are the official residences of the General in Command and the Port Admiral, and the monument (1925) to Capt. R. F. Scott (1888–1912; born at Devonport) and his companions in the Antarctic.

Excursion Steamers in summer ply to various points on Plymouth Sound and up the estuaries of its rivers (ferries, see p. 119). The fares below are subject to change. The granite ***Breakwater** (1812–41), 1 m. long, protecting the entrance of Plymouth Sound may be visited (2¼ m.) by small boat or by steamer (6*d*., landing 1*d*.), passing *St. Nicholas* or *Drake's Island* on the way. Steamers make excursions round the ***Eddystone Lighthouse,** 14½ m. S. of the Hoe (1/3; visitors not landed). The present lighthouse, 135 ft. high, was built by Sir James Douglas in 1878–82; its light (two flashes every ½ minute) is visible for 17 m. Of its three predecessors, the first, built by Winstanley in 1696–1700, was swept away by a storm in 1703, the second, of wood, was destroyed by fire in 1755, and the third, Smeaton's lighthouse, was removed in 1882 owing to the action of the sea on the reef supporting it.

On the Cornish peninsula opposite Stonehouse is ***Mount Edgcumbe** (Pl. D 2), the seat of the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe. The mansion-house (16th cent.) and the gardens are not shown, but the finely wooded park is open free on the first Sat. of each month and on Wed. in the other weeks.—On the E. side of the *Laira*, or estuary of the *Plym*, reached by bridge or by ferry to *Oreston* from Phœnix Wharf (2*d*.), is (3 m.) **Saltram House** (Earl of Morley), which contains Reynolds portraits and other fine pictures (special permission).

The attractive Excursion up the Tamar to (19 m.) *Weir Head* takes half a day by steamer (return-fare c. 2/). Steering through the *Hamoaze* (see above), we enter the Tamar proper, the boundary between Devon and Cornwall and pass under the *Royal Albert Bridge* of the G.W.R. (nearly ½ m. long), at the W. or Cornish end of which lies (4 m.) *Saltash* (p. 125). On the left, round the next bend, is *Pentillie Castle*, with its charming grounds.—7 m. *Cotehele Quay* (left), where the river narrows, is the landing-place for *Cotehele House* (Earl of Mount Edgcumbe), an early Tudor mansion.—14 m. *Calstock*, with its railway viaduct, see p. 118. The river makes a wide loop (3 m.) to the right and passengers usually have time to walk (1¼ m.) across its neck to (17 m.) *Morwellham Quay* (Inn), about 1 m. short of the **Morwell Rocks* (r.; 300 ft.). At (19 m.) *Weir Head* we are within 3½ m. of Tavistock (p. 118; to the N.E.). The fine scenery higher up is accessible by small boat only.—Another river-steamer ascends the *Lynher* or *St. Germans River* to *Port Eliot* in summer (1/3).

The beautiful *Yealm Estuary*, to the E. of Plymouth, is perhaps best reached by branch railway to (8 m.) *Steer Point*, whence a steam-launch descends the estuary to (2 m.) **Newton Ferrers** (*River Yealm*, pens. 10/6; steamer from Plymouth), an attractively situated village with an interesting church, and to *Noss Mayo*. At the head of the estuary is *Yealmpton* (pron. 'Yamton'), terminus of the branch. Yealmpton is reached from Plymouth also by motor-bus (9*d*.).


PLYMOUTH
Scale of ½ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
600
800
Electric Tramways
HAMOAZE
Torpoint
Floating Bridge
NORTH OR KEYHAM DOCKYARD
Steam Yard
North Basin
South Basin
Flagstaff Steps
Naval College
Dockyard Halt
MORICE TOWN
HIGHER STOKE
LOWER STOKE
DEVONPORT
Devonport Park
Brickfields (Recreation)
Devonport Sta S.R.
Cricket Gd.
Mount Wise
Government Ho.
SOUTH DOCKYARD
Mutton Cove
North Corner
Gun Wharf
Pottery Quay
Moons
Tamar Canal
Cove
Stonehouse Lake
Stonehouse Pool
Stonehouse Bri.
Royal Naval Hospital
Victoria Park
Stoke Cemetery
Central Park
Pennycomequick
Reservoir
To Saltash
To St. Budeaux
To Tavistock
Cemetery
Mutley Sta.
North Road Station
Post Office
Lipson
Freedom Park
Workho.
Prison
Hospital
Borough Fever Hosp.
Mount Gold
Recreation Ground
West Ch.
Tothill Park
St. Jude's
Beaumont Park
Friary Sta.
PLYMOUTH
UNION STREET
Millbay Rly. Sta.
GRT. WESTERN DOCKS
MILL BAY
Trinity Pier
Millbay Docks Sta.
Longroom
STONEHOUSE
Marine Barracks
Royal William Victualling Yard
Cremyll Ferry
Admirals Hard
Stonehouse Pool Sta.
Devils Pt.
Western King Pt.
Firestone Bay
Eastern King Pt.
Rusty Anchor
Flat Rock
Round of Beef
West Hoe Pier
Hoe Park
The Hoe
The Promenade
Citadel
Lower Fort
Yacht Club
Ladies Bathing Place
Fishers Nose
Phoenix Wh.
Sutton Pool
Sutton Harbour Sta. (Goods)
Teats Hill
Queen Annes Battery
Deadman's Bay
Coxside
Gas Works
Tar Works
Limestone Quarries
Cattedown
Bear's Head
CATTEWATER
Oreston Ferry
Oreston
Royal Air Force Station
Mount Batten
Mount Batten Breakwater
Clovelly Bay
Turnchapel Sta.
Hooe Lake
Hooe
St. John's Ch.
United Service Golf Course
Flagstaff
Dunstone Point
DRAKE'S ISLAND OR ST. NICHOLAS
Cremyll
Shipwrights Yard
Mount Edgcumbe
Obelisk
Pavilion
Rec. Gd.
Orangery
Avenue
Battery
Barn Pool
Private Landing Place
Empacombe
The Park
Mt. Edgcumbe Ho.
1
2
3
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A
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1642

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. Edinburgh

From Plymouth to Newquay, 55¼ m. G.W R. (North Road Station) in 2¾ hrs. (11/8, 7/). To (34½ m.) *Par*, see pp. 124–125. Thence we ascend the wooded *Luxulyan Valley*, with its wealth of ferns.—38¾ m. *Luxulyan.*—43½ m. *Roche*, for the *Roche Rocks* (left).—From (48¾ m.) *St. Columb Road*, a bus runs to St. Columb Major (p. 133), 3 m. N.—55¼ m. *Newquay*, see p. 132.

From Plymouth to *Truro* and *Penzance*, see Rte. 22; to *Princetown* (Dartmoor), see below; to *Launceston* via Lydford, see p. 95; to the *Channel Islands*, see Rte. 13.

21. DARTMOOR

DARTMOOR is an elevated district in Devonshire rather over 200 sq. m. in extent, measuring 23 m. from N. to S., and 10–12 m. from E. to W. The mean elevation is about 1400 ft. but some of the hills are over 1800 ft. high, and two of them exceed 2000 ft. (see p. 117). The masses of granite known as 'Tors,' which crown many of the hills, are characteristic features. The streams are many, bright, and rapid, with numerous pools and 'stickles,' and afford good trout fishing. Cattle and sheep are pastured on Dartmoor during summer, and the semi-wild Dartmoor ponies roam over it all the year round. The central portion (about 50,000 acres) forms what was anciently the royal 'Forest of Dartmoor,' and is an appanage of the Duchy of Cornwall. Henry III gave it to his brother Richard, and it then became a 'chase' (comp. p. 68), though it is still always referred to by its ancient title. The scenery of Dartmoor is wild and romantic and its antiquities include the rude stone remains of a primitive population, traces of early Saxon immigration, vestiges of the 'tinners,' and stone crosses indicating the way to other-day religious houses on its borders.

Railways. The S.R. main line from Exeter to Plymouth (Rte. 20B) skirts the N. and W. fringes of Dartmoor, and the G.W.R. main line (Rte. 20A) its S. fringe. A G.W.R. branch runs N. from Plymouth to Yelverton, where it forks r. for Princetown and l. for Tavistock. Other G.W.R. branches run from Newton Abbot to Moreton Hampstead and from Totnes to Ashburton.

Roads. An excellent main road runs N. from Plymouth via Yelverton and Tavistock (here roughly paralleling the S.R.) to Okehampton (comp. p. 113). Two main roads, intersecting at Two Bridges, cross the moor: one leading from Tavistock to Ashburton, and the other from Yelverton (Plymouth) to Moreton Hampstead and Exeter. It is to the N. and S. of the district through which these roads run that the wilder parts of Dartmoor are situated. The pedestrian is advised to provide himself with a good map and compass; to refrain from attempting to cross swampy spots; to make for a valley if overtaken by a mist; and to remember that recent heavy rain is apt to make streams impassable. For a more detailed account of Dartmoor, see the *Blue Guide to England.* Comp. *Wm. Crossing's* 'Guide to Dartmoor' (5 parts at 6*d.* each) and the novels of *S. Baring Gould* and *Eden Phillpotts.*

From Plymouth to Yelverton and Princetown

21½ m. G.W.R. in 1½ hr. (4/7, 2/9). Carriages are changed at Yelverton.

Plymouth (Millbay or North Road), see p. 118.—5½ m. *Plym Bridge Platform*, for **Bickleigh Vale*, a romantic wooded valley leading to (3 m.) *Bickleigh.*—8¾ m. *Shaugh Bridge*, for (1½ m. E.) *Shaugh Prior* (White Thorn, pens. 15/). The picturesque **Shaugh Bridge*, c. ½ m. E. of the station, is ½ m. S. of the fine cliff on the Plym known as the *Dewer Stone.*—11 m. **Yelverton** (*Rock*, R. 6/, pens. from 12/; *Devon Tors*, private, R. 5/6), where the Princetown line diverges from that to Tavistock, Lydford, and Launceston (p. 95), lies on the edge of *Roborough Down*, and is a good starting-point for W. Dartmoor.

About 2½ m. W. is *Buckland Abbey* (Lord Seaton; no adm.), a Cistercia house founded in 1280 and purchased in 1581 by Sir Francis Drake. About 1 m. farther on is the village of *Buckland Monachorum* (fine Perp. church).

About 2¾ m. E., is *Sheepstor*, with its 15th cent. priest's house, the tomb of Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak (d. 1868), and an ancient bull-ring.—Two m. farther E. are the *Thrushel Combe* or *Drizzlecombe Antiquities* (two fine menhirs).

The line rapidly ascends (views).—12½ m. *Dousland* (Manor, pens. 10/6; Dousland, private, R. 6/, D. 5/). At Princetown it reaches the highest level (1375 ft.) of any railway in England. To the right appears *King Tor* (1315 ft.).—21½ m. **Princetown** (1375 ft.; **Duchy*, R. & B. 9/, D. 4/6; *Imperial*, R. 4/, D. 3/), just within the W. boundary of the Forest, is an excellent centre for its central and W. districts. It owes its existence to the *Prison* opened in 1809 for French and (after 1813) American prisoners of war. The church was built and fitted up by the prisoners (1814), and a memorial window (1910) and gateway (1928) commemorate the 218 Americans who died here. In 1850 the building was re-opened as *Dartmoor Convict Prison* (not shown), and during the War it was used for 'conscientious objectors.' Part of the adjacent district has been cultivated by convict labour.

Two Bridges (*Hotel*, R. 7/6, D. 5/), lies 1½ m. N.E., below the confluence of the *West Dart* and the *Cowsic*, with its charming valley. The 'Tinners' Parliament' (comp. p. 118) was formerly held on *Crockern Tor* (1392 ft.), ¾ m. N.E. On the Dart, 1¾ m. N. of Two Bridges, is *Wistman's Wood*, a grove of old oaks.—Other excursions may be made to **Dartmeet*, about 4½ m. E. of Two Bridges; to *Hexworthy* (Forest Inn, T.H., R. & B. 10/), a fine point of view, 4 m. E.; to *Childe's Tomb*, 3 m. S.E.; and to *Siward's Cross*, 2½ m. S.S.E., mentioned in 1240, and bearing the inscriptions 'Siward' and 'Boc Land.'

From Princetown to Lydford, 12 m., an easy walk across the moor. From (1¾ m. N.W.) *Rundle Stone* we follow the Tavistock road to the left, passing the *Merivale Antiquities* (menhir), to (3½ m.) *Merivale Bridge* (Inn). About 1 m. farther on we strike N.N.W. over the common.—5 m. *Cocks* or *Cox Tor* (1452 ft.; views).—6¼ m. *Peter Tavy Combe*, with its pretty cascades.—7¾ m. *Mary Tavy* (p. 95). Thence through Blackdown and over the shoulder of *Gibbet Hill* (1159 ft.) to (10½ m.) a gate near *Lydford Station*, 1½ m. from *Lydford* (p. 117).

From Princetown to Okehampton, 16 m., a fine moorland route for robust walkers. From (1¾ m.) *Rundle Stone* (see above) the route leads N.N.W. to (3½ m.) *Great Mis Tor* (1761 ft.), and thence by (4½ m.) the *Walkham* and (7¾ m.) the *Tavy* to (9 m.) *Rattle Brook*, which we ascend to (10½ m.) its source. We cross the ridge to the N. and descend by the bank of the *West Ockment* under (11¾ m.) *Black Tor* and passing the **Island of Rocks*.—13¼ m. *Meldon Viaduct*.—16 m. *Okehampton* (p. 117).

From Okehampton to Chagford

An easy walk of 10½ m. leads from Okehampton over the moor to **Chagford** (*Moor Park*, R. 5/, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; *Three Crowns*, pens. 10/6; *Moorlands*, pens. from 12/, private; *Globe*, pens. 9/; *Central*, private, pens. 12/), an old Stannary town (p. 118) with 1460 inhab., and a good starting-point for excursions on N. or E. Dartmoor.

Motor-Buses run from Chagford to *Moreton Hampstead*, *Bovey Tracey*, *Newton Abbot* and *Torquay*, *Exeter*, etc.

A pleasant round may be taken via *Teigncombe*, 2½ m. W. of Chagford, to (1½ m.) the stone remains near *Kes Tor* (1433 ft.), and thence N. to (1 m.) the *Scorhill Circle* and *Wallabrook Clapper*, and back via (1 m. N.E.) *Gidleigh*. At Teigncombe is a successful fur-farm, with a colony of skunks.—Other points of interest are *Cranbrook Castle* (an ancient camp) and **Fingle Bridge*, 3–4 m. N.E.; and the *Drewsteignton Dolmen*, c. 2¼ m. N. **Grim's*

Pound, 4½ m. S., is a good example of a British walled settlement, containing a score or so of hut circles.

From Chagford to Ashburton

1. Via Beetor Cross, 12¾ m. The road leads to the S. by *Meldon Hill* to (2½ m.) *Beetor Cross*, on the Princetown road, whence we follow the lane to the S. A turning (3½ m.) on the left leads to *North Bovey* (1½ m.; *Manor House Hotel), with its ancient oaks and village cross. About 1½ m. farther on a road diverges to the right for (3 m.) *Widecombe-in-the-Moor*, a beautifully situated village associated with the song of '*Widdicombe Fair*.' Its church, with a tower 120 ft. high, is known as the 'Cathedral of Dartmoor.' Our route continues straight on to the S. We soon reach the common, where we have a view of the curious rock-pile of *Bowerman's Nose* (l.) and farther on of *Hound Tor* and *Hay Tor* (see below; l.).—8 m. *Hemsworthy Gate*.—Thence to (12¾ m.) *Ashburton*, see below.

2. Via Moreton Hampstead and Bovey Tracey. The road at first leads E. to (1½ m.) *Easton* and then runs to the right (S.) for (4½ m.) **Moreton Hampstead** (station, p. 114; *White Hart*, R. or D. 5/, L. 4/; *Gray's*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a market-town (1543 inhab.).

**Fingle Bridge* and *Cranbrook Castle* (see p. 122) lie about 3 m. N., and *Lustleigh Cleave* (see below) 3 m. S.

From Moreton Hampstead a good road leads S.W. through the centre of Dartmoor to (13½ m.) *Princetown* (p. 122), passing (3½ m.) *Beetor Cross* (see above), (7 m.) *King's Oven* (9 m.), *Post Bridge* (Inn, temp.), with an admirable example of a 'clapper' (i.e. rude stone) bridge, and (12 m.) *Two Bridges* (p. 122).

About 3½ m. beyond Moreton Hampstead we diverge (r.) from the main road by a narrow road leading to (8½ m.) **Lustleigh** (station, p. 114; *Cleave*, pens. 15/), with its famous **Cleave*, a moorland valley 1 m. W. of the station.—From Lustleigh we proceed S. to (11½ m.) **Bovey Tracey** (station, see p. 114; *Dolphin*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Dartmoor*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 12/6; *Union*, D., R., & B. 10/6), with 2693 inhab., good headquarters for excursions in S.E. Dartmoor and the lower Teign valley (E.). The church of St. Thomas was built by William de Tracy, one of the murderers of Thomas Becket.

Motor-Buses run to *Haytor* and *Widecombe*; *Becky Fall* and *Manaton*; *Moreton Hampstead* and *Princetown*; etc.; motor coach circular tour in summer to *Widecombe*, *Grim's Pound*, etc.

Leaving Bovey Tracey, we ascend W. from the station. The second turning on the right (12½ m.) is the road to **Becky* or *Becka Fall* (3 m.). Our road continues to ascend and beyond *Yarner Wood* (N.) reaches (16 m.) *Haytor Down* (Moorland, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; Haytor Rock; Haytor, T.H., at *Ilsington*, 1 m. S., R. & B. 9/, pens. 15/, closed in winter). On the right rises the double-headed *Hay Tor* (1491 ft.) and on the left *Rippon Tor* (1563 ft.)—16½ m. *Hemsworthy Gate*.—19¼ m. *Welstor Cross*.—21¼ m. **Ashburton** (station, p. 116; *Golden Lion*, R. or D. 5/, L. 3/; *London*, R. 4/, D. 3/), a 'Stannary' town (p. 118; 2362 inhab.), has a fine church (late Dec. to early Perp.) and a 14th cent. grammar-school.

The circular tour hence (c. 9 m.) through **Holne Chase* (open on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., May–Oct.; no motors) should not be omitted.

FROM ASHBURTON TO IVYBRIDGE

BY ROAD, 13 m. (motor 20/–30/). The road at first runs S. to (2 m.) *Dart Bridge*, c. 1 m. N.W. of which, on the right bank of the Dart, is *Buckfast Abbey*, founded before the 10th cent., refounded in 1137, the church of which is being rebuilt by French Benedictines (adm. daily).—We cross the Dart (road to Totnes diverging left) and reach (2¾ m.) *Buckfastleigh* (station, p. 116; King's Arms, R. 4/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), a small serge-making place (2520 inhab.).—4½ m. *Dean Prior* Of this nearly unspoilt village Herrick (1591–1674) was rector in 1629–47 and again from 1662, and here he is buried. At 8 m. a road on the right leads to (8½ m.) *South Brent* (station, see p. 116; Anchor, R. & B. 5/; Royal Oak, R. & B. 5/6, pens. 9/). **Brent Hill* (1017 ft.), 1 m. N., and *Ugborough Beacon* (1233 ft), 2 m. W., are good points of view.—13 m. **Ivybridge** (station, see p. 117; *London*, R. 5/, L. 2/6; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 14/), a picturesquely situated village (1575 inhab.) and a good centre for S. Dartmoor, derives its name from the old bridge over the *Erme*.

Another route (for pedestrians) from Ashburton to Ivybridge (15½ m.) is that via (3½ m.) *Holne* (Church House, P.R., pens. 13/6), birthplace of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), and over the Moor to *Shipley Bridge* and *South Brent*, where we rejoin the road (see above).

22. FROM PLYMOUTH TO TRURO AND PENZANCE

79½ m. G.W.R. (North Road Station) in 2¼–3 hrs. (16/8, 10/).—FROM LONDON (Paddington) *Cornish Riviera Express* to (279¼ m.) *Truro* in 5½ hrs. (57/10, 34/9); to (291 m.) *Falmouth* in 6¼ hrs. (60/4, 36/3); to (305¼ m.) *Penzance* in 6⅓ hrs. (63/3, 38/).—STEAMBOATS ply between Plymouth and Falmouth.—ROAD, 77–81 m., see p. 113.

Cornwall is strictly speaking a 'duchy' and not a county or shire, and the eldest son of the sovereign, as hereditary Duke of Cornwall, possesses valuable rights. Whether Cornwall was ever visited by the Phœnicians is a moot point, but that it was known to the Greeks more than four centuries before our era is certain. The *Cassiterides*, mentioned by Herodotus as yielding tin, undoubtedly included the peninsula as well as the Scilly Isles (p. 130). Mining (copper and tin) and fishing (pilchards) have always been important industries in Cornwall, and china-clay, granite, and slate are yielded in large quantities. The duchy remained Celtic long after the rest of England was Saxon, and traces of a Celtic origin are seen in the dark hair and complexions of many of the present inhabitants, while the ancient 'Cornish' language, which in the middle ages prevailed also in S. and W. Devon, did not become extinct as a spoken dialect until the second half of the 18th cent. (comp. p. 128). It is still preserved in a few printed books and survives also in place and personal names. The frequently recurring prefixes 'Tre,' 'Ros,' 'Pol,' 'Lan,' 'Caer,' and 'Pen,' mean respectively 'dwelling,' 'heath,' 'pool,' 'church,' 'town' or 'fort,' and 'summit' or 'headland.'—The famous cliff-scenery of the rugged Cornish coast is seen at its best between Newquay and Boscastle (p. 133), at Land's End (p. 130), and in the Lizard (p. 129). The heathy interior is less interesting, though it abounds with prehistoric antiquities; it is comparatively treeless, but it is a libel to say that "Cornwall does not grow wood enough to make a coffin." The climate is mild; myrtles, palms, and other subtropical plants flourish in its sheltered corners.—The humours and traits of the 'Delectable Duchy' are portrayed in many stories by 'Q' (Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch).

Plymouth, see p. 118. Beyond (2 m.) *Keyham* the railway crosses the Tamar, the boundary between Devon and Cornwall, by the Royal Albert Bridge (p. 120) to (4¼ m.) *Saltash* (Railway), an ancient town (3631 inhab.).—9½ m. *St. Germans.* —17¾ m. **Liskeard** (*Webb's*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Stag*, R. & B. 8/; *Fountain*), a pleasant town (4376 inhab.) with a large Perp. church, once returned Edward Gibbon to Parliament (1774). It lies near the S. part of the wild *Bodmin Moor*.

About 2½ m. N. lies *St. Cleer* (fine view), whence we visit the interesting *Trevethy Stone* or *Cromlech* (1 m. E.), the stone circles known as the *Hurlers* (2 m. N. of the Trevethy Stone), and the *Cheesewring*, a singular pile of weathered granite slabs about 30 ft. high (½ m. farther on).

Looe (*Boscarn*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 12/; *Looe*, pens. 13/6), 8¾ m. S. of Liskeard by railway, is a quiet little port and watering-place. About 4½ m. W. (bus) is **Polperro** (*Royal Tourist*, R. & B. 6/, pens. 11/6), a very quaint fishing-village in a narrow ravine.

Beyond Liskeard the line crosses several lofty viaducts and runs high above the charming valley of the *Fowey* to (26¾ m.) *Bodmin Road* (Rfmts.).

A branch (G.W.R.) runs hence to (11 m.) *Wadebridge* (p. 133), via (3½ m.) **Bodmin** (*Royal*, R. 6/6, D. 5/; *Barley Sheaf*, R. 4/, D. 4/6; *St. Petroc's*, private, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), the county town of Cornwall (5527 inhab.). The mainly Perp. church (15th cent.; restored) is the largest old church in Cornwall. From the S.R. station at Bodmin to Wadebridge, see p. 133.

From Bodmin the main London road (p. 113) runs N.E. to (22½ m.) *Launceston* (p. 94), traversing a great part of **Bodmin Moor** (see above). At (10 m.) *Bolventor* it passes about 1½ m. N.W. of *Dozmary Pool* (890 ft.), the lake into which Sir Bedivere threw Excalibur at King Arthur's behest (comp. p. 127). The spirit of Tregeagle, an unjust steward of Lanhydrock, is doomed in popular belief to empty the pool with a leaky limpet-shell. About 3 m. N.W. of Bolventor rise *Brown Willy* and *Row Tor* (p. 133).

30¼ m. *Lostwithiel* (Royal Talbot, R. 3/, L. 2/6, D. 3/), a Stannary town (comp. p. 118), was once represented in Parliament by Joseph Addison.

From Lostwithiel a branch line runs to (5¼ m.) **Fowey** (pron. 'Foy'; *Fowey*, R. 7/6, D. 6/; *St. Catherine's*, R. 5/, D. 5/6; *Riverside*, R. 5/6, D. 4/), an extraordinarily quaint and characteristically Cornish little seaport (2168 inhab.) at the mouth of the Fowey. It is the 'Troy Town' of Sir A. Quiller-Couch. It was at a remote period one of the foremost seaports of the kingdom, and the achievements of the 'Gallants of Fowey' rank with those of the 'Sea Dogs of Devon.'

34½ m. *Par* (Royal, R. or D. 4/), junction for *Newquay* (p. 132) and for (4½ m.) *Fowey* (see above).—39¼ m. *St. Austell* (White Hart, R. 5/, D. 5/; Fairmead, D. 6/, private) is the centre of the kaolin or china-clay industry, the refuse-heaps of which mar the adjoining district.

Hensbarrow (1026 ft.), 3 m. N., affords a fine view. Motor-buses run to (5½ m. S.) the quaint fishing town of *Mevagissey* and (8 m.) *Goran Haven*, near *Dodman Point* (400 ft.; N.T.), the 'Dead Man's Rock' of 'Q.'

53½ m. **TRURO** (10,833 inhab.; *Rfmts.*; **Red Lion*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6), lies on the *Truro River*, a branch of the *Fal*. When the see of Cornwall was reconstituted in 1876 (comp. p. 92), Truro was chosen as the cathedral city. The ***Cathedral,** an effective E.E. structure by *J. L. Pearson*, was built in 1880–1910, on the site of the Perp. church (16th cent.) of St. Mary, the S. aisle of which survives as an additional S. aisle to the choir. Dimensions, see p. xxii. The interior is open daily, 7.15 to 4, 6, or 7.30; week-day services at 7.30 & 4;

Sun. services at 7.45, 8, 10, 11, 3.30, & 6.15. The circular **Baptistery* is a memorial of Henry Martyn (1781-1812), the missionary, a native of Truro.—The *Museum* (11–4 or 5) contains Cornish birds, minerals, and antiquities.—Samuel Foote (1720–77) is said to have been born in the now vanished King's Head Inn, which stood at the corner of Boscawen St. and Lemon St.

Motor-Buses run from Truro to (10 m.) *Helston* (Wed.; p. 127), *Falmouth Perranporth*, *Penzance*, and *Newquay*.

From Truro to Falmouth. By Railway, 11¾ m. in ½ hr. (2/6, 1/6), or (preferable) by Steamer, 10 m. in 1¼ hr. (1/, return 1/6). The boat descends *Truro River* to (2 m.) *Malpas* (pron. 'Mopus'), below which it enters the *Fal* proper. Below (l.) *Tregothnan Castle* (Viscount Falmouth) is *King Harry Reach*, with beautifully wooded banks and a ferry (3*d.*; car 3/–3/6).

11¾ m. **FALMOUTH** (13,318 inhab.) is pleasantly situated on the side of a hill overlooking its sheltered harbour on the estuary of the *Fal*.

Hotels. *Falmouth, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 15/; Bay, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Hydro, L. 3/6, D. 5/; all on Cliff Rd., near the station, with fine sea views; Green Bank, on Penryn Creek, 1½ m. N.W. of the station, R. 6/6, 3/6, D. 5/; King's, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; King's Head, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, commercial; Albion, family and commercial, these three in the town; Grandview, Lansdowne House, etc., private.

Boats from 1/ per hr., sailing boats from 2/6.—Ferry to *St. Mawes* (6*d.*, ret. 9*d.*; motor-cycle 2/6; no cars).—**Steamers** in summer to *Penzance*, the *Lizard*, etc.

Motor-Buses to *Penryn* (3*d.*); *Truro* (1/11); *Helston* (1/6) and *Penzance* (3/6); *Helford Passage* (1/); *Newquay*; etc.—Excursion Cars in summer to the *Lizard* (4/9), *Land's End* (8/), and *St. Ives*.

Falmouth is now chiefly notable as a sunny and picturesque seaside resort. The church, dedicated to Charles I (1665), contains a tablet to the 14th Earl of Glencairn (d. 1791), the friend and patron of Robert Burns. An obelisk (1738) commemorates the extinct Killigrew family, whose residence, *Arwenack House*, stands close by. At the end of the town-peninsula is **Pendennis Castle** (200 ft.; view; adm. 6*d.*, 10–4 or 7, Sun. 11–3 or 4), built by Henry VIII and taken by the Parliamentarians in 1645 after a six months' siege.

In the harbour is preserved the 'Cutty Sark,' a famous clipper (built in 1869), which once made 363 knots in 14 hrs., and here also are the 'Implacable' battleship and the 'Foudroyant' frigate, two 18th cent. ships of which the former has been fitted out as a holiday training-ship for boys (adm. on application to G. W. Cobb on board the 'Foudroyant'; donation expected).

On the opposite (E.) side of the estuary (ferry) lies *St. Mawes* (Ship & Castle, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 5/), with another of Henry VIII's coast castles (9–4 or 6.30, 6*d.*).—The lovely sub-tropical gardens of *Penjerrick*, 3 m. S.W. of Falmouth, are open to visitors on Wed., 2–6 p.m.

The Coast Road to the Lizard (c. 23 m.; for good walkers) runs via (5½ m.) *Helford Passage* (ferry), (10½ m.) *St. Keverne* (White Hart), near the dangerous *Manacle Rocks* (13 m.), *Coverack* (Headland, R. & B. 10/), and (20 m.) *Cadgwith* (p. 129).

Beyond Truro the line traverses the chief mining district of Cornwall.—58¾ m. *Chacewater*.

A branch line (rail motors) runs hence to (18½ m.) *Newquay* (p. 132).—3½ m. *St. Agnes* was the birthplace of John Opie (1767–1807), the painter.—About 1½ m. N. of (8 m.) *Perranporth* (Perranporth, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; Tywarnhayle Arms, R. 5/, D. 3/6), a seaside resort, are the remains of the small *Church of St. Piran* (path marked by whitewashed stones), restored to the light of day in 1835, after having been buried in the sand for upwards of 700 years. It is believed to have been erected over the tomb of St. Piran in the 7th century. About 1½ m. E. of Perranporth is the ancient amphitheatre of *Perran* or *St. Piran's Round*, 130 ft. in diameter.

62¾ m. **Redruth** (9920 inhab.; *Tabb's*, R. 6/6, D. 6/), in the midst of the tin and copper district, is the Cornish mining centre. The house of Wm. Murdock (1754–1839), discoverer of gas as an illuminant, etc., has been restored as a memorial to him and to Richard Trevithick (1771–1833), the engineer.

At *Gwennap Pit*, a grassy hollow 1¾ m. S.E., Wesley used to preach to large congregations of miners, and huge Wesleyan gatherings still take place at Whitsuntide.

Motor-Buses run to *Truro*, *Portreath*, *Perranporth*, and via Camborne to *Penzance*.

Near (65 m.) *Carn Brea* is seen *Carn Brea Hill* (735 ft.), with British remains and a modern monument.—67 m. *Camborne* (Commercial, R. 6/6, D. 5/; Tyack's, R. 6/, D. 4/), the most populous town in Cornwall (14,582 inhab.), is a mining centre with a mining school. The noted *Dolcoath Copper Mine* here is 3000 ft. deep (visitors admitted).—68¾ m. *Gwinear Road.*

A branch-line runs hence to (8¾ m.) **Helston** (**Angel*, R. 5/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; *Seven Stars*; *Regent*, private, R. 3/, D. 3/), a Stannary town (p. 118; 2616 inhab.) and a convenient starting-point for the Lizard (see p. 129). On Flora Day (May 8th) large crowds are annually attracted hither to see the 'Furry Dance,' in which couples, moving to a tune probably as old as the fête itself, solemnly dance along the streets and through the houses and gardens. About 1½ m. S. are the beautiful grounds of *Penrose*, on the bank of *Looe Pool* (which disputes with Dozmary the possession of Excalibur; comp. p. 125), and 1 m. farther on is *Looe Bar*, formed of stones thrown up by the sea.

The Coast Route from Helston to Penzance is a somewhat strenuous walk of c. 18 m. (comp. the map).

Motor-Buses run from Helston to *Lizard Town* and to *Falmouth*.

72¼ m. *Hayle* (1026 inhab.) lies on the estuary of the Hayle. —73¾ m. *St. Erth* (Rfmts.) is the junction for St. Ives (4½ m.).

On this branch are the seaside resorts of (1 m.) *Lelant* (Links Hot., pens. 9/–15/) and (3 m.) *Carbis Bay* (Carbis Bay, R. 6/6, D. 5/).

St. Ives (**Tregenna Castle*, well situated, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Porthminster*, *St. Ives Bay*, at both R. 6/6, D. 6/; *Trevessa*, *Chy-an-Drea*, R. 6/; *Chy an-Albany*, R. 4/, private; *Western*, R. 4/, all S. of the station; *Queen's*, in the town), on one of the most charming bays in England, has a long record as a pilchard-ishing town (6945 inhab.) and is now also a favourite seaside-resort (fine sandy beach). The parish church (15th cent.; good bench-ends), in the quaintly picturesque old part of the town, is dedicated to *St. Ia* or *Hia*, an Irish sainted martyr of the 5th century.

77½ m. *Marazion* or *Market Jew* (1114 inhab.; Godolphin, R. 3/6, D. 5/; Marazion, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6), ¾ m. E. of the station, lies close to St. Michael's Mount. Its names have nothing to do with 'Jews' or 'Zion,' but may be connected with the old Cornish word for 'market' ('marghas').

***St. Michael's Mount** (267 ft.), a precipitous mass of granite and slate, esembling a miniature Mont St. Michel, rises ½ m. from the shore, and is connected with it by a narrow causeway uncovered at low tide for 3 hrs. It is doubtfully identified with the Roman *Ictis* and has been associated with Christianity possibly from the 5th cent. (St. Keyne) and certainly from the 11th (1047), when Edward the Confessor established a chapel here and placed it under the Benedictine abbey of Mont St. Michel in Normandy. At the top is a castle belonging to the St. Aubyn family (Lord St. Levan), the converted abbey-chapel of which is shown on Mon., Wed., & Fri. (at 11, 12, 2, & 3; adm. free).

79½ m. **PENZANCE** (i.e., 'holy headland'), a seaport (12,096 inhab.) delightfully situated on *Mount's Bay*, may be considered the capital of what is somewhat ambitiously styled the 'Cornish Riviera.' Its fisheries, its market gardens, and its trade in ores and china-clay are important. It offers the best headquarters for excursions in the Land's End District.

Hotels. *QUEEN'S on the sea-front, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; WESTERN, Alverton St., UNION, REGENT, Chapel St., MOUNT'S BAY, on the front, at these R. 5/ or 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/ or 5/6, pens. from 12/6 or 13/6.

Post Office, Market Jew St.

Cab from the station to the hotels or pier, 1–2 pers. 1/3, 3–5 pers. 2/.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Land's End* (1/6); *St. Just* (1/); *Gurnard's Head* (10*d.*) and *Zennor* (1/2); *St. Ives* (1/); *Treen* (1/4) and *Porthcurno* (1/6); *Mousehole* (6*d.*); *Helston* (2/) and *Falmouth* (3/6); *Truro* (2/11); etc.—MOTOR COACH to *London* on Sat. and Sun., May–Sept. (27/6).

Steamer to the *Scilly Islands*, see p. 130; to *Marazion* (St. Michael's Mount), daily in summer (1/); to *Mousehole* (1/) and *Lamorna Cove* (1/6).—BOATS from 1/ per hr.

In front of the *Market House* is a statue of Sir Humphry Davy (1778-1829), a native of the town. To the E. of the *Free Library & School of Art* are the *Morrab Gardens* (subtropical vegetation), with the *Penzance Library* (rare Cornish books and prints) and the ancient *Market Cross*. On the N. side of the town are the remains of *Lescudjack Castle*, an ancient hill-fort (view).

Gulval Church, 1 m. N.E., has a picturesque graveyard and vicarage garden; *Bleu Bridge*, 1½ m. N., is a slab-bridge with an inscribed stone (? 7th cent.; 'Quenatavus Icdinui filius'); *Madron Church*, 2 m. N.W., the mother-church of Penzance (view of Mount's Bay), has a good baptistery.

The Esplanade has been continued to **Newlyn** (*Inn*), a fishing village 1 m. S.W. of Penzance, which has given its name to a school of 'open-air' artists. Here are the *Newlyn Gallery & Opie Memorial Museum* (adm. 6*d.*) and *St. Peter's Church*, with mural paintings (partly injured by damp) by Newlyn artists. The road beyond Newlyn ends at (2 m.) *Mousehole* (pron. 'Mewsal'; Keigwin Arms, an Elizabethan structure), another fishing village with its large cavern, ½ m. inland from which is *Paul Church*, burial-place of Dolly Pentreath (d. 1777), usually described as the last person who spoke Cornish (comp. p. 124). From Mousehole we may follow the coast-line, via *Kemyell*, to (2½ m.) *Lamorna Cove* (Inn). Near *Boleigh*, 1½ m. inland, are two menhirs and a stone circle, known as the *Pipers* and the *Merry Maidens*. The cliff walk may be prolonged to (8 m.) the *Logan Rock* (see p. 130).

Road from Penzance to *Bridgwater*, via *Newquay*, *Bude*, *Clovelly*, *Barnstaple*, *Ilfracombe*, *Lynton*, etc., see p. 131.

23. THE LIZARD—LAND'S END—THE SCILLY ISLANDS

The best general headquarters for the exploration of S.W. Cornwall is PENZANCE (see above), whence motor-buses ply to (10 m.) the *Land's End* and to (13 m.) *Helston* (for the Lizard), while it is the starting-point of the *Scilly* steamers.—The LIZARD is usually approached via *Helston* (p. 127), which is reached by railway from *Gwinear Road* (p. 127), or by motor-bus from *Falmouth* (p. 126) or *Penzance* (see above).

The Lizard

The Cornish peninsula to the S. of *Helford River* is now generally known as the **Lizard,** from the headland at its S. extremity. It consists of a tableland, 200–370 ft. in height, covered with the Cornish heath (*Erica vagans*); but its main attraction lies in the striking cliff-scenery and delightful beaches of its coast-line. Lizard Town, Mullion, Cadgwith, etc., offer comfortable quarters.

A Motor-Bus (1/6) plies four times daily from Helston to (10½ m.) *Lizard Town* in 1 hr.; but good walkers will prefer the coast-route, either all the way (14 m.) or (quitting the motor at Cury Cross Roads) from Gunwalloe (7 m.).

Helston, see p. 127.—The Motor Road runs S.E. to (4½ m.) *Cury Cross Roads*, 3 m. N.E. of Gunwalloe (see below). At (7 m.) *Penhale* diverges (r.) the road to (1¼ m.) Mullion (see below). Farther on we pass some hut-circles (r.) and reach (8¼ m.) *Ruan Major*.

10½ m. **Lizard Town** (*Lizard*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Housel Bay*, R. 5/, D. 4/, pens. 14/; *Caerthilian*, L. or D. 3/6.; *Parc-an-Castle*, pens. 12/, *Penmenner*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, at Housel Bay, private), a straggling village, lies ¾ m. inland from *Lizard Point* (the *Ocrinum* of Ptolemy), the southernmost point of England (49° 57′ 32″ N. lat.). To the W. of the point is Polpeor, to the E. is *Housel Bay*, with the bathing-beach.

For the Coast Route from Helston to Lizard Town we skirt the W. side of *Looe Pool* to reach the sea at (2½ m.) *Looe Bar* (p. 127), whence we follow the coastguard path to the left (S.). –6 m. *Gunwalloe* has a 15th cent. church with a detached belfry. -6¾ m. **Poldhu Cove* (Poldhu Hotel, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), with a Marconi Wireless Station (no adm.). About 1 m. inland is Mullion (*Old Inn*, with good bench-ends in its Perp. church.—7½ m. *Polurrian Cove* (Polurrian, R. 5/, D. 4/6, pens. 9/–15/).—8½ m. **Mullion Cove* (Mullion Cove, R. 4/, D. 4/6, pens. 13/6; Poldhu) has some remarkable caves.—13½ m. *Kynance Cove (*Kynance Bay*, private, pens. 9/), with richly coloured serpentine cliffs, fantastic rock-formations, and a beach of silvery sand. On the W. side of the bay is *Asparagus Island*. Here also are some interesting caves.—We now turn inland for (15 m.) *Lizard Town* (see above).

The coast path goes on S. and soon reaches (1½ m.) *Polpeor*, *Lizard Point* and (2½ m.) *Housel Bay* (see above). Rounding *Bass Point* (wireless station), we turn N. and begin to follow the E. side of the peninsula. Beyond *Hot Point* we pass *Landewednack* (with the parish church of Lizard Town).—5¼ m. *Cadgwith* is a picturesque little fishing village. Hence by the coast to *Falmouth*, see p. 126.

The Land's End District

The S.W. peninsula of Cornwall, which terminates in the **Land's End,** presents on its coast some of the finest cliff-scenery in England, while the not very picturesque interior abounds in ancient stone monuments of absorbing interest.

From Penzance to the Land's End and the Logan Rock

Motor-Bus to the *Land's End* direct (10 m.) in 1 hr. (1/6; car 20/); to the *Logan Rock* direct (9 m., 1/4; car 17/6). In summer motor-coaches run to the Land's End via the Logan Rock (13 m.; comp. below) and return by the direct road (8 hrs. in all; return-fare 5/); but motorists should certainly take the fine cliff-walk between the Logan Rock and (5½ m.) Land's End, rejoining the car at the latter. If time allow a night should be spent at Sennen or the Land's End.—To the Logan Rock via Lamorna (12 m.), see p. 128.

The road runs S.W. Near (1¾ m.) *Buryas Bridge* is a menhir known as the *Tresvennick Pillar* or *Blind Fiddler*. 2½ m. *Drift*, for Sancreed (r., see p. 130).—3¾ m. *Lower Hendra*.

A road on the left leads hence via (2 m.) *St. Buryan*, with its 15th cent. church-tower and two old crosses, to (4½ m.) *Treen*, ¾ m. S. of which is the **Logan Rock**, a hugh mass of rock (65 tons) so delicately poised that it can be moved with little exertion. It has never rocked or 'logged' so well since it was idly overset in 1824, with the aid of his boat's crew, by Lieut. Goldsmith (the poet's nephew), who had to replace it at great expense.

A little farther on, we see *Boscawen-un* (l.), a circle 80 ft. in diameter. At (5½ m.) *Crows-an-Wra* is an old cross.—8¾ m. *Sennen* (Sennen Cove, private, R. 5/6, D. 3/6; Whitesand Bay, R. 5/6, D. 5/), with the misnamed 'First & Last Hotel in England'.—10 m. *Land's End* (Land's End, R. 5/, D. 5/; Penwith House, private, R. & B. 5/6). The actually last house in England is a cottage dispensing refreshments.

The ***Land's End** (5° 41′ 31″ W. long.), the westernmost point of England, known to the ancients as *Bolerium* and to the early Britons as *Penwith*, is a huge, turf-topped mass of granite, 60 ft. in height, from which a narrow ridge juts out into the sea.

The *View extends on the W. to (25 m.) the Scilly Isles (see below) and is bounded on the N. by Cape Cornwall (see below) and the Brisons rocks. Immediately in front is the *Longships Lighthouse*. To the right (N.) and left (S.) are the rocks known as the *Irish Lady* and the *Armed Knight*. About 8 m. S. is the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse*. Below the extreme end is a natural arch accessible at low water.

OTHER ROUTES FROM PENZANCE (motor-buses, see p. 128).

To ST. IVES, 8 m., via (1 m.) *Gulval* (13½ m.) *Castell-an-Dinas* (735 ft.; view), with traces of a British hill-fort, and (5½ m.) *Towednack*.

To ZENNOR, 7½ m., via (1½ m.) *Bleu Bridge* (p. 128), (3 m.) *Newmill* [1½ m. r. is the hut-village of *Chysauster*], and (4 m., l.) the *Mulfra Quoit* dolmen.—*Zennor*, with a half-fallen dolmen of unusual size, is 1¾ m. E. of the fine promontory of *Gurnard's Head*.

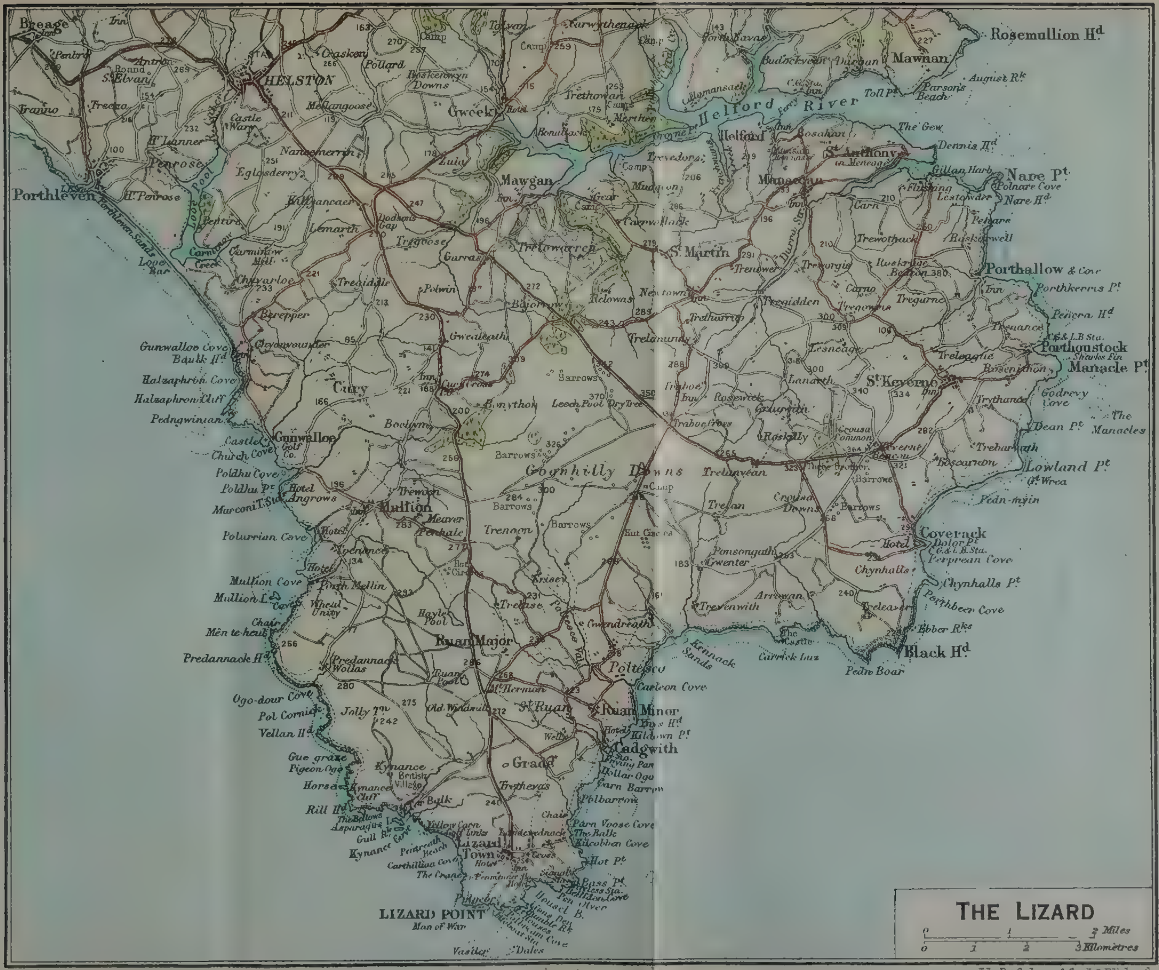
To MORVAH, c. 6 m., via 2 m. *Madron* (p. 128) and (4 m.) the *Lanyon Quoit* dolmen. Near *Morvah* is the hill-fort known as *Chûn Castle*, with two concentric walls, probably Irish work of the 5th cent., and a fine dolmen. Less than 2 m. E. of Morvah are the *Men Scryfa* ('written stone') and the *Men-an-Tol* ('holed stone'). A little farther E. are the remains of a stone circle called the *Nine Maidens* (1 m. from Mulfra, see above). At *Bosporthennis*, 1 m. N. of the Nine Maidens, is an unusually fine beehive hut.

To ST. JUST, 7½ m. The bus-route is via Morvah. Preferable is the road via (4 m.) *Sancreed* (bus), with its fine churchyard cross.—**St. Just in Penwith** (*Wellington*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6) is a small town (5026 inhab.) with a 15th cent. church. The St. Just Round or Amphitheatre was used for Cornish miracle and mystery plays. About 1¼ m. W. is *Cape Cornwall* (view; coast path thence to Land's End, 6½ m.).

The Scilly Islands

The steamer 'Scillonian' plies from Penzance to (39 m.) *Hugh Town* on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. in 3–4 hrs. (fare 10/, return 17/6; week end 12/6). The passage, which is apt to be rough, affords good views of the fine rocky Cornish coast. About half-way we pass the *Wolf Rock Lighthouse* (l.; see above).—Communication between the different islands is maintained by steam-launch.

The **Scilly Isles** are an archipelago of about 150 islands, islets, and rocks, forming an outlying portion of the granitic mass of Cornwall. The name, taken from Scilly Isle, one of the smallest of the group, is somewhat of a mystery, and their former exclusive identification with the Cassiterides or 'Tin Islands' of Herodotus has been abandoned. According


THE LIZARD
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
Breage
Helston
Porthleven
Rosemullion Hd.
Mawnan
August Rk.
Helford River
Helford
Gweek
Mawgan
Manaccan
St. Anthony
Dennis Hd.
Nare Pt.
Nare Hd.
St. Martin
Trelowarren
Porthallow & Cove
Porthkerris Pt.
Porthoustock
Manacle Pt.
St. Keverne
The Manacles
Lowland Pt.
Coverack
Chynhalls Pt.
Black Hd.
Kennack Sands
Poltesco
Carleon Cove
Ruan Minor
Cadgwith
Grade
Lizard Town
Lizard Point
Bass Pt.
Kynance Cove
Mullion
Mullion Cove
Poldhu Cove
Gunwalloe
Cury
Goonhilly Downs
Ruan Major
St. Ruan
Predannack Hd.
Loe Pool
Loe Bar
Penrose
Gunwalloe Cove
Halzaphron Cove
Polurrian Cove
Marconi T. Sta.
Vellan Hd.
Rill Hd.
Kynance Cliff
Housel B.
Vastler
Dales

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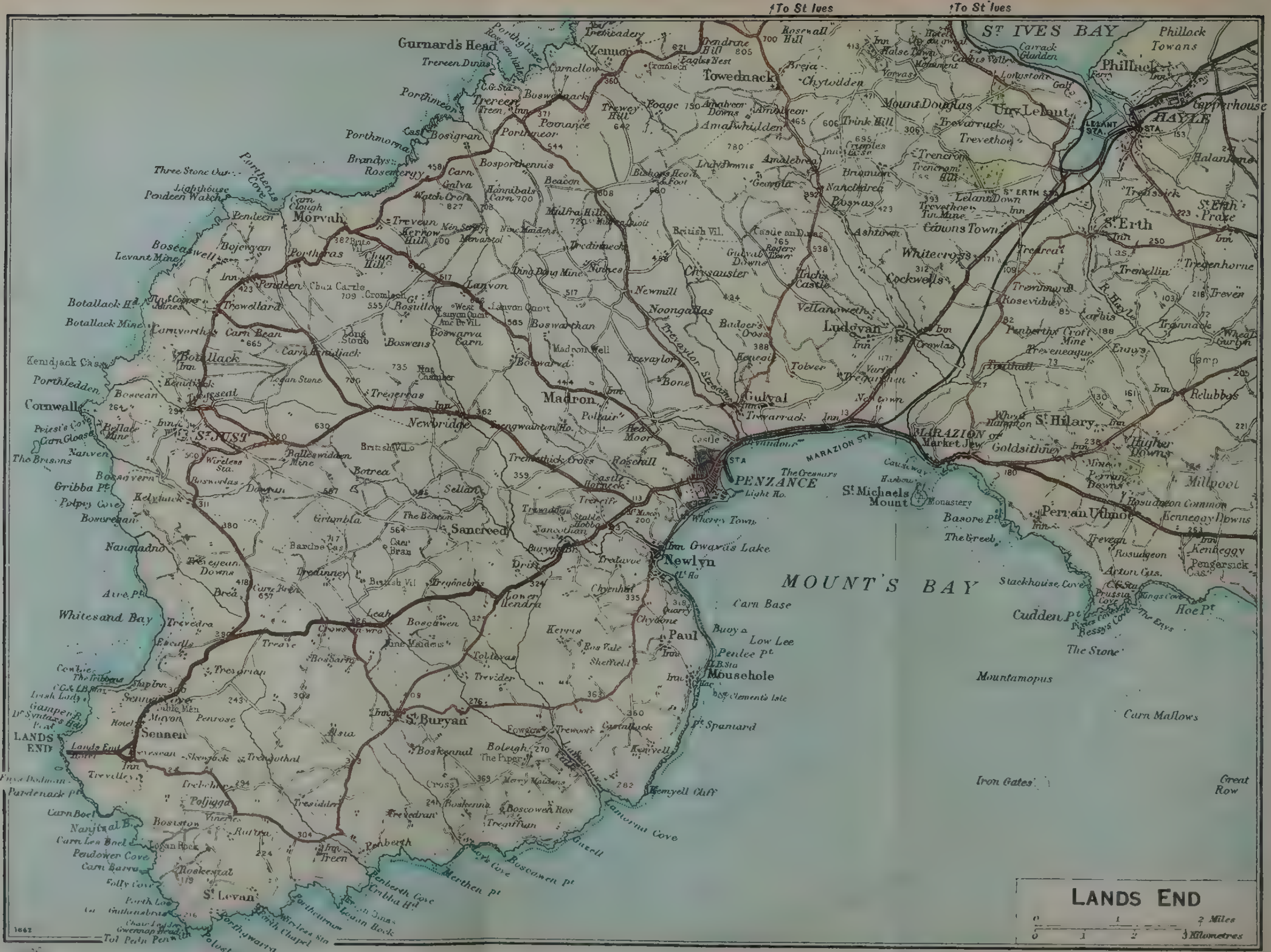


↑To St Ives
↑To St Ives
ST IVES BAY
Phillack Towans
Phillack
Hayle
Copperhouse
Lelant Sta.
Uny Lelant
Mount Douglas
Trevarrack
Trencrom Hill
St Erth Sta.
St Erth
St Erth Praze
Towednack
Zennor
Gurnard's Head
Treen
Porthmeor
Porthmornа
Three Stone Oar
Pendeen Watch
Lighthouse
Morvah
Pendeen
Levant Mine
Botallack Hd.
Botallack Mine
Kenidjack Cas.
Porthledden
Cornwall
Priest's Cove
Carn Gloose
The Brisons
Gribba Pt.
St Just
Botallack
Carn Kenidjack
Chun Castle
Lanyon Quoit
Ding Dong Mine
Madron
Chysauster
Castle an Dinas
Newmill
Nancledrea
Gulval
Ludgvan
Whitecross
Cockwells
Crowlas
Marazion or Market Jew
Marazion Sta.
Penzance
St Michaels Mount
Perran Uthnoe
Goldsithney
St Hilary
Relubbus
Millpool
Kenneggy Downs
Pengersick Cas.
Newlyn
Gwavas Lake
MOUNT'S BAY
Mousehole
Paul
St Clement's Isle
Low Lee
Penlee Pt.
Carn Base
Cudden Pt.
Hoe Pt.
Mountamopus
Carn Mallows
Iron Gates
Great Row
Sancreed
Newbridge
Drift
Lower Drift
Buryas Br.
St Buryan
Crows an wra
Boscawen
Whitesand Bay
Sennen Cove
Sennen
LANDS END
Pardenack Pt.
Nanjizal B.
Porthcurnow
Logan Rock
St Levan
Treen
Penberth
Lamorna Cove
Tater du
Tol Pedn Penwith
Gwennap Head
Porthgwarra
Merthen Pt.
Boscawen Pt.
1862

LANDS END

0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh

to legend they are the only visible relic of *Lyonesse*, the land of the Arthurian legends, which lies, forty fathoms deep, between them and Cornwall. Barrows and other early British remains are very numerous. The total population is 1749, confined to the five islands of *St. Mary's*, *St. Martin's*, *Tresco*, *Bryher*, and *St. Agnes*. The climate is very mild (mean winter temp. 46°, summer 58°), and the chief occupation of the inhabitants is now the growing of narcissi, lilies, and daffodils for the London and other markets. Fishing also is carried on.

St. Mary's, the largest island (2¼ m. by 2 m.), contains more than half of the population. On its W. coast lies *Hugh Town* (Tregarthen's, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6–17/6; Holgate's, pens. 12/6–16/; Atlantic, pens. 12/; Lyonesse, pens. 10/6, private). To the W. of it is *Star Castle*, an Elizabethan fortress. Among the chief points (all on the coast) are *Porth Hellick* (E. side), the cliff-port known as *Giant's Castle* (close by), *Old Town Bay* (with the graves of 120 persons lost in the 'Schiller' in 1875), *Pulpit Rock*, and *Peninnis Point* (lighthouse). Near the last is a 'logan rock' (p. 130), weighing over 300 tons.—**Tresco** (*Pretoria Cottage*, pens. 10/), the second-largest island, lies about 1 m. N.W. of St. Mary's. Here (½ m. inland) are the ruins of *Tresco Abbey* (10th cent.) and the residence of the 'Lord Proprietor,' Major Dorrien-Smith, with its wonderful sub-tropical *Gardens (open to visitors; fee). Near the N. end of the island is the so-called *Cromwell's Castle*—a name commemorating the fact that the isles, the last stronghold of the Royalists, were subdued by the Cromwellians under Adm. Blake. On the N. coast is *Piper's Hole*, a narrow shaft running underground for 600 ft.—**Bryher,** W. of Tresco, repays a visit by its rocky coast, especially at *Shipman Head* and *Hole Bay*.—**St. Martin's** (*Ashvale House*, pens. 6/–9/), to the N.E., contains some prehistoric antiquities.—**St. Agnes** has some good barrows, a curiously perched boulder called the *Punch Bowl*, and the old sacred well of *Sancta Warna*. On the downs is an ancient maze, set in pebbles and known as 'Troy Town.'—**Samson,** to the S. of Bryher, is the scene of Sir Walter Besant's 'Armorel of Lyonesse'; it is now uninhabited. On **St. Helen's**, N.E. of Tresco, are the scanty remains of a very ancient church, probably connected with St. Teilo (6th cent.), of whose name that of the island seems a corruption.—The rocky islet of *Annet*, the W. outpost of Great Britain, is haunted by thousands of seabirds.—On *Tean* is a warren of white rabbits.

24. NORTH CORNWALL

North Cornwall contains some of the most charming scenery in England and it includes a region closely associated with the legendary history of King Arthur. The traveller who has reached Land's End via the S. coast of Devon and Cornwall is strongly advised to return by the N. coast, making his way from Penzance to Newquay by railway or by car and proceeding thence by the fine coach-route to Clovelly and Bideford (see p. 136).

From London *Newquay* is reached most directly by the G.W.R. via Exeter, Plymouth, and Par (281 m. in 6½–8½ hrs.; fares 58/3, 35/), *Wadebridge* and *Padstow* by the S.R. via Exeter and Okehampton (254½ and 260 m. in 6–7½ hrs.; to Padstow 53/3, 32/), *Bude* by the S.R. *Atlantic Coast Express* via Exeter, Okehampton, and Halwill Junction (228¾ m. in 5–6½ hrs.; 47/8, 28/7). Through carriages run on certain trains by all these routes.—Motor Coach from London (Lupus St., S.W.1) to *Newquay* in summer (27/6); to *Bude* (27/6).

Road from Penzance to Bridgwater (A 30 and A 39), 168 m. (dangerous hills between Barnstaple and Porlock). Beyond St. Columb Major this route is practically identical with the roads described on pp. 133–141. From Penzance via (7 m.) *Hayle* by A 30 to (30 m.) *Mitchell* and (35 m.) **Fraddon,** where we take A 39 (l.), see p. 113.—3 m. *St. Columb Major*. [Or from Mitchell to (5 m.) **Newquay** (see p. 132).—7 m. St. Columb Major.] From (2 m.) *Winnard's Perch*, B 3274 runs l. to (4 m.) **Padstow** (p. 95).—6 m. **Wadebridge**

(p. 133).—11½ m. *Camelford* (p. 133).—6 m. *Tresparrett's Posts.* [Or from Camelford l. by B 3264 and B 3263 to (6 m.) **Tintagel** (p. 133).—4 m. *Boscastle* (p. 133).—4 m. Tresparrett's Posts.]—11 m. *Stratton* (**Bude** 1½ m. W.; p. 134).—3½ m. *Kilkhampton* (p. 134).—10 m. *Clovelly Cross*, 1 m. S. of **Clovelly** (p. 136).—7 m. *Ford.*—3 m. **Bideford** (p. 135).—9 m. **Barnstaple** (p. 135).—Thence A 39 runs N.E.—10 m. *Blackmoor Gate* (p. 138). [Or by A 373 N.W. from Barnstaple.—5 m. *Braunton* (p. 136).—8 m. **Ilfracombe** (p. 136).—Thence to (10 m.) Blackmoor Gate, see pp. 137–138.] From Blackmoor Gate to (7 m.) **Lynton** or (7½ m. direct; 12 m. by the new road) **Lynmouth**, see p. 138.—From Lynmouth to (11 m.) **Porlock** and (17 m.) **Minehead,** see pp. 139–141. Minehead lies to the left of the main road.—3 m. *Dunster* (p. 88), to the right of the main road.—6½ m. *Williton.*—9 m. *Nether Stowey* (p. 102).—8 m. **Bridgwater** (p. 102).—Thence to (15 m.) **Glastonbury** (London, etc.), see Rte. 16A, Road Rte. *B.*

NEWQUAY (6633 inhab.), a seaside and golfing resort, with excellent hotels, lies on a picturesque coast, 55¼ m. by rail from Plymouth, 39¼ m. from Penzance.

Hotels. *Headland, near the golf course, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. from 18/; *Victoria, not far from the station, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 15/, two large first-class hotels; Great Western, near the station, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 14/–18/; Atlantic, R. 9/, L. 4/6, D. 7/; Red Lion, near N. Pier, commercial, pens. 12/; Marina, Bristol, R. & B. 7/6, pens. from 9/, private hotels on the front.—Watergate Bay (bus 1/), 3 m. N.E.; R. 6/6, D. 6/.

The town lies at the foot of the *Beacon*, near the landward end of the promontory ending in *Towan Head,* which separates Newquay Bay, with the little harbour, from Fistral Bay, overlooked by the golf-course. The cliffs both to E. and W. are fine and the numerous picturesque little sandy coves afford good bathing; but visitors should beware of taking long walks along the beaches when the tide is making.

The 13–16th cent. church of *St. Mawgan*, 6 m. N., has a fine 15th cent. tower and a wealth of wood-carving (1450–1550) and brasses. Beside it is a 14th cent. cross. *Lanherne* (façade of 1580), close by, once the manor-house of the Arundels, is now a Carmelite nunnery.—About 1½ m. N. of Mawgan Porth are *Bedruthan Steps*, a fine piece of rock scenery (especially in rough weather).

From Newquay to *Plymouth* (Exeter, London), see p. 121; to *Chacewater* (Truro, Penzance), see p. 127.—Motor-Buses run to *Truro* (1/9); *St. Columb Major* (1/3), and *Wadebridge* (2/6); *Bodmin* (2/6); *Falmouth* (3/6); *Padstow*; etc.

From Newquay to Clovelly and Bideford

Between Newquay and Bideford (c. 80 m.) the country is linked up by motor-buses, with through coach services in summer.—In summer (July–Sept.) a through Motor Coach plies between Newquay and *Ilfracombe*; another between Ilfracombe and *Lynton*; a third between Lynton and *Minehead*; and a fourth between Minehead and *Exeter*. There is also a through-service between Wadebridge and *Bude.*

The local stages are as follow (some buses do not run every day): Motor-Bus daily from Newquay to (15½ m.) *Wadebridge* (p. 133; 1¼ hr.; 2/6).—Railway to (13 m.) *Camelford* (p. 133; 35 min.; 2/10, 1/9; motor-bus on Sat. in 1¼ hr.; 1/6).—Motor-Bus to (4½ m.) *Tintagel* (p. 133; ½ hr.) and (7½ m.) *Boscastle* (p. 133; 1 hr.; 2/), or direct to Boscastle in ½ hr. (1/).—Motor-Bus to (15 m.) *Bude* (p. 134; 1 hr., 3/, return 3/6).—Motor-Bus to (16½ m.) *Clovelly* (p. 136; 1½ hr.; 2/6, return 4/).—Motor-Bus to (11 m.) *Bideford* (p. 135; ¾ hr., 1/6, return 2/9).—From Bideford the journey may be continued by railway via Barnstaple to Ilfracombe or Lynton (see pp. 136, 135), by motor coach (see above), or by motor-bus: to *Barnstaple* in ¾ hr. (1/2); thence to *Ilfracombe* in 1 hr. (1/9; through fare from Bideford to Ilfracombe 2/9); thence to *Lynton* in 1¼ hr. (2/9; return 4/; see Rte. 26).

From Newquay (p. 132) to Wadebridge and Camelford. 2½ m. *St. Columb Minor* has a prominent church-tower (late Dec.).—7 m. *St. Columb Major* (Red Lion, R. 5/6) has a fine church dedicated to a maiden St. Columba, and a moated rectory. The lofty earthwork of *Castle-an-Dinas*, 2 m. S.E., is locally connected with King Arthur.—The road runs N.E., passing the 'Nine Maidens,' a line of standing stones (r.), and crossing *St. Breock Downs.*

15½ m. **Wadebridge** (**Molesworth Arms*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Commercial*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6; *Cornish Arms*), a town (2319 inhab.) on the Camel estuary, is redeemed from dullness by the fine old bridge dating from 1485 (320 ft.; 15 arches; widened) connecting it with *Egloshayle.*

One of the oldest railways in England (1834; S.R.) connects Wadebridge with (6¾ m.) *Bodmin.*—To *Padstow* or *Exeter*, see pp. 95, 94.

The next stage, to (13 m.) *Camelford Station* (p. 95), is usually covered by railway.

Camelford (*King's Arms*, R. 5/, D. 5/6), a dreary town 1½ m. S. of the station, is no longer regarded as the Camelot of King Arthur (comp. p. 86). *Slaughter Bridge*, near the station, was the scene of a battle between the Britons and the Saxons in 823 but not of Arthur's death.

Brown Willy (1375 ft.), the highest hill ('Bryn Whelli') in Cornwall, and its twin summit, *Rough* or *Row Tor* (1312 ft.), rise 4–5 m. S.E. of Camelford, from which they may be ascended in 2–3 hrs. The view is wide but dull.

From Camelford Station to Boscastle. The detour via (4¾ m.) *Tintagel* is recommended (motor-bus at the station).

Tintagel or *Dundagil* (**King Arthur's Castle*, on the cliff, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *Wharncliffe*, R. 6/, D. 4/), the "wild Tintagel by the Cornish seas," is one of the most famous places in Cornwall. On the coast, ½ m. from the little village of *Trevena* (now generally called *Tintagel*), and rising above *Tintagel Haven* or *Porth*, a narrow cove surrounded by sombre cliffs of slate, is **Tintagel Head*, a promontory connected with the mainland by a rocky neck. Here, partly on the 'island' portion and partly on the mainland, are ruins of the *Castle*, which ancient legend, the early chroniclers, and modern poetry conspire to accept as the birthplace of King Arthur, son of Uther Pendragon and Ygrayne. The castle was an early stronghold of the Earls of Cornwall and the keep (on the mainland) is apparently of Norman construction.—The striking *View from the extremity of the headland comprises the wild and rocky shore from Trevose Head (S.) to Hartland Point (N.). Samphire grows on the cliffs, and the Cornish chough is still an occasional (though rare) visitor.—The *Parish Church*, on the cliffs W. of the village, contains traces of Saxon (?) work.

About 1½ m. S. of the village are *Trebarwith Sands* (*Strand, good private, pens. 10/6-15/), a fine bay, with the picturesque *Gull Rock* (133 ft.).

The road from Tintagel to *Boscastle*, 3½ m. N.E., passes (½ m.) *Bossiney*, the (½ m.) **Rocky Valley*, opening on the left, and (1 m.) *Trevalga*. Just beyond the Rocky Valley a finger-post on the right points the way to (1 m.) *St. Nighton's* or *St. Nectan's Kieve*, a pretty little waterfall.

BOSCASTLE (*Wellington*, R. 5/, D. 6/) is a small village, remarkable for its curious and intricate little harbour, flanked by picturesque cliffs. The name is a corruption of *Bottreaux Castle*, the site of which is marked by a mound.

A walk may be taken N. to (1 m.) *Pentargon Bay*, with its waterfall, and thence along the cliffs to (4½ m.) *Crackington Haven.*—*St. Juliot's*, 2½ m. from Boscastle up the valley of the *Valency*, is the 'Endelstow' in 'A Pair of Blue

Eyes' by Thomas Hardy, who was employed as architect on the restoration of the church (1872).

From Boscastle to Bude (motor-bus on Fri., 3/). The road leads N.W. (inland), but beyond (7½ m.) *Jacobstow* (right) it gradually approaches the coast again.

15 m. **BUDE** (**Falcon*, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. from 12/; *Grenville*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 15/; *Grosvenor*, R. & B. 7/6; *Globe*, *Norfolk*, R. & B. 7/, *Waverley*, commercial; *Erdiston*, R. & B. 7/6, private), the 'Kilkhaven' of George Macdonald's 'Seaboard Parish,' is a favourite summer and golfing resort (3962 inhab.), with a mild climate and fine coast scenery. *Bude Haven* is protected by a breakwater.

Bude is connected with *Stratton* (see below; 3*d*.), *Holsworthy* (p. 94; 1/6), *Launceston* (p. 94; 3/), etc., by motor-bus. Railway to *Exeter*, see p. 94.

Morwenstow or *Moorwinstow* (*Inn*) of which R. S. Hawker was vicar from 1834 to 1875, lies 7½–8 m. N. of Bude via (4 m.) *Duck Pool*.

Its church (founded by St. Morwenna) has a pre-Norman font and Norman arches with beautiful zigzag moulding. Over the door of the vicarage, built by Hawker, is a quaint inscription in rhyme.—Good walkers may extend their coast walk N. via (7 m.) *Hartland Quay* to (9 m.) *Hartland Point* (p. 136).

From Bude to Clovelly. The road runs E. to (1½ m.) *Stratton* (Tree, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/), a picturesque village, with a fine Perp. church. Just to the N.W. is *Stamford Hill*, where the Parliamentarians were defeated in 1643 "by the valour of Sir Belville Grenville and ye Cornish army."—5 m. **Kilkhampton** (*London Inn*, P.R., L. 3/6) has an interesting **Church* (Norman and Perp.) containing good bench-ends and the tomb of Sir Bevil Grenville, whose house at *Stow*, near by, is described in 'Westward Ho!'—At 10 m. we pass from Cornwall to *Devon* (p. 113). About 2 m. beyond (11 m.) *West Country Inn* we turn E. for (15 m.) *Clovelly Cross*, near which are the British entrenchments known as *Clovelly Dykes*. Here we diverge to the left (N.) from the main road to Bideford for (16 m.) *New Road Gate*, at the head of the village of **Clovelly** (p. 136).

From Clovelly to Bideford (11 m.). This road is described, in the reverse direction, on p. 135.—**Bideford,** see p. 135.

25. FROM EXETER TO BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD, CLOVELLY, AND ILFRACOMBE

S.R. to (38¾ m.) *Barnstaple Junction* in 1-1½ hr. (8/3, 5/); to (48¾ m.) *Bideford* in 1½–2¼ hrs. (10/6, 6/); to (54¾ m.) *Ilfracombe* (through-carriages by some trains) in 2-2¾ hrs. (11/2, 6/9). Trains start from Queen St. Station but stop also at St. David's. -Barnstaple may be reached from Exeter also by the G.W.R. via Dulverton in 2¼–2½ hrs. (pp. 94, 88; 48½ m.; change at Dulverton).—Motor-bus from Bideford to *Clovelly*, see p. 136.

From London both Barnstaple and Ilfracombe (through-carriages) are reached either by the S.R. *Atlantic Coast Express* via Exeter (see above) or by the G.W.R. via Taunton (p. 88), the duration of the journey being about the same in either case (to Barnstaple in 4¼–6½ hrs., fares 39/2, 23/6; to Ilfracombe in 5¼–7¾ hrs., fares 42/1, 25/3).—Motor Coach from London (Lupus St., S.W.1) to *Ilfracombe* in summer (20/).

From Exeter to (11¼ m.) *Yeoford* (Rfmts.), see p. 117.—From (18¼ m.) *Lapford* we follow the pretty valley of the *Taw*.—22 m. *Eggesford* (Fox & Hounds, R. 6/, L. 4/6, D. 5/6) is an anglers' resort.—*Atherington*, 1¼ m. W. of (33 m.) *Umberleigh*, has a famous carved oak rood-screen in its church.—38¾ m. *Barnstaple Junction* (Rfmts.).

BARNSTAPLE (*Imperial*, T.H., R. 6/6, D. 6/6; *Royal & Fortescue*, R. 6/, D. 5/6; *Victoria*, unlicensed, R. & B. 8/6; *Central*, *Trevelyan*), an ancient seaport (14.409 inhab.), lies at the head of the *Taw* estuary, but has lost much of its trade through the silting-up of the harbour. 'Barum Ware' still enjoys a certain reputation. The Taw is here crossed by an old bridge of 16 arches, marred by an iron extension. *St. Peter's Church*, dating in part from the 14th cent., has a crooked leaden spire. *Queen Anne's Walk* is a colonnade of 1796, with a statue of Queen Anne (1708). Bp. Jewel (1522–71) and John Gay (1685–1732; a native) were educated in the *Grammar School*. The Friday 'Pannier Market,' in the *Market House*, is worth a visit.

Barnstaple has three railway stations, connected by a loop-line: *Barnstaple Junction*, for the S.R., but used also by the G.W.R.; *Barnstaple* (*G.W.R.*), for the Taunton line (p. 88); *Barnstaple Town*, the starting-point of the narrow-gauge railway to Lynton (see below) and the first station on the line to Ilfracombe (see p. 136).

From Barnstaple (Town Station) a picturesque light railway (19½ m. in 1½ hr.; 4/4, 2/7) runs to *Lynton* (p. 138), via *Blackmoor* (12 m.) and *Woody Bay Station* (16 m.; comp. p. 138).

Motor Buses run from Barnstaple to *Bideford* and *Westward Ho!*; *Clovelly* and *Hartland*: *Ilfracombe*; *Lynton*; etc.—From Barnstaple to *Taunton*, see p. 88; to *Ilfracombe*, see p. 136.

Beyond Barnstaple Junction the line follows the Taw estuary.—46¼ m. *Instow* (Marine, R. 5/, D. 6/), a small port and watering-place opposite Appledore (p. 136; ferry 4*d*.), is the starting-point of the steamer to Lundy (23 m. in c. 2 hrs.; daily in summer, Fri. only in winter).

Lundy (the terminal 'y' means 'island'), a rocky granite islet (3 m. long; ¼-¾ m. broad) in the Bristol Channel, with about 40 inhab., lies 12 m. off Hartland Point. It contains some curious rock-formations and is the breeding-place of innumerable sea-fowl, while *Rat Island*, protecting the landing-beach at the S.W. end, is a retreat of the native English black rat. Near the landing place are the remains of *Marisco Castle* (335 ft.), the stronghold of an early piratical over-lord family, and down to the reign of Queen Anne the island was a nest of pirates. The *Shutter Rock*, off the S.W. end, so called because it is believed that it would exactly fill the rifted opening of the adjacent *Devil's Lime Kiln*, was the scene of the wreck of the 'Santa Catharina' in 'Westward Ho!' Visitors may find quarters at the Manor-House Farm Hotel.

48¾ m. **BIDEFORD** (pron. 'Biddyford'; *Royal*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 16/; *New Inn*, R. & B. 10/; *Tanton's*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; *Old Ship*), an ancient seaport (9125 inhab.), the "little white town" of 'Westward Ho!' now sadly modernized, is picturesquely situated on two hills rising from the *Torridge*, here spanned by a bridge of 24 arches (1550; widened in 1925). A Red Indian, perhaps brought home by Sir Richard Grenville and baptized here as Christian Rawley in 1588, is believed to have been the first of his race to visit England. Facing the quay is a statue of Charles Kingsley (1819–75), who wrote part of 'Westward Ho!' in the Royal Hotel (room shown; adm. 6*d*.). *Chudleigh's Fort* (1630-43; bought as a Town War Memorial), on the right (E.) bank, affords a good view.

The S.R. runs on to (5¼ m.) **Torrington** (2931 inhab.; *Globe*, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 4/) on the *Torridge*. Fairfax decisively defeated the Royalists close by in 1646.

A motor-bus (5*d*.) plies from Bideford Quay to (2½ m.; 20 min.) **Westward Ho** (*Golden Bay*, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 13/), a small bathing resort, named after Kingsley's novel (1855). Its famous golf-links lie to the N., on *Northam Burrows*, separated from the sea by the curious *Pebble Ridge*, 30 ft. high and 2 m. long. Kipling's 'Stalky & Co.' describes life at the United Services College, a school formerly at Westward Ho.—Motor-buses or coaches run also to *Appledore* (5d.), *Ilfracombe* (2/9), *Bude* (return 6/6), *Lynton* (return 5/), round Dartmoor, round Exmoor, etc.

From Bideford to Clovelly, 11 m., motor-bus in ¾ hr. (fare 1/6; to Hartland 1/10). The main road passes (3½ m.) *Fairy Cross* and (5½ m.) the *Hoops Inn* (halfway house). From (7 m.) *Bucks Cross* a lane on the right descends to *Bucks Mill* (1 m.), a fishing-hamlet supposed to be peopled by descendants of shipwrecked seamen from the Spanish Armada.—About ¾ m. beyond Bucks Cross we reach the E. end of the *Hobby Drive* (see below), a splendid alternative approach to Clovelly for all except motors, and in 1½ m. more we turn to the right at *Clovelly Cross*. Motorists alight at (11 m.) *New Road Gate* (car park), at the head of Clovelly village, whence luggage is conveyed on donkey-back or sledges.

– **Clovelly** (*New Inn*, halfway down the street, R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 18/; *Red Lion*, at the foot of the village, near the pier, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; both often full; simple lodgings), a herring-fishing village with 620 inhab., is so delightfully and uniquely situated, in a narrow rift in the cliffs, that it has become only too popular a resort both for tourists and for painters. The main street of this most quaint and charming of villages is far too steep for wheeled traffic, and descends in steps and stages from a height of 400 ft. to the little cove and pier at the foot. No two of the picturesque whitewashed houses with their green doors and balconies are on the same level. Dense woods embosom the village and make its winter climate extraordinarily mild. The *View from the sea is particularly charming (boat and boatman 2/6 per hr.).

The *Hobby Drive (exquisite views), beginning at New Road Gate (see above), runs S.E. through lovely woods and ends at (3 m.) the Bideford road (adm. 4*d*., cycle 6*d*., carr. 1/6 to 2/; no motors).—On the other (N.W.) side of the village are the equally charming grounds of *Clovelly Court, entered by *Yellery Gate*, 250 yds. W. of New Road Gate (adm. to the park 6*d*.). The prime beauty spot is **Gallantry Bower* (c. 1¼ m. from the gate), which rises sheer from the sea for 387 ft. and affords a superb view.

From New Road Gate the motor-bus (6*d*.) returns to Clovelly Cross, turning there to the right for (4 m.) the little town of *Hartland* (King's Arms, R. 4/6, L. 3/6), whence the road continues to (6½ m.) *Hartland Quay* (Hotel, R. 7/6, D. 4/). c. 2 m. S. of *Hartland Point* (350 ft.; lighthouse), the N.N.W. extremity of Devon.

From Clovelly to *Bude*, see p. 134.

From Barnstaple to Ilfracombe, 15 m., S.R. in 40 min. (3/1, 1/10; motor-bus, 1/9), via (6 m.) *Braunton* and (11¾ m.) *Mortehoe* (p. 137).

15 m. **ILFRACOMBE** (*Rfmts*.), a popular summer resort (11,779 inhab.), is beautifully situated on the S. shore of the Bristol Channel. The grand coast scenery and the charming inland woods and glens combine with a delightful climate to make it an admirable centre of excursions.

Hotels, mostly closed Oct.–Easter. Ilfracombe (250 rooms), R. 8/6, B. 4/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 15/; Runnacleave (200 rooms), R. 6/, B. 3/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 12/; Royal Clarence, High St., R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/; Queen's, High St., old-fashioned, pens. 13/6–15/6; Cliffe Hydro, overlooking the harbour, unlicensed, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 13/.—Private: Collingwood, Imperial, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6–5/, pens. 15/; Grosvenor, R. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Crescent, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. from 12/; Granville, pens. from 13/6; Esplanade, pens. from 10/6.

Taxicabs. 1/6 per mile, 9*d*. per ½ m. extra, for each pers. over two 6*d*. extra.—Motor-Buses to *Watermouth Caves*, *Combe Martin* and *Lynton*; *Barnstaple*; *Lee*; and *Woolacombe*.

Steamers to *Swansea* (5/), *Cardiff* (5/), and *Bristol*; excursion-steamers to *Clovelly*, *Lynmouth*, *Lundy*, *Minehead*, the *Mumbles*, *Tenby*, etc.—Sailing Boats 2/6 per hr.—Rowing Boats 2/ per hr.

Enquiry Office, 109a High St.

From the station, S. of the town, we descend past (¼ m.) the parish church of *Holy Trinity* to High St., with the Post Office. The turnings on the left (N.) side of High St. lead to *Wildersmouth Beach*, with the prominent *Capstone Hill* (181 ft.; view), at the foot of which is the *Victoria Pavilion*. To the S.E. of the Capstone are the *Harbour* and *Promenade Pier* (2*d*.), sheltered on the N. side by *Lantern Hill*, with the remains of the 13th cent. *Chapel of St. Nicholas*, now a lighthouse, on its crest. Over the sheltered *Rapparee Cove* rises the lofty *Helesborough* or *Hillsborough* (447 ft. view).

The chief points of interest to the E. of Ilfracombe are treated in Rte. 26.—About 3 m. W. is **Lee** (*Lee Bay*, R. 6/, D. 6/), a charming village, famous for its fuchsias, a little inland from *Lee Beach*, pleasantly reached by the **Torrs Walk** (adm. 4*d*.; views). –About 3 m. farther W. is **Mortehoe**(*Chichester Arms*, pens. 9/–12/; *Fortescue*, at the station, pens. 9/; *Watersmeet*, private, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/), with an E.E. church (restored), in which is buried William de Tracey (1321), a former vicar, sometimes confounded with the murderer of Becket. *Morte Point*, a rock-bound headland 1 m. W. (now a public park), commands a wild and wide view.

26. FROM ILFRACOMBE TO LYNTON (LYNMOUTH) AND MINEHEAD

Both Lynton and Minehead are, of course, circuitously accessible from Ilfracombe by rail via Barnstaple (to *Lynton*, 34½ m., in 2¼ hrs., 7/1, 4/3; to *Minehead*, 85½ m., in 4½–5 hrs., 16/11, 10/2; comp. pp. 136, 135, 88); but those who care to make acquaintance with some of the most charming scenery in England should certainly make the direct journey by road (c. 36 m.). A Motor-Bus plies twice weekly (daily in summer) from Ilfracombe to (17½ m.) *Lynton* (2/9), and a Motor Coach from Lynmouth to (17 m.) *Minehead* (5/). The Walk by the cliff-path (or at least the coast road) is strongly recommended, and the hotels on the way allow it to be divided into easy stages. A day or two should be spent at Lynton or Lynmouth.

From Ilfracombe to Lynton

For this stage we have a threefold choice. The Motor-Bus Route, though it runs inland, has attractions that render it little inferior to the Coast Road, more to the N., which skirts the sea most of the way, and should be selected by motorists. The *Walking Route coincides with the coast road for the first 9 m. or so.

(a.) Motor Bus Route, 17½ m. Leaving Ilfracombe by A 399, we pass S. of *Helesborough*.—At (1¼ m.) *Hele* diverges

(N.) the old road to Combe Martin via *Berry Narbor*, birthplace of Bishop Jewel (1522–71).—2¾ m. *Watermouth*, with a modern Gothic castle (r.).—4½ m. **Combe Martin** (*Castle*, R. 5/, D. 4/6). The battlemented *Church* has a fine Perp. tower (99 ft.), Perp. nave and aisles, and E.E. chancel. In the N. aisle is the elaborate bust of Judith Hancock (1637). The road traverses the long straggling village and runs inland. —At (10¼ m.) *Blackmoor Gate* (station, see p. 135) we turn l. (N.E.) into A 39 from Barnstaple.—12½ m. *Parracombe* (Fox & Goose, R. 3/6, pens. 6/–9/), at the foot of a steep hill (avoided by a by-pass). Farther on we have a view of the sea off Heddon's Mouth (see below).—About 1½ m. beyond (14 m.) *Woody Bay Station* (p. 135) we begin the descent (*Dean Steep*) of the picturesque valley of the *West Lyn*.—16 m. *Barbrook Mill*. About ½ m. beyond (16¾ m.) *Lyn Bridge* (Cottage, R. 8/6, D. 5/6), near Lynton station, we keep to the left for (17½ m.) *Lynton*.

A new road, diverging to the right at Barbrook Mill, leads to (5½ m.) *Lynmouth*, superseding the old direct descent (½ m. of 1 in 4½; very rough) from Lynton.

(b.) Coast Road (17 m.). To (5½ m.) the S.E. end of *Combe Martin*, see above. The coast road turns left and runs E. to (7 m.) *Stony Corner*, where several roads meet. On the coast (l.) are *Hangman Point* (716 ft.), the E. pillar of Combe Martin Bay, and the *Great Hangman* (1044 ft.) on *Girt Down*. We take the road running nearly N. and after about 1 m. more reach the top (989 ft.) of the ascent from Combe Martin, with *Holdstone Barrows* (1146 ft.) on the left; this is the hardest and least interesting part of the route. As we descend in full view of the sea it is better to diverge to the right, a little short of (9¾ m.) *Trentishoe*, by the winding new road (*Views) to (10¾ m.) *Hunter's Inn*, delightfully situated in the valley of the *Heddon*, about 1 m. above its mouth (see below). The most direct road from Hunter's Inn to Lynton runs E. over *Martinhoe Common* to join (3 m.) the motor-bus road at *Caffin's Cross*, at the head of the Dean Steep (see above). The more picturesque new road turns to the left (N.) and then sweeps round, high above the sea (views), to (13½ m.) **Woody* or *Wooda Bay* (Hotel, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6), a tiny seaside-resort, enclosed by abrupt and richly wooded cliffs, c. 3 m. from its railway station (p. 135). The road thence to (17 m.) *Lynton* passes *Lee Bay*, *Lee Abbey*, and the *Valley of Rocks* (see below), and affords exquisite views.

(c.) Coast Path (17 m.). As far as (9¾ m.) *Trentishoe* (see above) walkers should follow the route just described. They then descend the steep and finely wooded combe towards (10½ m.) *Hunter's Inn* (see above), and follow either bank of the stream to (11½ m.) *Heddon's Mouth*, a small cove enclosed by stern and lofty cliffs, forming a striking contrast to the wooded charms of the upper part of the glen. Thence a most picturesque path has been cut along the cliffs to (13½ m.) *Woody Bay* (see above), where it becomes a road. At the fork we take the left (lower) branch leading to the charming *Lee Bay*, on the E. side of which are the grounds of (15¼ m.) *Lee Abbey* (now a hotel, see p.139). We cross the hotel-grounds by a private road, entered by a gate at Lee Mouth, and soon find ourselves in (15¾ m.) the ***Valley of Rocks,** described by Southey as "a city of the Anakim." To the left rises the *Castle Rock* (view), to the right the *Cheesewring*. The cliff-path, called the * *North Walk*, diverges to the left from the road and leads us to (16¾ m.) a point about midway between Lynton and Lynmouth.

LYNTON and **LYNMOUTH** are two lovely seaside villages and summer-resorts, with a joint population of c. 4500. Lynmouth lies on the shore, at the confluence of the *East* and *West Lyn*. Lynton stands on the edge of the cliff, 430 ft. above. The two are united by steep roads and a cliff railway.

As headquarters for excursions there is little to choose between them.

Southey found Lynmouth the finest spot he ever saw "except Cintra and the Arrabida." Shelley, who spent some time at Lynmouth in 1812 after his marriage with Harriet Westbrook, in a 'myrtle-twined' cottage (rebuilt), was another enthusiastic admirer of the twin villages.

Hotels at *Lynton*: *Valley of Rocks, closed in winter, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 17/6–21/; Royal Castle, with large grounds, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Lynton Cottage, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 12/; Imperial, closed in winter, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; all these with good sea-views; *Crown, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6; North Cliff, private.—At *Lynmouth*: *Tors, in a fine situation, closed in winter, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; Lyndale, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; Lyn Valley, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 5/, pens. 13/6; Rising Sun, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; Bath; Summer-House, private, pens. from 10/6.—*Lee Abbey (see p. 138), R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/, in Aug. 25/.

Cliff Railway between Lynmouth Beach and Lynton (fare 3*d.* up, 2*d.* down, return 4*d.*).

Motor Coaches in summer to *Ilfracombe* (see p. 136), *Minehead* (see p. 141), the *Doone Valley*, *Hunter's Inn*, *Watersmeet*, *Porlock*, *Simonsbath*, *Westward Ho*; also to *London* (20/).

Steamers ply from Lynmouth to *Ilfracombe* (return fare 3/6), *Clovelly*, *Clevedon* (6/6), *Weston-super-Mare* (5/), *Bristol* (6/6), *Cardiff* (5/), and *Minehead* (4/). Embarkation by small boat.

The best general views of the two villages are obtained from *Hollardy* or *Hollerdy Hill* (W. of Lynton) and *Summerhouse Hill* (850 ft.), ascended by a zigzag path beginning near the parish church in Lynmouth. Near the bridge, in Lynmouth, is the entrance to **Glen Lyn* (adm. 6*d.*), revealing the romantic lower course of the West Lyn.

About 2 m. E. is the ***Watersmeet,** where the East Lyn (known above the confluence as *Brendon Water*) receives the *Combe Park* or *Hoar Old Water*.—Two m. farther is the *Rockford Inn* (R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/).—The **Doone Valley** lies about 4 m. farther S.E. via (1 m.) *Leeford* (Staghunters' Inn) and the Moor, or 6½ m. via *Malmsmead* (motor-coach from Lynton). The scenery is neither so wild nor so romantic as readers of 'Lorna Doone' may perhaps expect. The Doones (according to tradition) were a little band of outlaws who terrorized the countryside at the close of the 17th cent., making their headquarters in this valley until a particularly atrocious act of cruelty nerved the inhabitants to exterminate the pest. Blackmore, whose grandfather was rector of the adjoining parish of Oare (p. 140), adapted the legend in his well-known novel, using a romancer's privilege to heighten the colours a little. The only trace of the Doone settlement consists of the foundations of some huts. There is a solitary cottage near the mouth of the valley. Doone Valley is 5 m. from Simonsbath (see below) by a rough moorland route.

A road runs S. via (2½ m.) *Hillsford Bridge*, over the open moorland to (6 m.) *Brendon Two Gates* (1379 ft.; now one gate only), where it enters *Somerset* and *Exmoor Forest* proper (see below), and (9 m.) **Simonsbath** (*Exmoor Forest*, pens. from 9/), so named from a pool in the Barle above the bridge. We may go on S.W. to (11 m.) *South Molton* (p. 88), passing *Span Head* (1618 ft.), or we may go S.E. via *Withypool* (Royal Oak) and the *Tarr Steps* (rfmts.) to (14 m.) *Dulverton* (p. 88). *Exford* (p. 140) lies 5 m. E. and drivers may return thence to (16 m.) Lynmouth via the White Stones.

Narrow-gauge railway from Lynton to *Barnstaple*, see p. 135.

From Lynton to Minehead

Both the driving and the walking route are charming, especially in this direction, but preference should be given to the latter by all who can face the fatigue. A new road avoiding the steep gradients of Countisbury and Porlock is in construction.—Motor Coach in summer (except Sun.) from Lynmouth at 9 a.m. to Minehead in 2 hrs. direct (5/) and at 2.30 p.m. via *Malmsmead* (for the Doone Valley; see above) in 3½ hrs. (5/).

(a.) ROAD (17 m.). From the bridge at *Lynmouth* the road ascends Countisbury Hill (1 in 4½; fine retrospects of Hollardy Hill, etc.). Beyond (1½ m.) *Countisbury* (866 ft.; Blue Ball inn) the road runs along the N. verge of Exmoor Forest.

***Exmoor Forest,** a tract of high moorland about 120 sq. m. in area, lies mainly in Somerset, but extends into Devonshire. Geologically it is Devonian, and its slate and sandstone summits are less rugged than the granite tors of Dartmoor. It is mentioned as a royal forest in a charter of King John. It was disafforested by Act of Parliament in 1818. Large tracts are still uncultivated and covered with colourless tussocky grass, prickly grey furze, or heather. The wild red deer (otherwise extinct in England) is still regularly hunted on Exmoor. It supports also a hardy race of horned sheep. The true native Exmoor pony is now bred only by Sir F. Dyke Acland, whose stud has been removed from Holnicote (p. 141) to *Killerton Park* (5 m. N.E. of Exeter). Specimens may be seen for sale, on the last Thurs. in Oct., at Bampton Fair (p. 141). Excellent fishing is afforded by the streams. The highest summit is *Dunkery Beacon* (1707 ft.), but *Span Head* (1618 ft.; p. 139) and many other hills are over 1500 ft.

As we proceed two roads diverge on the right for *Leeford* (p. 139), at 1 m. and 2 m. beyond Countisbury. 4 m. *White Gate* and (4½ m.) *Black Gate* are both entrances to *Glenthorne* (p. 141). To the left rises the *Old Barrow* (1136 ft.). At (5½ m.) *County Gate* (1061 ft.) we enter Somerset. *Malmsmead* (p. 139) is about ¾ m. S. of this point, and ¼ m. farther on is a road leading S. to (1 m.) *Oare Church*, where Lorna Doone was married to John Ridd and shot by Carver Doone. The road now ascends gently to *Yearnor Moor House* and (8¾ m.) *Oare Post*, whence a road leads W. (r.) to (2 m.) *Oareford*. The steep old road (good views) descending PORLOCK HILL (1 in 4; dangerous bends) to Porlock leads straight on from (8 m.) *Pittcombe Head* (1347 ft.). A toll road (car 1/-2/; motor cycle 6*d*.) descends at an easier gradient to the left. A road on the right, near (9 m.) *Whitstone* or the *White Stones*, leads to (5 m.) *Exford* (Crown, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a fishing resort on the *Exe*, with the headquarters of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds.—11 m. **Porlock** (*Castle*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Ship*, R. 3/, L. 4/, D. 4/), the 'enclosed port,' a charming village, now 1 m. from the sea, in a fertile vale. In the quaint little church of *St. Dubritius* (Perp. and E.E.) is the sumptuous tomb of Baron Harington (d. 1417) and his wife. About 1 m. W. is *West Porlock*, and ½ m. beyond it is the little port of *Porlock Weir* (Anchor, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/6).

It was in a "lonely farmhouse between Porlock and Lynton" that Coleridge is said to have had the vision which resulted in 'Kubla Khan' (1798); and 'Southey's chimney-corner,' in the picturesque Ship Hotel, is pointed out as the place where that poet wrote the lines on Porlock's 'verdant vale.'

Dunkery Beacon (1707 ft.; *View), the highest hill on Exmoor, rises about 4 m. S. of Porlock. Visitors may drive, via *Luccombe*, nearly all the way to the top. Walkers should proceed via the *Horner Woods* and *Cloutsham*, where the opening meet of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hounds is held annually, early in August. The descent may be made S.W. to (4 m.) *Exford* (see above), S.E. to (3½ m.) *Cutcombe*, on the road from Minehead to Dulverton (p. 142), or N.E. to 3 m.) *Wootton Courtenay*.

The road from Porlock to Minehead crosses the *Horner* and ascends to (13 m.) *Holnicote.* The loop road diverging to the left just beyond this via *Selworthy* is more attractive than the direct road, which it rejoins at (14½ m.) *Headon Cross* (373 ft.).—17 m. **Minehead** (see below).

(b) Coast Route (18-19 m.). In the middle of the village of (1½ m.) *Countisbury* (see p. 140) we diverge to the left from the road, pass the church (l.), and follow the well-marked and charming cliff-path. On nearing (2¼ m.) *Foreland Point* (lighthouse; fine view of the sea) the path turns E. We cross (3 m.) a deep combe (no distinct path). We then follow a rough cart-track leading towards the shore for about ¼ m. and leave it for a higher path on the right, which crosses the ridge and descends to a gate. Here we keep to the right. At (4¾ m.) the next fork we take the lower path, and follow it past numerous combes to (5¾ m.) a small iron gate admitting to the beautiful grounds of ***Glenthorne,** through which pedestrians are allowed to pass. The picturesque house (not shown) is delightfully situated on an eminence 150 ft. above the sea.

On emerging from the grounds, we cross a small field and follow a road running towards the shore till we reach an iron railing. Beyond the shrubbery and another part of the field, we should, at the various forks, keep to the right and avoid descents. We soon reach a wooded combe, where we take the middle path. This crosses the combe at a wooden railing, and brings us to a cart-track, which ascends and crosses a small brook. The path to the right leads through wood to (9½ m. from Lynton) *Culbone,* with the smallest church (Perp.) in England in regular use with both nave and chancel (33 ft. by 12 ft.).—The coast or landslip path, though rough, is now more easily traced. From (11 m.) *Porlock Weir* a road leads right to (11½ m.) *West Porlock* and (12½ m.) *Porlock* (p. 140). The coast walk is continued by proceeding N.E. from Porlock to (13½ m.) *Bossington,* and ascending (14½ m.) *Bossington Beacon* (1014 ft.; cairn). Hence we follow the ridge of North Hill all the way to (18 m.) *Minehead,* or (by a detour of ½ m. to the l.) we may ascend to *Greenaleigh* and follow the coast.

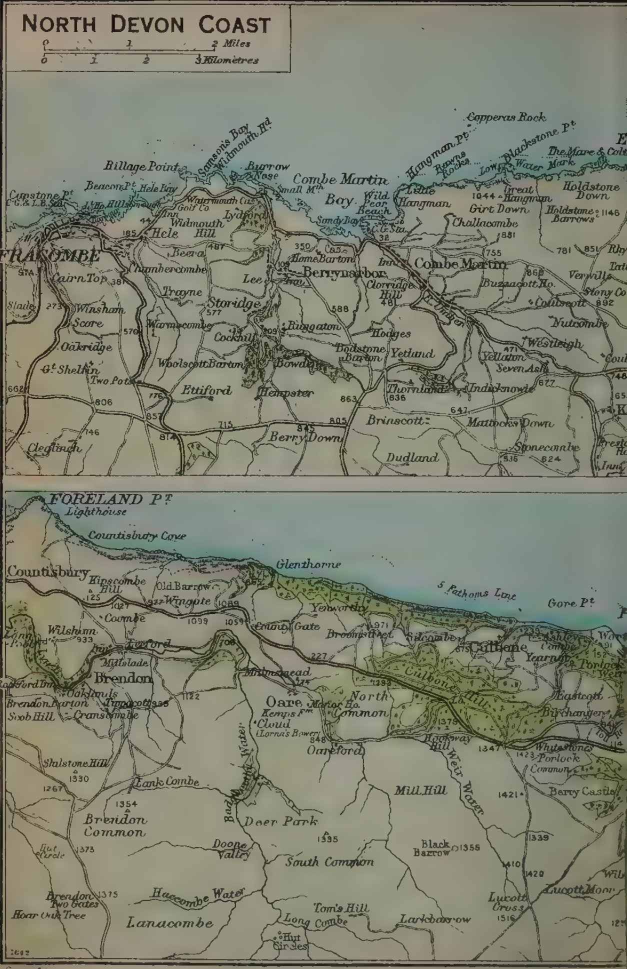
As the last part of the coast-walk is by no means on a par with that from Lynmouth to Porlock, many travellers may well prefer to cover the 6 m. between Porlock and Minehead by coach.

MINEHEAD (*Métropole,* R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 18/; *Beach,* R. 8/6, L. 4/ D. 7/6, pens. 18/, both near the beach; *Plume of Feathers,* R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/–6/; *Wellington,* R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 5/6; Private: *Elgin Tower,* R. & B. 9/6; *Esplanade, Glenrock, Strand,* etc.), a pleasant summer resort (6016 inhab.) with many old houses and a 14th cent. church.

Its attractions include beautiful environs, a mild climate, a shingle beach, and a golf-course.

Dunkery Beacon (p. 140; 2½–3 hrs.) and many other points on Exmoor may be visited from Minehead; and the railway to *Taunton* gives easy access to *Dunster*, *Cleeve Abbey*, etc. (see p. 88). To the W. are *Bratton Court* (1½ m.), *North Hill*, etc., and buses run regularly to *Porlock* and *Porlock Weir* (p. 140). A MOTOR-BUS runs S. via Dunster and past the *Brendon Hills* to (16 m.) *Dulverton*, 21 m.) *Bampton*, (28½ m.) *Tiverton* and (43 m.) *Exeter*; others run to *Taunton*; to *Bridgwater*; etc.

NORTH DEVON COAST


0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
Copperas Rock
Samson's Bay
Widmouth Hd
Hangman Pt
Rawns Rocks
Blackstone Pt
The Mare & Colt
Billage Point
Burrow Nose
Combe Martin Bay
Low Water Mark
Capstone Pt
C.G. & L.B. Sta.
Beacon Pt
Hele Bay
Small Mth
Wild Pear Beach
Little Hangman
Great Hangman
Holdstone Down
Hillsborough
Watermouth Cas.
Golf Co.
Inn
Widmouth Hill
Lydford
Sandy Bay
C.G. Sta.
Girt Down
Holdstone Barrows
Challacombe
ILFRACOMBE
Hele
Beara
Home Barton
Cas.
Berrynarbor
Combe Martin
Chambercombe
Lee
Inn
Clorridge Hill
Buzzacott Ho.
Verwill
Stony Co
Cairn Top
Trayne
Storidge
Coulscott
Nutcombe
Slade
Winsham
Score
Warmscombe
Ruggaton
Hodges
Westleigh
Oakridge
Cockhill
Bodstone Barton
Yetland
Yellaton
Seven Ash
Gt Shelfin
Woolscott Barton
Bowden
R. Umber
Two Pots
Ettiford
Hempster
Thornland
Indicknowle
Brinscott
Mattocks Down
Berry Down
Stonecombe
Clegtinch
Dudland
FORELAND PT
Lighthouse
Countisbury Cove
Glenthorne
Countisbury
Kipscombe Hill
Old Barrow
Wingate
5 Fathoms Line
Gore Pt
Yenworthy
County Gate
Coombe
Broomstreet
Silcombe
Culbone
Ashley Combe
Porlock Weir
Wilsham
Yearnor
Lynn Posts
Inn
Leeford
Malmsmead
Culbone Hill
Millslade
Brendon
North Common
Eastcott
Rockford Br.
Oaklands
Brendon Barton
Tippacott
Oare
Manor Ho.
Kemps Fm
Birchanger
Soob Hill
Cranscombe
Cloud (Lorna's Bower)
Hookway Hill
Whitestones
Porlock Common
Oareford
Weir Water
Badgworthy Water
Shalstone Hill
Mill Hill
Berry Castle
Lank Combe
Brendon Common
Deer Park
Hut Circle
Doone Valley
Black Barrow
South Common
Lucott Moor
Brendon Two Gates
Hacombe Water
Hoar Oak Tree
Tom's Hill
Lucott Cross
Lanacombe
Long Combe
Larkbarrow
Hut Circles
Continued above
2692

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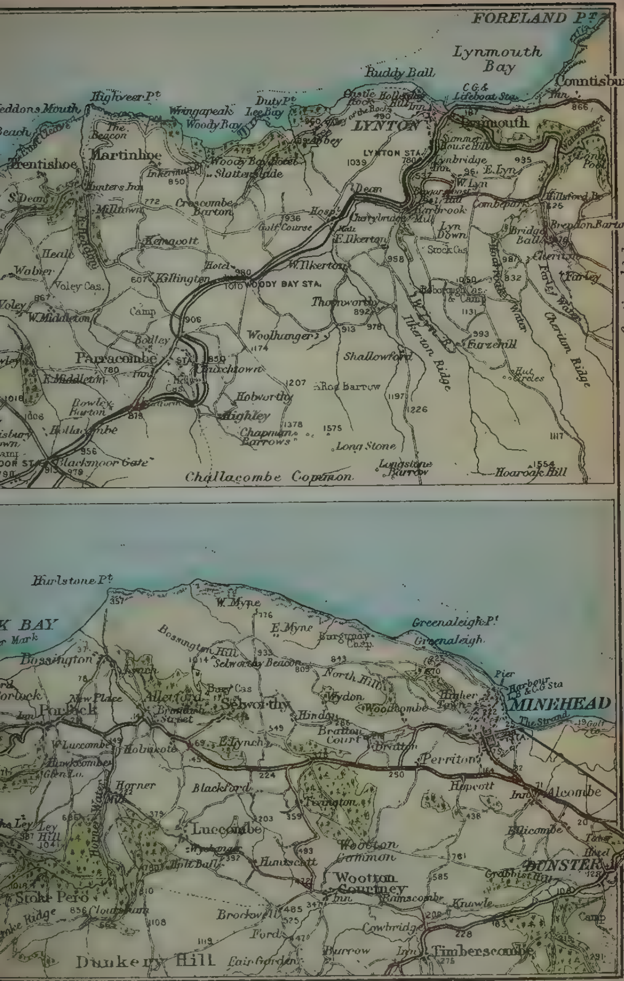

FORELAND Pt
Lynmouth Bay
Countisbury
Ruddy Ball
C.G. & Lifeboat Sta.
Inn
866
Highveer Pt
Heddons Mouth
Beach
Wringapeak
Woody Bay
Duty Pt
Lee Bay
Castle Rock
Hollerday Hill
Valley of the Rocks
490
LYNTON
Lynmouth
187
Watersmeet
Lee Abbey
The Beacon
Martinhoe
Trentishoe
Woody Bay Hotel
Slattenslade
479
LYNTON STA.
1039
780
Summer House Hill
Lynbridge
935
E. Lyn
W. Lyn
Long Pool
Inkerman
850
Hunters Inn
S. Dean
Millhown
772
Crocombe Barton
936
Golf Course
Hospl
Dean
Barbrook Mill
Combe Park
Hillsford Br.
Brendon Barton
Kemacott
E. Ilkerton
Lyn Down
Stock Cas.
Bridge Ball
Heale
W. Ilkerton
958
Cheriton
Farley
Wolner
Hotel
980
1010 WOODY BAY STA.
1050
832
Voley Cas.
607
Killington
Thornworthy
892
Roborough Cas. & Camp
Voley
867
W. Middleton
Camp
906
913
978
1131
Bodley
Woolhanger
W. Lyn R.
Ilkerton Ridge
Farley Water
Hoaroak Water
Cheriton Ridge
993
Furzehill
Parracombe
STA.
850
1174
Shallowford
780
Churchtown
E. Middleton
Holwell Cas.
1207
Rock Barrow
Hut Circles
1018
Bowley Barton
Hobworthy
1197
1226
Highley
879
Hollacombe
1378
Chapman Barrows
1575
Long Stone
1117
956
Blackmoor Gate
913
979
1554
Longstone Barrow
Hoaroak Hill
Challacombe Common
Hurlstone Pt
357
W. Myne
776
K BAY
E. Myne
Burgundy Chap.
Greenaleigh Pt
Greenaleigh
Bossington Hill
Bossington
1014
Selworthy Beacon
933
809
843
825
670
Pier
Harbour L.B. & C.G. Sta
North Hill
Bury Cas.
Allerford
Selworthy
Wydon
Higher Town
MINEHEAD
Porlock
New Place
Lynch
Brandish Street
Hindon
The Strand
Golf Co.
Bratton Court
Bratton
W. Luccombe
Holnicote
E. Lynch
549
Perriton
Hawkcombe
224
250
Horner
Blackford
Tivington
Hopcott
Inn
Alcombe
Horner Water
Hill
Ley Hill
686
1041
379
Luccombe
203
359
438
Ellicombe
Wychanger
Holt Ball
392
Huntscott
Wootton Common
761
Tower
Hotel
DUNSTER
Grabbist Hill
585
Stoke Pero
Wootton Courtney
Inn
Ranscombe
Knowle
Camp
Cloutsham
856
1108
Brockwell
485
Ford
Cowbridge
228
Burrow
Inn
Timberscombe
275
Dunkery Hill
Fair Gardens

Continued below

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd. Edinburgh

III. CENTRAL ENGLAND

ROUTE PAGE

27. Liverpool and Birkenhead 144

28. Liverpool to Chester 151
    Eaton Hall, 155. Hawarden, 155. Knutsford, 156.

29. Manchester 157

30. London to Crewe (Liverpool, Manchester) 163
    Northampton, 164. Rugby, 167. Lichfield, 169. Stafford, 172. The Potteries, 172.

31. London to Gloucester and Cheltenham . 174
    Cirencester, 175. Tewkesbury, 180. Deerhurst, 181.

32. Gloucester to Hereford 181
    Ross, 182.

33. The Valley of the Wye 185
    Monmouth, 185. Raglan Castle, 186. Tintern Abbey, 186. Chepstow, 186.

34. Bristol to Hereford, Shrewsbury, and Crewe 187
    Abergavenny, 187. Leominster, 188. Ludlow, 189. Church Stretton, 190. Whitchurch, 192.

35. Hereford to Worcester 193
    Malvern, 193. Droitwich, 196.

36. Bristol to Birmingham 197
    A. Via Gloucester. 197
    B. Via Stratford-on-Avon 198

37. London to Oxford 199
    A. By Railway 199
    Henley, 200. Reading, 200. Silchester, 201. Wallingford, 201. Abingdon, 201.
    B. By River 202
    Windsor, 203. Eton, 204.

38. Oxford 208

39. Oxford to Worcester 226
    Fairford, 226. Chipping Campden, 226. Evesham, 227.

40. London to Birmingham 227
    A. Via Rugby and Coventry 228
    The George Eliot Country, 229.
    B. Via Bicester and Leamington . . . 230
    High Wycombe, 230. Banbury, 231.

41. Birmingham 231

42. The Shakespeare Country 235
    A. Leamington and Kenilworth 235
    B. Warwick 237
    C. Stratford-on-Avon 239

ROUTE PAGE

43. London to Derby and Nottingham via Bedford, Leicester, and Trent . . . 243
St. Albans, 243. Luton, 245. Olney, 246. Oakham, 247. Ashby de la Zouch, 250. Leek, 252.

44. London to Nottingham and Sheffield via Rugby and Leicester 253
Aylesbury, 253. Sulgrave, 254.

45. The Derbyshire Peak 257
A. From Derby to Manchester . . . 257
Matlock, 258. Haddon Hall, 259. Bakewell, 259. Chatsworth, 259.
B. From Ashbourne to Manchester . . . 260
Dovedale, 261. Buxton, 261.
C. From Sheffield to Manchester . . . 263
Eyam, 263. Hathersage, 263. Castleton, 263.

46. Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries . . 264
A. From Lincoln to Chesterfield . . . 264
B. From Mansfield to Worksop . . . 265
C. Round of the Dukeries from Worksop . . 266

47. London to York 267
Hatfield, 268. Peterborough, 269. Stamford, 271. Grantham, 272. Newark-upon-Trent, 273. Southwell, 273. Doncaster, 275. Selby, 275.

27. LIVERPOOL AND BIRKENHEAD

LIVERPOOL (803,118 inhab.), the second seaport of England, the leading cotton market in Europe, and an episcopal see since 1878, is situated on the gently rising E. or Lancashire bank of the estuary of the *Mersey*, which at the Landing Stage, 3 m. from the open sea, is only ¾ m. across, although it widens considerably both above and below. The chief imports are cotton, cattle, grain, provisions, and tobacco; the chief exports are the textiles, metals, and machinery of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midlands.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *Lime Street* (Pl. A, B 1), for L.M.S. to London, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Birmingham, Bristol and the S., S.W., and S.E., also N. Wales and Ireland; *Exchange* (Pl. C 1, 2), for L.M.S. to Manchester, Bradford, York, Southport, Preston, Carlisle, and Scotland; *Central* (Pl. B 4), for the 'Cheshire Lines' to Manchester and for through trains to the L.M.S. (Derby, Leicester, London, etc.) and L.N.E. (Sheffield, Hull, etc.), with a low-level station for the Mersey Railway (p. 145); *Riverside* (Pl. E 1, 2; L.M.S.), adjoining the Landing Stage, for the Atlantic passenger traffic. There are besides about 100 suburban stations in the Liverpool district, including *James St.* (Pl. D 3), for the Mersey Rly.

Hotels. *ADELPHI (Pl. A, B 3, 4), near Central and Lime St. stations, a large and luxurious hotel of the first class, R. 9/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6; NORTH-WESTERN (Pl. A, B 3), at Lime St. Station, R. 9/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; EXCHANGE (Pl. C 2), R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6. Commercial: IMPERIAL (Pl. B 3), Lime St., ANGEL (Pl. C 2), 22 Dale St., STORK, Queen Square (Pl. B 3), at these three R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/6; WASHINGTON, Lime St. (Pl. B 3), R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/; COOK'S MONA, St. John's Lane (Pl. B 3).—SHAFTESBURY, Mount Pleasant (p. 148), R. & B. 8/6, temperance.

Restaurants. *Reece*, Parker St., etc.; *Bear's Paw*, 53 Lord St.; *Maison Lyons*, 35 Church St.; *State*, Dale St., D. 3/6; *Francis*, Clayton Sq.; *Refectory*, by the cathedral; *Sainsbury's*, Exchange St. East, Brunswick St., and Exchange Flags; *St. George's*, Lime St.; *Carlton*, Eberle St.; *Crocodile*, Cable St.—TEA ROOMS ('cafés') abound in Bold St., Church St., Lord St., and Dale St.

General Post Office (Pl. C 3; open all night), Victoria St.

United States Consulate, Tower Buildings (fourth floor), Water St. (Pl. D 2).

Taxicabs. First mile 1/6, then 3*d.* per ⅛ m. From midnight to 6 a.m. fare and a half.—TRAMWAYS. The chief tramway centre is the Pierhead (Pl. E 2, 3).—MOTOR-BUSES run to the suburbs; also from Mount Pleasant (Pl. A 4) to *Southport* (1/8), *Ormskirk* (1/1), *Preston* (2/9), etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 9–10½ hrs. (17/6; sleeping-coach 25/); *Manchester*, *Leeds*, and *Newcastle* in 7½–8½ hrs. (14/–15/); *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*; etc.

Overhead Electric Railway (the first in Europe), with numerous stations, traversing the whole length of the Docks from *Dingle* (Park Road) to *Seaforth Sands* (7 m. in 28 min.) or *Seaforth & Litherland* (p. 149). Trains every 5 min.; fares from 2*d.*

Mersey Railway. Electric trains every 3 or 4 min. from the *Central* (*Low Level*) and *James Street* stations via the Mersey Tunnel to *Birkenhead*, *Rock Ferry*, etc.

Ferry Steamers ply from George's Landing Stage (Pl. E 2, 3) every 10 min. to *Birkenhead* (2*d.*; 9*d.*, 12–4.30 a.m.) and *Seacombe* (2½*d.*; 1/, 12–5 a.m.); every 20 min. to *Egremont*, *New Brighton*, and *Rock Ferry*; and every hour in summer to *Eastham*. GOODS & VEHICLE STEAMERS to Birkenhead and Seacombe every 15 or 20 min. (Sun. every hr.; motor-car 1/4–2/6, Sun. 2/6–3/6). The Rock Ferry steamer carries motor-cycles (6*d.*).—STEAMERS daily to the *Isle of Man* (see p. 311) and *Ireland*, and several times weekly to *Glasgow*, *Bristol*, and the S. coast ports; also daily in summer to *Blackpool*, and to *Llandudno* and other N. Wales resorts.—The ATLANTIC LINERS berth at Prince's Landing Stage (Pl. E 1, 2), and other services connect Liverpool with the chief ports of the world.

Tourist Agents. *Cook*, 49 Lord St. (Pl. C 3); *American Express*, 31 James St. (Pl. D 3).—*R.A.C.*, 42 Church St. (Pl. C 3); *Automobile Assoc.*, 35 Dale St. (Pl. C 2).

Amusements. THEATRES. *Shakespeare*, Fraser St., London Road (beyond Pl. A 3); *Royal Court* (Pl. B 3), Great Charlotte St.; *Playhouse* (Pl. B 3; Liverpool Repertory Theatre), Williamson Square; *David Lewis Th.*, Gt. George Place (Pl. B 6), for the Liverpool Repertory Opera.—MUSIC HALLS, *Empire* (Pl. A 3), Lime St.; *Royal Hippodrome*, West Derby Rd., N.W. of Lime St. Station; *Pavilion*, Lodge Lane.—CONCERTS at *Bluecoat Chambers*, in School Lane (Pl. C, B 3; p. 147) and at the *Philharmonic Hall* in Hope St. (beyond Pl. A 5). Organ recitals at St. George's Hall (Pl. B 2, 3).

History. Liverpool is supposed to be named from the 'liver' (pron. lyver), a mythical bird which figures in the city arms. It is first mentioned in the reign of King John, who founded a village and built a castle there to serve as a point of departure for Ireland, and for centuries this seems to have been its main function. In 1644 it held out for twenty-four days against Prince Rupert. Its trade began to develop after the Restoration, and (like Bristol) Liverpool engaged largely in the slave traffic between Africa and the West Indies. The first dock was opened in 1700, the second in 1753; now the docks stretch in an unbroken line for over 7 m.—Liverpool is the birthplace of Jeremiah Horrocks (1617?–41), William Roscoe (1753–1831), Felicia Hemans (1793–1835), A. H. and Anne Clough (p. 148), W. E. Gladstone (1809–98), and W. S. Jevons (1835–82). Richard Mather (1596–1669), father of Increase and grandfather of Cotton Mather, was minister of the *Ancient Chapel* (Unitarian), in Park Road, Toxteth Park. John Watson ('Ian Maclaren'; 1850–1907) was pastor of Sefton Park Presbyterian Church for 25 years.—Francis Bacon was member of Parliament for Liverpool in 1588–92.

The ***Docks,** by far the most interesting sight in Liverpool and probably the finest system of the kind in the world, extend for c. 7 miles. Gladstone Docks, farthest N., include the largest graving-dock in Europe (1050 ft. long).

The Liverpool and the Birkenhead docks are under the control of the *Mersey Docks and Harbour Board*, an elective body with an annual revenue of over £3,000,000.

At about the centre of the line of docks is the spacious *LANDING STAGE (Pl. E 1, 2, 3), 2478 ft. long and 80 ft. wide, a floating quay resting on 200 iron pontoons and connected with the river wall by nine hinged bridges and an inclined floating bridge, 550ft. long. The N. half of this quay, where the ocean liners are moored, is known as *Prince's Landing Stage* (Riverside Station, p. 144); the S. half, used by the ferry-steamers, as *George's Landing Stage.*

Among the ferry-steamers plying hence are the 'Royal Daffodil' and the 'Royal Iris,' which took part in the heroic raid upon Zeebrugge in April, 1918.

The open space overlooking George's Landing Stage is known as the PIERHEAD (Pl. E 2, 3). On its E. side rise three vast examples of modern office-building: the *Royal Liver Building* (Pl. D 2), a 17-story skyscraper with two towers; the *Cunard Building* (Pl. D 3; 1912–16) in the style of the Farnese Palace at Rome; and the **Dock Board Offices* (Pl D 3), a beautiful Renaissance structure (1907).

At the corner of Chapel St., at the N. end of the Pierhead, is the church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. D 3; 18th cent.), the original parish church of Liverpool, founded in 1360 as a chapel of-ease to the mother church at Walton (p. 149).—The *Custom House* (Pl. C, D 4), in Canning Place, at the S. end of the Pierhead, occupies the site of the first dock, constructed in 1700 and filled up in 1829. On the N. side is a statue of Huskisson (p. 148), and on the E. is the *Sailors' Home*, in the Elizabethan style (1845).

From the Cunard Building Water St. (many shipping offices) ascends to the **Town Hall** (Pl. D 2), the oldest public building in the city, designed by John Wood of Bath (p. 104). On the staircase is a statue of Canning by Chantrey. The large quadrangle behind the Town Hall is known as the 'Exchange Flags.' In the centre rises the *Nelson Monument*, by Westmacott, and on the N side, facing Tithebarn St., is the *Exchange* (Pl. D 2), built in the French Renaissance style in 1809.

From Tithebarn St. (Pl. D, C 2), in which is the *Exchange Station* (p. 144), Old Hall St., beginning opposite the Exchange, leads N., past the handsome Renaissance **Cotton Exchange** (Pl. D 2; 1906), with a double colonnade.—From the Town Hall Castle St. leads S., past Brunswick St., with the *Corn Exchange* (Pl. D 3; 1807), to Derby Square, a busy open space on the site of King John's Castle (pulled down in 1659). Here now stands a statue of *Queen Victoria* (Pl. D 3) beneath a dome 56 ft. high.

From the Town Hall Dale St. continues E. to (½ m.) the Old Haymarket, passing (r.) the vast *Municipal Buildings* (Pl. C 2). In the parallel Victoria St. (on the S) are the *General Post Office* (Pl. C 3), the largest in the provinces, and other public buildings.—The Old Haymarket is adjoined by the spacious *St. John's Gardens* (Pl B 2, 3), bounded on the N. by the imposing public buildings in William Brown Street.

At the W. end of this street are the *Technical School* and the **Free Public Museums & Library** (1860, Pl. B 2). The

Museums (10–5 or 6, Sun. 2–5) include valuable collections of science, art, archaeology, ethnology, etc., with many important special collections. Adjoining is the *Picton Reading Room* (Pl. A, B 2), a circular domed room containing the reference library (200,000 vols.). The next building is the ***Walker Art Gallery** (1877; Pl. A 2), containing one of the most important collections of paintings in the provinces, besides drawings, engravings, sculptures, and ceramics. The gallery is open on week-days from 10 till dusk, Sun. 2–4.30 (adm. free, Fri. 6*d.*; tea-room).

The *Roscoe Collection of Old Masters includes important examples of the early Italian and Flemish schools. The chief paintings are: *Simone Martini*, Holy Family; *Ercole de' Roberti Grandi*, Pietà; *Jan Clouet*, Marguerite de Valois; *Jan Mostaert*, Conversion of St. Hubert; *R. van der Weyden*, Scenes from the Crucifixion (triptych); *Pesellino*, St. Bernardino preaching in Florence Cathedral; *Pier Francesco Fiorentino*, Virgin and Child; *Giorgione*, Duke of Urbino; *Tintoretto*, Court of Heaven; *Bellini*, Portrait of himself; *Bonifazio dei Pitati*, Holy Family with saints; *Bissolo*, Virgin and Child with SS. Michael and Veronica; *Gentile da Fabriano*, St. Mark enthroned; *Vincenzo di Biagio*, Virgin and Child.

The Modern Paintings, many of which were purposely selected with a view to their popular appeal, include some fine works of the Pre-Raphaelite School and a good representation of the so-called Liverpool School, whose chief exponents were Richard Wright ('Wright of Liverpool,' 1735-75), Richard Caddick (c. 1750–1823; portraits), and Wm. Huggins (1820-84; animal paintings). Among the outstanding works are *263. *D. G. Rossetti*, Dante's dream; *337. *Millais*, Lorenzo and Isabella; *352. *Henry Holiday*, Dante and Beatrice; *438. *Holman Hunt*, Triumph of the innocents (the first version); etc.

In Lime St., facing the *L.M.S. Station*, is the main façade of ***St. George's Hall** (Pl. B 2, 3; adm. free 10–4, except Sat. & Sun.), a noble building (1838–54) 500 ft. long and 170 ft. wide, designed by Harvey Lonsdale Elmes at the age of twenty-four, and ranking as perhaps the finest modern example in England of the Greek style. The Great Hall, 170 ft. long, 90 ft. wide, and 80 ft. high, is decorated with statues of celebrities and contains a huge organ. There are also a smaller concert hall, two assize courts, and various public offices.

In front of the Hall are a Cenotaph, by *L. B. Budden*, and statues of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, by *Thornycroft*, and Beaconsfield, by *C. B. Birch*. To the N. is the Wellington Monument, 115 ft. high, by *Lawson*. —*St. John's Market* (Pl. B 3) is worth a visit for its cosmopolitan types.

Running E. from the Pierhead (p. 146) is another line of well-built business streets, with the best shops in Liverpool. James St. (Pl. D 3) is continued beyond the Victoria Statue (p. 146) by Lord St., Church St., and Bold St. with the *Central Station*. In Church Alley, off Church St., are the *Athenæum* (Pl. B 3) and beside it the *Bluecoat Chambers* (concert hall, etc.), an attractive early 18th cent. building.

Nearly parallel with Bold St. on the S.W. is Duke St. (Pl. C 4, B 5), leading from the Sailors' Home (p. 146), to the cathedral. Mrs. Hemans (1793–1835) was born at No. 118. Hawthorne's 'Mrs. Blodgett' lived at No. 153. In Colquitt St., a side street, on the left, is the *Royal Institution* (Pl. B 5), opened by Roscoe in 1817, the meeting-place of the learned societies of Liverpool. It contains eighteen fine cartoons by Romney and two by Gibson.—At No. 9

Rodney St. (Pl. A 5) were born A. H. Clough (1819–61) and Anne Clough (1820–92); at No. 62 W. E. Gladstone (1809–98).

Conspicuously situated on St. James's Mount and orientated from N. to S. is the ***Cathedral** (Pl. B 6), a huge and striking conception begun in 1904 and slowly approaching completion. It was designed by Giles Gilbert Scott (at the age of twenty-one), whose original plan, however, has been somewhat altered.

When completed, this will be by far the largest cathedral in the country (comp. p. xxii), with a total area of 101,000 sq. ft. (York Minster, 60,952 sq..ft.; St. Paul's, 59,700 sq. ft.). Mr. Francis Bond has described its design as "a revulsion from the imitative Gothic which has been in vogue for more than half a century and which found final expression in Truro Cathedral." The only parts finished are the Eastern Arm (Choir and E. Transepts; consecrated 1924), and the Lady Chapel (consecrated 1910). The Central Space and W. Transepts were begun in 1925.

*CHOIR and E. TRANSEPTS. The N.E. Transept is a War Memorial Chapel. The lofty choir of three bays has a wide triforium but no clerestory. The reredos behind the altar is structurally part of the E. wall of the cathedral; the great E. window above it is the largest in England (76 × 42 ft.). The choir aisles, with windows dedicated to the Evangelists, are connected on the E. by an Ambulatory, at the N. end of which is the octagonal *Chapter House*.

The *LADY CHAPEL (S.E. of the choir), a free interpretation of 14th cent. Gothic, built of the local red sandstone is 100 ft. long, 35½ ft. wide, and 58 ft. high. The porch is in two stories, the upper portion being known as the 'Children's Porch.' The stained-glass windows of the chapel commemorate pious and illustrious women. In the windows of the atrium and staircase are medallions and scrolls bearing the names of typical noble women of more modern times; in those of the nave and chancel are figures of English and other female saints; and in the apse appear the Adoration of the Magi (central window) and the holy women of the Old Testament (left) and New Testament (right). The glass in the upper parts of the apsidal windows illustrates the life of Eve.

In *St. James's Cemetery*, which is picturesquely laid out in an old quarry on the E. side of the cathedral, is the mausoleum of Wm. Huskisson, the statesman (1770–1830), killed at the opening of the Manchester & Liverpool Railway (p. 315).

Hope St., skirting the E. side of St James's Cemetery leads N. past the *Liverpool Institute* (beyond Pl. A 5), founded by Huskisson in 1825 and now comprising five different schools, including a school of art. From the end of Hope, St. Mount Pleasant leads to the right to the **University,** situated in Brownlow Hill, which was founded in 1881 (comp. p. 161) and received its charter in 1903. It has faculties of arts, science, medicine, law, commerce, and engineering, and numbers 2050 students and a teaching-staff of 289.

The suburbs of Liverpool include *Everton*, noted for its toffee; *Kirkdale*, 2 m. N.; and *Walton-on-the-Hill*, with the mother church of Liverpool (comp. p. 146); *Toxteth Park* and *Aigburth*, to the S., the favourite residential district; *West Derby*, 4 m. N.E.; *Garston* 5 m. S., with the L.M.S. docks; *Wavertree* and *Calderstones*, with the remains of a prehistoric stone circle; and *Childwall*, a favourite trippers' resort. The *Queen's Drive*, a handsome boulevard 7 m. long, encircles the city from Anfield to Mossley Hill.

Liverpool is well provided with parks and open spaces, all at some distance from the centre. The finest is **Sefton Park* (269 acres), to the S., with a lake and a large palmhouse and aviary. *Wavertree Park* (32 acres, to the S.E., includes the *Botanic Gardens* (11 acres).

Liverpool Racecourse is at *Aintree*, 5 m. N. (frequent trains from Exchange Station). Here the 'Grand National,' the premier event of the steeplechase season, is annually run in March. —About 3 m. E. of Liverpool is *Childwall Hall*, and 5 m. N.E. is *Croxteth Hall* (Earl of Sefton), with a park of 850 acres. *Knowsley* and *Speke Hall*, see pp. 315, 317.

From Liverpool to Southport, 18½m., electric trains from Exchange Station in ½-¾ hr. (3/6, 2/1).—2¾ m. *Bootle*, a borough of 76,508 inhab. containing the newest and largest of the Mersey Docks, adjoins Liverpool on the N.—4¼ m. *Seaforth & Litherland* (comp. p. 145). Seaforth church was built by Sir John Gladstone, in whose house here his son W. E. Gladstone spent part of his boyhood.—6½ m. *Blundellsands & Crosby* (Blundellsands, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6), with a grammar school. *Ince Blundell Hall*, 3 m. N.E., contains the largest private collection of antique marbles in the kingdom (no adm.).—11¼ m. *Formby* (Grapes, at Freshfield, 1 m. N., R. 6/, D. 5/), a popular watering-place, with fine golf-links, 2 m. from which is *Altcar*, noted as the venue of the Waterloo Cup (usually held in February), the premier event of the coursing world.—17¼ m. *Birkdale*, the 'West End' of Southport.—18½ m. **Southport** (*Rfmts.*; **Royal*, **Prince of Wales*, R. 6/6, D. 6/, pens. 16/6; *Palace*, R. 6/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Victoria*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; *Queen's*; *Scarisbrick*, R. 6/6, D. 4/, pens. 15/6; *Bold*, R. 5/6, D. 4/, pens. 15/6; *Sunnyside Mansions*, private, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/. Hydros: *Smedley's*, *Hesketh Park*, *Kenworthy's*, pens. from 12/-15/ upwards) is a modern seaside resort and residential town (76,644 inhab.), crowded in summer. From Southport a line runs to (16 m.) *Preston* (p. 279).

From Liverpool (Exchange) to Preston, 28¾ m., L.M.S. in ¾-1½ hr. (5/10, 3/6). This route is used by the Scottish expresses from Liverpool. —5 m. *Aintree*, with its racecourse, see above.—12¼ m. **Ormskirk** (7404 inhab.; *Talbot*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6), in an agricultural district. The *Church, mainly Perp. with Norman remains, has a tower and spire side by side, and contains the burial chapel of the Stanleys (Earls of Derby). About 2 m. N. are the scanty remains of *Burscough Priory*; 3 m. N.E. is *Lathom House*, the former seat of the Stanleys, which withstood a famous siege in 1644 under the Countess of Derby (comp. p. 312).

14¾ m. *Burscough Junction*, for Southport (8½ m., see above).—28¾ m. **Preston** (p. 279).—From Preston a branch-line runs to (11 m.) *Blackburn* (p. 317), (16½ m.) *Accrington* (p. 318), (22¼ m.) *Burnley* (p. 318), and (31 m.) *Todmorden* (p. 319).

From Liverpool to *Manchester*, see Rte. 52 (i); to *Chester*, see Rte. 28; to *Carlisle*, see above and Rte. 48; to *London*, see p. 150.

Birkenhead

Birkenhead is reached from Liverpool by ferry steamer, by the Mersey Railway, or by the **Mersey Road Tunnel** (1925–30), over 2 m. long, with entrances at Old Haymarket (Pl. B 2) or New Quay (Pl. D 2) and exits at Rendel St. and Market Place South in Birkenhead.

Birkenhead (*Rfmts.*; *Woodside*, R. & B. 10/6, D. 3/6–4/6; *Queen's*, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 13/6), a seaport with 145,592 inhab., is situated on the W. or Cheshire bank of the *Mersey*, opposite Liverpool. Though a Benedictine priory was established here about 1150 (ruins near St. Mary's Church) Birkenhead owes its modern importance to its **Docks* (506 acres), opened in 1847, which, after a period of intense rivalry, were amalgamated with Liverpool Docks in 1857. The first iron vessel in England was built here in 1829 by Messrs. John Laird & Co., and in 1862 was launched the famous Confederate privateer 'Alabama,' for the depredations of which Great Britain had to pay over £3,000,000 to the United States. The *Art Gallery* (1930) contains fine mezzotints and engravings.

To the N. of Birkenhead, and separated from it by the Great Float, is the borough of **Wallasey** (90,721 inhab.), comprising the townships of *New Brighton, Wallasey, Egremont, Seacombe, Liscard,* and *Poulton.*

New Brighton (*Victoria*, R. 6/6, D. 5/; *Marine, Albion*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Hackett's Queen's*, R. & B. 7/6, L. or D. 2/6–4/), at the mouth of the Mersey (ferry-steamers, see p. 145), is noted for its healthy breezes and is patronised in summer by thousands of operatives from the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and Yorkshire.

From Birkenhead Park to West Kirby, 7¾ m., L.M.S. in 25 min.—1 m. *Birkenhead Docks.*—3 m. *Leasowe*, near which is *Leasowe Castle* (1593; now a convalescent home), containing oak panels from the Star Chamber.—6½ m. **Hoylake** (*Royal*, R. & B. 10/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; *Green Lodge*, D. 4/6, pens. 14/6; *Stanley*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6), at the mouth of the Dee, is a bracing resort with famous golf links. Here William III embarked on his way to the Battle of the Boyne (1690).—7¾ m. **West Kirby** (*Hydro*, R. 5/, D. 6/; *Ring o' Bells*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/) is a more sheltered resort.

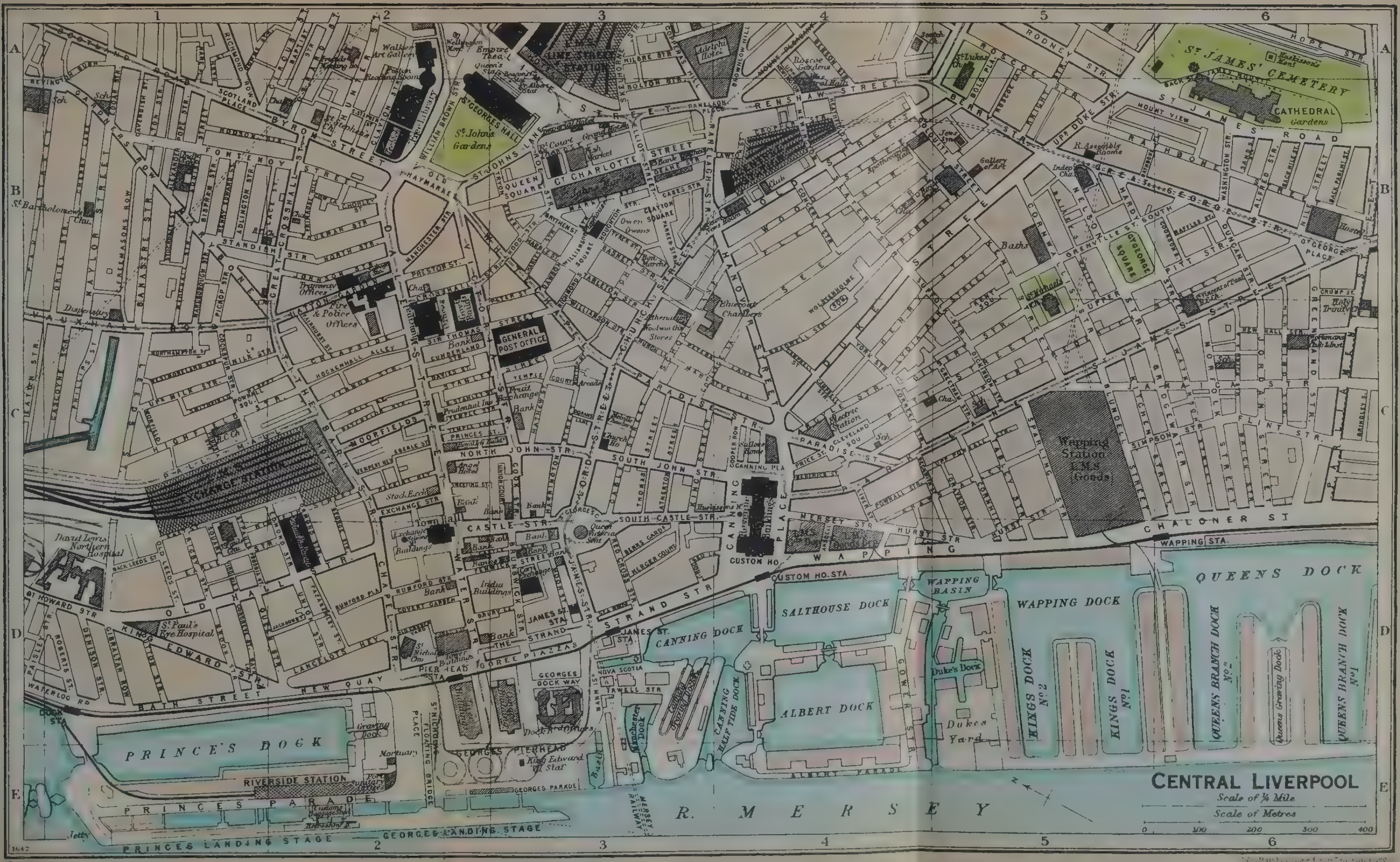
From Birkenhead to *Chester*, see Rte. 28; to *London* and the S., see below.

Routes from Liverpool to London

Road. *A. Direct*, 200½ m. (A 57, A 50, A 526, A 51, A 38, A 5, A 6, A 5092, and A 5088).—Motor Coaches, see p. 145.—We quit Liverpool by London Road (beyond Pl. A 3).—8 m. *Prescot* (p. 315). 2 m. *Rainhill* (p. 316).—At (8 m.) **Warrington** (p. 316) we take A 50 [A 49, via (18 m.) *Tarporley* to (47½ m.) *Darlaston* (see below) is an alternative.]—Beyond (2 m.) *Latchford* we cross the *Manchester Ship Canal* (p. 161).—At (7 m.) *Mere* we cross the Manchester-Chester road (A 556).—3 m. **Knutsford** (p. 156).—8 m. *Holmes Chapel.*—11 m. *Talke-o'-th'-Hill.*—4 m. **Newcastle-under-Lyme** (p. 173).—3 m. *Trentham* (W. end; p. 172).—3½ m. *Darlaston.*—1½ m. **Stone** (p. 172).—14 m. *Rugeley* (p. 171).—8 m. **Lichfield** (p. 169).—16½ m. *Atherstone* (p. 168).—At (16 m.) *Churchover* A 426 from Leicester (p. 162) leads S.W. to (4 m.) **Rugby** (p. 167).—7 m. *Kilsby.*—9 m. **Weedon** (p. 167). —8 m. *Towcester* (p. 167).—8 m. *Stony Stratford* (p. 164).—7 m. *Fenny Stratford.*—8 m. *Hockliffe.*—4 m. **Dunstable** (p. 245).—13 m. **St. Albans** (p. 243).—At (7 m.) *South Mimms* we turn r. into the *Barnet By-pass* (A 5092). At (5 m.) *Mill Hill* we turn l. into the *Watford By-pass* (A 5088).—3 m. *Hendon.*—6 m. **London** (Rte. 1). From Lichfield to St. Albans **we are on Watling Street.**

B. Via the Shakespeare Country, 214½ m. From Liverpool to (83 m.) **Lichfield,** see above. Thence we take A 446 to (15 m.) *Coleshill.*—4 m. *Stonebridge* and thence to (112½ m.) **London,** see Rte. 40.

Railway. The quickest route from Liverpool to London is by the L.M.S. expresses from Lime St. to Euston (3½–4 hrs.).—Perhaps the best tourist route is the G.W.R. (5¼–5¾ hrs.; from Woodside Station, Birkenhead), by which the traveller is able to visit Chester (N. Wales), Shrewsbury, Warwick, the Shakespeare Country, Oxford, the Thames Valley, and Windsor on his way to London.—An alternative L.M.S. route (4¾–5½ hrs.; from Central Station) runs via Manchester and Derby and traverses the beautiful Peak District and passes Bedford (with its Bunyan associations) and St. Albans Cathedral.—The L.N.E. route (6–7 hrs.; from Central Station; change at Manchester or Sheffield) runs via Manchester and Sheffield, passes Helmdon (for the Washington Country), and runs through Bucks (Hampden and Penn Country, Chalfont, Chenies, etc.) as it nears London. The fares by all these routes are the same **(41/3, 24/9).**


CENTRAL LIVERPOOL
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
D
E
LIME STREET STATION
Adelphi Hotel
Walker Art Gallery
Picton Reading Room
Library
Museum
St. Georges Hall
St. Johns Gardens
Empire Theatre
Wellington Mont.
Queen's Stat.
Beaconsfield Stat.
Pr. Albert Stat.
St. James' Cemetery
Cathedral
Cathedral Gardens
Huskisson's Mont.
St. Lukes Church
Roscoe Gardens
Renshaw Street
Ranelagh Street
Rodney Str.
Hope Str.
Roscoe Str.
Berry Str.
Upr. Duke Str.
Mount View
St. James Road
Rathbone Str.
Great George Str.
Duke Street
Seel Str.
Wood Str.
Bold Street
Hanover Street
Church Street
Lord Street
Paradise Str.
School Lane
Whitechapel
Dale Street
Tithebarn Street
Water Str.
Castle Str.
Chapel Str.
Old Hall Str.
Exchange Station
Moorfields
North John Str.
South John Str.
Victoria Street
General Post Office
Town Hall
Exchange Buildings
India Buildings
Stock Exch.
Royal Liver Buildings
Cunard Building
Dock Board Offices
Georges Pierhead
King Edward VII Stat.
Queen Victoria Stat.
St. Nicholas Ch.
Tower Buildings
Goree Piazzas
The Strand
James St. Sta.
Pier Head Sta.
New Quay
Bath Street
Waterloo Rd.
Princes Parade
Prince's Dock
Riverside Station
Princes Landing Stage
Georges Landing Stage
Georges Parade
Floating Bridge
St. Nicholas Place
Mortuary
Graving Dock
Jetty
Canning Dock
Canning Half Tide Dock
Manchester Dock
Albert Dock
Albert Parade
Salthouse Dock
Wapping Basin
Wapping Dock
Duke's Dock
Dukes Yard
Kings Dock No. 2
Kings Dock No. 1
Queens Branch Dock No. 2
Queens Branch Dock No. 1
Queens Graving Dock
Queens Dock
Wapping
Wapping Sta.
Wapping Station L.M.S. (Goods)
Chaloner St
Custom House
Custom Ho. Sta.
Canning Place
Strand Str.
Hurst Str.
Mersey Str.
St. James Str.
St. James Place
St. George Square
St. Michaels
Great George Place
Holy Trinity
Jamaica Str.
Park Lane
Pitt Str.
Upper Pitt Str.
Cornwallis Str.
Nelson Str.
Kent Sqr.
Electric Station
Bluecoat Chambers
Athenaeum
Woolworths Stores
Clayton Square
Owen Owens
Cases Str.
Houghton Str.
Williamson Square
Queen Square
Gt. Charlotte Street
Lime Street
Haymarket
Old Haymarket
Manchester Str.
St. Johns Lane
Byron Street
Scotland Road
Scotland Place
Great Crosshall Str.
Vauxhall Road
Fire & Police Offices
Tramway Offices
Dispensary
St. Bartholomews Ch.
Naylor Street
Paisley St.
Leeds St.
Old Leeds St.
Pall Mall
Old Hall Str.
King Edward Str.
St. Paul's Eye Hospital
David Lewis Northern Hospital
Gt. Howard Str.
Rumford Pla.
Covent Garden
Brunswick Str.
Fenwick St.
Drury La.
Derby Sq.
South Castle Str.
Canning Pla.
Mersey Railway
R. MERSEY
N

28. FROM LIVERPOOL TO CHESTER

The shortest route (15¾ m. in ¾–1¼ hr.; 3/3, 2/) is that via *Birkenhead* (see 149).—Another route (27 m. in ¾–1¼ hr.; used by the North Wales and Irish presses; 4/2, 2/6) runs from *Lime Street* (p. 144) via Runcorn and Frodsham ee p. 156).—The route from Birkenhead traverses the **Wirral,** 'the dormitory Liverpool,' the well-wooded peninsular portion of *Cheshire* (p. 173) between e estuaries of the Mersey and the Dee.

Birkenhead (Woodside), see p. 149.—2¼ m. *Rock Ferry.*—½ m. *Port Sunlight.*

Port Sunlight consists of the extensive soap works of Lever Brothers, founded Lord Leverhulme (1851–1925), and a model village (c. 5000 inhab.) occupied the employees. Visitors are admitted at the main entrance on week-days -11.30 & 1–4.30 (Sat. 9–11). It is a very attractive example of what can be hieved under a system of co-partnership and 'prosperity-sharing' (comp. ournville, p. 234). The **Lady Lever Art Gallery* (10–5 or 6; Sun. 2–5 or 6) pays a visit.

At *Eastham* (Ferry, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/6), 1 m. E. of (6 m.) *romborough*, the Manchester Ship Canal (p. 161) enters the ersey.

15¾ m. **CHESTER** (40,794 inhab.), the county town of heshire, with its well-preserved walls, its famous 'rows,' s quaint timber houses, and its fine cathedral, is the most ediaeval-looking town in England. It is situated on the ght bank of the *Dee*, 7 m. above its estuary.

Railway Stations. *General* (Pl. B 8; fmts.), ¾ m. N.E. of the centre, for e L.M.S. and G.W.R.—*Northgate* l. A 5; Rfmts.), ½ m. from the ntre and ⅝ m. from the General ation, for the L.N.E.

Hotels. GROSVENOR (Pl. D 5), astgate St., R. 10/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/; UEEN (Pl. B 7, 8), R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6, opposite the General Station; LOSSOMS (Pl. D 5), Foregate St., R. , L. 4/, D. 6/; WESTMINSTER (Pl. 7), R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, WASHINGN (Pl. B 7), R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 6, temperance hotels in City Road. mmercial (R. & B. 7/6): TALBOT, ewgate St.; VICTORIA, ALBION, posite the station; GOLDEN LION, c., Foregate St.

Restaurants. *Bolland's*, 38 & 40 Eastgate Row; *Haswell's*, 70 Foregate St.; *Plane Tree, Old Blue Post*, Bridge St.; *Clemence's*, Northgate St.; *City Grill*, 14 Foregate St.

Post Office (Pl. D 5), St. John's St.

Taxicabs. First mile 1/6, each additional ⅛ m. 3*d.*

Motor Buses to *Ellesmere Port*; *Hawarden* and *Mold*; *Wrexham* and *Llangollen*; also to *Rhyl, Llandudno, Bangor*, etc.

Steamers (landing stage, Pl. E 5) ply on the Dee in summer to (3¼ m.) *Eccleston Ferry* (1/, return 1/6) and (5½ m.) the *Iron Bridge* at Eaton (p. 155; 1/6, return 2/6), some going on to *Farndon*, opposite *Holt.*—ROWING BOATS for 2 pers. 1/6, 4 pers. 2/6, 8 pers. 3/ per hr.

History. Chester, the Roman *Deva* or *Castra Devana* (the 'camp on the ee'), was for centuries after A.D. 60 the headquarters of the famous 20th gion ('valens victrix'). It was known also as *Castra Legionis*, from which its elsh name *Caerleon* and its Anglo-Saxon name *Laegeceaster*, shortened to *easter*, were derived. In 973 Edgar here received the homage of eight British ieftains, who, according to the legend, rowed his barge on the Dee. Chester eld out longer than any other English city against William the Conqueror, who 1070 granted it, with as much land as he could win from his Welsh neighbours, a county palatine (p. 341) to his nephew, Hugh Lupus. The earldom of hester was united with the Crown by Henry III in 1237, and since 1301 has rovided one of the titles of the eldest son of the sovereign. During the Civil ar the town held out stoutly for Charles I, but after the battle of Rowton Moor ept., 1654), fought about 3½ m. S.E., it was starved into submission on Feb. d, 1646. From the 13th to the 17th cent. Chester was famous for its mysterylays and pageants.

The ancient ***City Walls,** c. 2 m. in extent, entirely enclose the city in an irregular rectangle.

The existing walls (12–40 ft. high), of red sandstone, are not older than the 14th cent., though they follow the line of the Roman walls, except on the S. side, where they deviate to include the site of the castle. The foundations are probably Norman, but the principal gates are comparatively modern (1769–1810).

From the *East Gate* (Pl. D 5), the wall runs N. via the *Kaleyard Gate* (Pl. C 5) to the *Phœnix Tower* (Pl. B 5), at the N.E. angle, whence Charles I witnessed the defeat of Rowton Moor (see p. 151). Thence it runs W. parallel with the Shropshire Union Canal past the *North Gate* (Pl. B 4; 1809), *Morgan's Mount* (view), and *Pemberton's Parlour* to *Bonwaldesthorne's Tower* (N.W. angle; Pl. B 3). The railway intersects the N.W. corner. The *Water Tower*, now a museum (1*d.*) is an outwork built in 1322.—Turning S. the wall passes the *Water Gate* (Pl. D 3; 1789) and (r.) the *Roodee* or *Roodeye* (Pl. E 1, 2), the beautiful but somewhat circumscribed racecourse (1 m. in circuit) on which the Chester Cup has been decided every May since 1540. The S. wall, which, unlike the others, is irregular in outline, runs between the castle (see below) and the Dee via the *Bridge Gate* (Pl. E 4; 1782), near the *Dee Bridge*, to the *Wishing Steps* (Pl. E 5), at the S.E. angle. Thence it runs N. via *New Gate* (Pl. D 5; temp. Edward VI) to the East Gate.

Grosvenor Bridge (Pl. F 2) is a single stone arch 200 ft. in span, built in 1832.—The **Dee Bridge** (Pl. F 4, 5) is a picturesque old structure of seven irregular arches, erected in 1280. The *Causeway* (Pl. F 5), or weir, crossing the river diagonally here, is said to have been constructed by Hugh Lupus to provide power for the famous old *Mills of Dee*, which stood here until 1909 on the site of the present electric power station.—The suburb of *Handbridge*, on the opposite side of the river, is the seat of the Dee salmon-fishery, still of some importance. Adjoining the bridge here is a park known as *Edgar Field*, connected by tradition with King Edgar (see p. 151); in it is 'Edgar's Cave' with a rough Roman (?) sculpture.—The *Suspension Bridge* (Pl. E 6) farther up crosses the river to the residential suburb of *Queen's Park*.

In the centre of the old city, with its fine old Tudor timbered houses, are the famous ***Rows,** galleries or arcades forming continuous passages along the first floor of the houses. In *Eastgate Row*, on the S. side of EASTGATE STREET (Pl. D 4, 5), Nos. 40 and 42 have ornate façades and beneath No. 34 is an ancient vaulted crypt (adm. free). *High Cross*, at the end of the street, marks the site of the ancient city cross, destroyed in 1646. Thence we follow BRIDGE STREET (Pl. D 4) to the S. On the left is *Bridge Street Row*, on the right *Scotch Row*, the quaintest and oldest of all. At No. 39, on the left, are the remains of a Roman bath. (small fee). At No. 12 is another vaulted crypt (c. 1230).

In Lower Bridge St. are the *Falcon Inn* (16th cent.; restored 1865); the *Old King's Head*, a good specimen of the Elizabethan style; and the *Bear & Billet* (mid-17th cent.), down to 1867 the town-house of the Earls of Shrewsbury.—The **Castle** (Pl. E 3, 4), a group of classical buildings (1829), comprises the assize courts, the county gaol, barracks, etc. The castle was founded c. 1070 by Hugh Lupus, but the only ancient part is the 13th cent. 'Cæsar's Tower,' to the S.W., now used as a magazine.

WATERGATE STREET (Pl. D 3, 4), the W. continuation of Eastgate St., has rows on either side and three of the finest timbered houses in England. *God's Providence House* (1652, but rebuilt on a more ornate design in 1862), on the left, derives its name from the pious motto under the gable. No. 11 has the finest mediæval crypt in the city (c. 1180;

adm. 1*d*.). No. 29, on the same side, is *Bishop Lloyd's House* (adm. 4*d*. ; closed Sat. aft. & Sun.), built in 1615 and richly carved and pargetted with scriptural subjects.

At the corner of Weaver St. is the old *Custom House Inn* (1637) ; and at the corner of Nicholas St. is the *Yacht Inn*, where Dean Swift once stayed. *Trinity Church* (Pl. D 3), on the opposite side of the street, contains the tombs of Matthew Henry, the commentator (d. 1714), and Thomas Parnell, the poet (d. 1718). Beyond Nicholas St. a passage on the left admits to *Stanley Palace* (adm. 6*d*.), once the residence of the Stanleys, Earls of Derby (1591), with three ornate gables facing the courtyard. In Stanley St. (r.) is the old *Linen Hall* (Pl. C 3), once the mart for Irish linens.

In NORTHGATE STREET (Pl. B, C 4), which runs N. from the High Cross, the rows are on the ground-floor. Opposite the modern Gothic *Town Hall* (1869) is the cathedral. The *King's School* (Pl. C 4), founded by Henry VIII, which partly masks the W. front of the cathedral, occupies a handsome building by Bloomfield (1876), on the site of the abbot's lodging. To the left (N.) is the old *Abbey Gateway* (14–15th cent.), leading into the Abbey Square, with good interior stonework.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C 4, 5), approached from Northgate St. or from Eastgate St via St. Werburgh's St., is a building of interest and beauty, though not in the first rank of English cathedrals. Built of new red sandstone, its styles range from Norman to late-Perpendicular.

It is open free daily till 5 or 6 p.m.—Services on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 6.30 ; on weekdays at 10.15 & 4.15. Organ recital after the Sun. evening service.—Dimensions, see p. xxii.

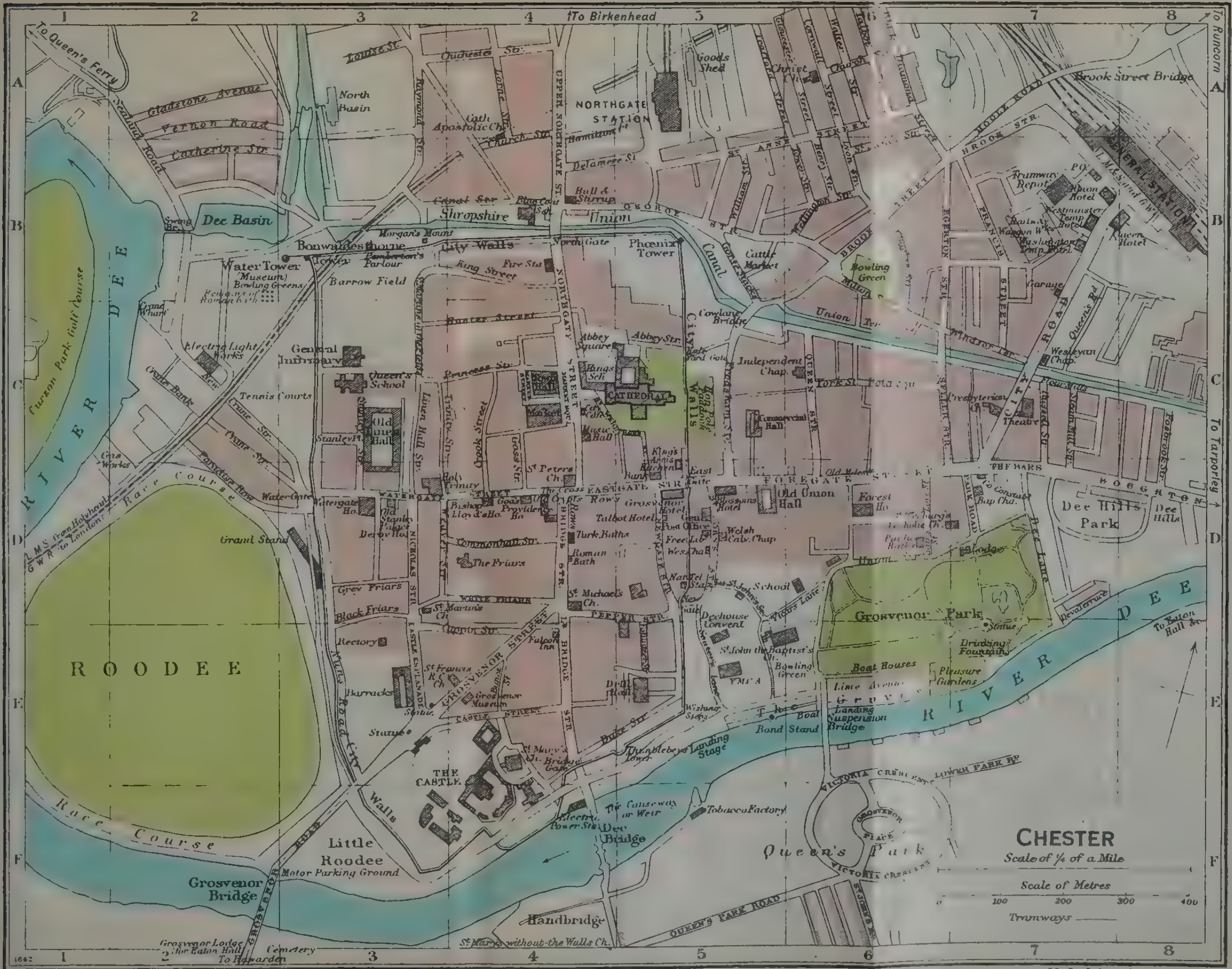
HISTORY. The site of the cathedral was formerly occupied by a college of secular canons, dedicated to St. Werburgh (d. about 700), fourth abbess of Ely, whose relics were transferred hither in 875 by Elfreda, the daughter of King Alfred. In 1093 it was transformed into a Benedictine abbey by Hugh Lupus, with the assistance of St. Anselm. The chief remnants of the Norman abbey-church are to be found on the N. side of the cathedral. After 1200 the church began to be rebuilt in the Gothic style, the next oldest parts being the E.E. chapter-house (early 13th cent.) and the Lady Chapel (c. 1265). The choir is a mixture of E.E. and early Dec. (1280–1300), and the nave arcades date from the early 14th cent., while the W. front and the upper parts of the central tower, nave, and S. transept were rebuilt in the late-Perp. style by Abbot Ripley (1485–92). At the Reformation (1541) Henry VIII converted the abbey-church into the cathedral of the new diocese of Chester. The title ' Bishop of Chester ' frequently occurs at a previous date, the Mercian see of Lichfield having been transferred to Chester for a few years in the 11th cent. (comp. p. 155).

Exterior. The W. front of the cathedral, in spite of its fine Perp. window, is somewhat lacking in dignity. On the S. side we note the S.W. porch, with its upper chamber, built in the Tudor period. The doorway inserted in the window at the S.W. corner of the huge S. transept was used as the entrance to the parish church (see p. 154). On the corbels of the S. end of the transept are modern grotesque carvings in the mediæval style, representing Disraeli, Gladstone, Dr. Kenealy, etc. The apsidal termination of the S. choir-aisle has a quaint conical roof, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott from indications in the old masonry. The best view of the E. end is obtained from the city wall (p.152).

Interior. The W. part of the NAVE is late-Perp., the rest in the Dec. style. The place of a triforium is taken by a plain frieze ; the clerestory is late-Perpendicular. In the easternmost bay the arches are continued down to the ground without columns (as are the great E. and W. arches below the central tower). At the W. end of the late-Perp. S. aisle, in the base of an unfinished tower, is the *Consistory Court*, with Jacobean furniture. The wall of the N. aisle, now covered with mosaics of scriptural scenes (1886), is Norman; at its W. end is the base of an unfinished Norman tower, now a *Baptistery*, with an ancient Byzantine font. From the E. end of the aisle a Norman doorway (c. 1100) leads into the cloisters.—The small NORTH TRANSEPT, over the entrance to which is the stone organ-loft, was part of the original Norman church, the earliest Norman masonry being distinguished by smaller stones with larger points. The windows and the roof are Perpendicular. In the centre is a modern monument, by Blomfield, to Bp. Pearson (1673-86), author of the 'Exposition of the Creed.' A mural tablet commemorates Randolph Caldecott, the artist (1846-86). A Norman archway on the E. side leads into the Canons' Vestry, which replaces a Norman apse. Above is a small row of triforium-arches of the earliest period. The SOUTH TRANSEPT (14th cent. Dec., completed in 15th cent. Perp.), with both W. and E. aisles, is as large as the choir and nearly as large as the nave. From 1486 to 1876 it was used as the parish church of St. Oswald, and at one time it was walled off from the rest of the cathedral.

Among the flags of the Cheshire Regiment in this transept are two that were present at Bunker Hill (1775).—The Union flag at the crossing was flown by H.M.S. 'Chester,' the ship in which Boy Cornwell, R.N., won the Victoria Cross at the battle of Jutland (1916).

The CHOIR was built in the 13th cent., the E. wall and the two easternmost bays being E.E. in character, while the other three bays are early Dec., of a somewhat later date. Above is a beautiful triforium; the clerestory is later work (1275-1300). The **Stalls*, in the early-Perp. style (c. 1390), are rivalled only by those at Lincoln and Beverley.—The SOUTH CHOIR-AISLE was lengthened to the E. about 1500, but the E.E. apsidal termination was restored by Scott. An extraordinary tradition long regarded the altar-tomb in the middle of this aisle as that of the German Emperor Henry IV (d. 1106). Near the door is a tomb thought to be that of Ranulf Higden (d. 1364), the author of 'Polychronicon.' The gates of both choir-aisles are of Spanish ironwork (1558).—The NORTH CHOIR-AISLE contains some remnants of the Norman church, and a band of dark marble in the pavement marks the line of the Norman apse. At the W. end is the entrance to the *Canons' Vestry*, which shows both Norman (W. side) and E.E. styles. This choir-aisle still retains its late-Perp. prolongation (c. 1500), which is now fitted up as a chapel.—The LADY CHAPEL, though much restored, is a beautiful specimen of E.E. (late 13th cent.). At the W. end, behind the high-altar, are the reconstructed fragments (pedestal and crown) of the *Shrine of St. Werburgh* (c. 1330), which originally


CHESTER
Scale of ¼ of a Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
Tramways
To Birkenhead
To Runcorn
To Queen's Ferry
To Tarporley
To Eaton Hall
To Hawarden
Grosvenor Lodge for Eaton Hall
Cemetery
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
A
B
C
D
E
F
Gladstone Avenue
Vernon Road
Catherine St.
Sealand Road
North Basin
Louise St.
Raymond St.
Cath. Apostolic Ch.
Church St.
Garden Lane
Hamilton Pl.
Delamere St.
Hull & Stirrup
NORTHGATE STATION
UPPER NORTHGATE ST.
Goods Shed
Christ Ch.
Gloucester St.
Cornwall Street
Walker Street
Lorne St.
St. Anne Street
William St.
Henry St.
Canal St.
Blue Coat Sch.
Shropshire
Union
Canal
George St.
Spring Br.
Dee Basin
Morgan's Mount
Bonwaldesthorne Tower
Pemberton's Parlour
City Walls
North Gate
Phoenix Tower
Water Tower (Museum)
Bowling Greens
Remains of Roman Bath
Barrow Field
King Street
Fire Sta.
Cattle Market
Grand Wharf
Electric Light Works
General Infirmary
Queen's School
Hunter Street
Princess St.
Abbey Square
Abbey St.
Kings Sch.
CATHEDRAL
Town Hall
Market
Cowlane Bridge
Independent Chap.
Kale Yard Gate
York St.
Queen St.
Commercial Hall
Crane Bank
Tennis Courts
Crane St.
Old Linen Hall
Stanley Pl.
Linen Hall St.
Trinity St.
Crook Street
Cross St.
St. Peter's Ch.
Music Hall
King's Arms Kitchen
Bank
East Gate
Eastgate Str.
Foregate Street
Old Union Hall
Forest Ho.
Gas Works
Paradise Row
Water Gate
Watergate Ho.
Watergate St.
Holy Trinity
Bishop Lloyd's Ho.
God's Providence Ho.
The Cross
Rows
Grosvenor Hotel
Talbot Hotel
Blossoms Hotel
Welsh Calv. Chap.
Old Stanley Palace
Derby Ho.
Commonhall St.
Turk Baths
Roman Bath
Post Office
Free Lib.
Wes. Chap.
Grand Stand
The Friars
Nicholas St.
Grey Friars
White Friars
St. Michael's Ch.
Nat. Tel. Sta.
School
Black Friars
St. Martin's Ch.
Cuppin St.
Pepper Str.
Deehouse Convent
Vicars Lane
St. John the Baptist's Ch.
Rectory
Falcon Inn
Grosvenor Street
Bridge Str.
Castle Esplanade
St. Francis R.C. Ch.
Grosvenor Museum
Barracks
Statue
Castle Street
Drill Hall
Bowling Green
YMCA
Nuns Road
City Walls
THE CASTLE
St. Mary's Ch.
Bridge Gate
Duke Str.
Thimbleby's Tower
Landing Stage
Wishing Steps
The Groves
Band Stand
Boat Landing
Suspension Bridge
Boat Houses
Lime Avenue
Pleasure Gardens
Grosvenor Park
Statue
Drinking Fountain
Lodge
Dee Hills Park
Dee Hills
Dee Lane
Union Ter.
Egerton St.
Francis St.
Frodsham St.
Brook St.
Hoole Road
Brook Street Bridge
Hoole St.
Tramway Depot
P.O.
Queen Hotel
Blossom Hotel
Westminster Temp. Hotel
Washington Temp. Hotel
GENERAL STATION
L.M.S. and G.W.R.
City Road
Queen's Rd.
Garage
Wesleyan Chap.
Windsor Ter.
Flour Mills
Presbyterian Ch.
Theatre
Steam Mill St.
Russell St.
Seaborne St.
Boughton
Bowling Green
St. John's Ch.
Devaherne
Gorse Stacks
Milton St.
Ch. of St. Werburgh R.C.
Curzon Park Golf Course
RIVER DEE
ROODEE
Race Course
L.M.S. from Holyhead
G.W.R. to London
Grosvenor Bridge
Grosvenor Road
Little Roodee
Motor Parking Ground
Walls
Electric Power Sta.
The Causeway or Weir
Dee Bridge
Tobacco Factory
Handbridge
St. Mary's without-the-Walls Ch.
Queen's Park
Queen's Park Road
Victoria Crescent
Grosvenor Place
Lower Park Rd.
1642

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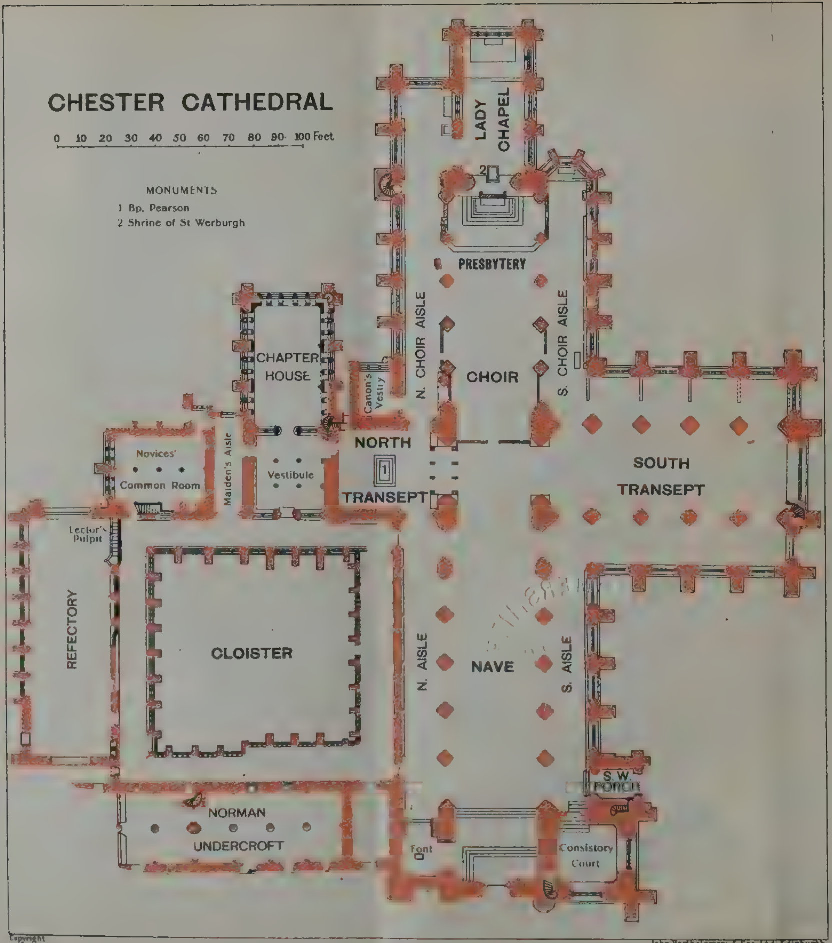
CHESTER CATHEDRAL
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet
MONUMENTS
1 Bp. Pearson
2 Shrine of St Werburgh
LADY CHAPEL
2
PRESBYTERY
N. CHOIR AISLE
CHOIR
S. CHOIR AISLE
CHAPTER HOUSE
Canon's Vestry
NORTH
1
TRANSEPT
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Novices' Common Room
Maiden's Aisle
Vestibule
Lector's Pulpit
REFECTORY
CLOISTER
N. AISLE
NAVE
S. AISLE
S.W. PORCH
NORMAN UNDERCROFT
Font
Consistory Court

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tood in the easternmost bay of the choir, when the high-ltar was placed one bay farther to the W.

Precincts. The conventual buildings lie to the N. (an unusual position). rom the N. transept or the E. walk of the cloisters we enter the *CHAPTER-IOUSE, which, with its vestibule, is E.E. at its best (1240–50). It is rectangular 1 shape, like most of the early monastic chapter-houses, and now contains he cathedral library. The graceful way in which the mouldings in the vestibule un up into the vaulting without capitals is an unusual feature in such early ork.—The CLOISTERS are Perpendicular. In the S. walk and in part of the W. alk there is a double arcade. The wall of the S. walk, which is also the wall f the N. nave-aisle of the cathedral, is Norman, and contains tombs of abbots its recesses. On the W. side of the cloisters a doorway leads to a large early-orman UNDERCROFT, with two vaulted aisles, formerly the abbot's cellars; oove was the guest-house. To the S., above the late-Norman passage, is ne bishop's chapel, with a fine Jacobean ceiling. On the N. side of the cloisters es the E.E. REFECTORY of the monks. Inside is a *Lector's Pulpit, with staircase in the wall, the only other complete example of which in England is Beaulieu (p. 69). The vaulted building of two aisles at the N.E. corner of the oisters was probably the COMMON ROOM of the novices. Between it and the estibule of the chapter-house is a passage or slype called the *Maiden's Aisle*, ith an elaborate roof; it formerly led to the monks' infirmary.

***St. John's Church** (Pl. E 5, 6) is finely situated above the ee, outside the walls of the old city. Built about 1075, it as for about ten years the cathedral of the diocese of Mercia ee p. 153). The present building is little more than part the nave of the Norman collegiate church. The beautiful . porch has been restored in its original (E.E.) form.—ne *INTERIOR (open 9-12 and 1–5) is a fine example of ately Norman architecture. The *Warburton Chapel*, on the side of the altar, contains a curious skeleton monument.

The picturesque ruins of the choir and Lady Chapel, showing some beautiful nsitional Norman work, should be examined (sexton at 1 Lumley Place). e 'crypt' is a fine 13th cent. vaulted chamber containing four Saxon crosses; a former residence built above it De Quincey (as a boy) and his mother lived some time.—By the S. wall of the churchyard is the 'Anchorite's Cell,' to ich, according to a curious legend, King Harold is said to have retired after battle of Hastings.

Eaton Hall, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Westminster, lies on the , 4½ m. S. of Chester. The large deer-park is open to the public. The sent hall (no adm.), the third on the same site, was built in 1869–82 by Waterhouse. In front stands a colossal bronze equestrian figure, by G. F. tts, of Hugh Lupus (p. 151), an ancestor of the duke.

Hawarden (pron. 'Harden'; *Glynne Arms*, P. R., R. & B. 6/6), 6 m. W. of ster, is best reached by the L.N.E. from Northgate Station (in ½ hr.; 1/11, ; passengers usually change at Connah's Quay, see p. 414). *Hawarden Castle* adm.), the residence for 60 years of the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone (1809-98), ituated in a charming park, open on week-days from 10 a.m. till sunset. ruins of the *Old Castle* (temp. Henry III) are shown on week-days from r 4 or 6 (adm. 1/; free on Mon. and Sat. in summer, 1–3). The village *rch* contains a W. window, by Burne-Jones, and a rood by Sir Giles Gilbert tt commemorating W. E. Gladstone and Lieut. W. G. C. Gladstone (killed ction in 1915). *Deiniol's Library* was founded in 1896 by W. E. Gladstone.—ut 2 m. W. of Hawarden are the 13th cent. ruins of *Ewloe Castle*, near which ry II was defeated by Owain Gwynedd in 1156.

ROM CHESTER TO MANCHESTER VIA NORTHWICH, 38¾ m., Cheshire Lines in 2 hrs. (7/3, 4/4), from Northgate Station.—18 m. **Northwich** (*Crown & hor*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6), a busy, dirty town of 18,385 inhab., is the centre he rich Cheshire salt-district. The brown rock-salt is dug out of several es, while white household salt is obtained from brine-springs by pumping water into shallow iron evaporating pans. The constant pumping out of brine has caused considerable subsidences in the town. At *Winnington*, to the S.W., are the important chemical works of Brunner, Mond, & Co.—24 m. **Knutsford** (*Angel*, *Royal George*, at both, R. 6/6, D. 6/), a quiet town (5411 inhab.), with several old houses, is the 'Cranford' of Mrs. Gaskell (1810-65), who is buried in the old Unitarian graveyard, near the station. To the N. is *Tatton Park* (Lord Egerton of Tatton), with a large deer-park of 2000 acres. The *Church of *Lower Peover*, 3 m. S., built in the 13th cent. and restored in 1852, is an almost unique example of a black-and-white timbered church, constructed entirely of oak and plaster with the exception of the stone tower (1582).—31 m. *Altrincham & Bowdon* (p. 317).—32 m. *Timperley*.—38¾ m. *Manchester* (Central), see Rte. 29.

FROM CHESTER TO MANCHESTER VIA WARRINGTON, 40 m., L.M.S. in 1–1½ hr. (7/3, 4/4), from the General Station.—At (9¾ m.) *Frodsham*, with 3025 inhab. and a Norman church, the line to Liverpool via Runcorn (p. 174) diverges on the left.—15¼ m. *Daresbury* was the birthplace of 'Lewis Carroll' (Rev. C. L. Dodgson; 1832–98), author of 'Alice in Wonderland.'—18¼ m. **Warrington** (Bank Quay), see p. 316.—At (23¼ m.) *Earlestown Junction* we join the Liverpool-Manchester line (Rte. 52 i).

FROM CHESTER TO BIRMINGHAM VIA CREWE AND STAFFORD, 73¾ m., L.M.S. in 2–3 hrs. (15/5, 9/3).—From Chester to (21¼ m.) *Crewe*, see Rte. 70; thence to (45¾ m.) *Stafford*, see Rte. 30.—51½ m. *Penkridge*.—Beyond (55 m.) *Four Ashes* we approach the 'Black Country,' the busy iron and steel manufacturing district of S. Staffordshire, at night illumined by the glare of furnaces and foundries.—61 m. **Wolverhampton** (**Victoria*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; *Star & Garter*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/6; *Molineux*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/), on the verge of the 'Black Country', of which it is the 'capital' (102,373 inhab.), is noted for its iron-works and its production of hardware of every description. Its locks and keys have been famous ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth. Its name is derived from Wulfruna, sister of King Edgar II, who endowed a collegiate church here in 994. **St. Peter's Church*, with its stately tower, in Queen Square, is mainly (nave and clerestory) a Perp. edifice of the close of the 15th cent., with remains of earlier work. It contains a finely carved stone pulpit and an octagonal font (both 15th cent.); a few stalls brought from Lilleshall Abbey (p. 172) in 1544; and the tombs of Col. John Lane, who aided the escape of Charles II after the battle of Worcester (N. transept), and of Adm. Sir Richard Leveson (d. 1605), by Le Sueur (S. transept). In the churchyard is the so called *Dane's Cross*, an elaborately carved shaft c. 12 ft. high, now regarded as a Norman work of the late 12th century.

At (66¾ m.) *Dudley Port* a branch-line (1¼ m.) diverges for *Dudley* (Dudley Arms, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6), a centre of the iron industry (55,908 inhab.), above which rises *Dudley Castle*, a picturesque ruin dating mainly from the 16th century.—71 m. *Smethwick*.—73¾ m. **Birmingham** (New Street), see Rte. 41.

FROM CHESTER TO BIRMINGHAM VIA WREXHAM AND SHREWSBURY, 84½ m., G.W.R. in 2¼–3 hrs. (15/5, 9/3), more attractive than the preceding. This route is convenient for the Shakespeare Country and Oxford.—From Chester to (42½ m.) **Shrewsbury**, see Rte. 71.—46 m. *Upton Magna*, for Wroxeter (3 m. S.) and Haughmond Abbey (3 m. N.; p. 192). Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1583–1648) was born at *Eyton* (1½ m. S.E.).

On the right appears the **Wrekin** (1335 ft.; extensive view), an isolated extinct volcano irreverently described by Mr. Arnold Bennett as "a swollen bump." 'All friends round the Wrekin' is a famous Shropshire toast.—52½ m. **Wellington** (*Rfmts.*; *Charlton*, R. 5/6, D. 5/6; *Red Lion*, P.R., *Wrekin*, at both, R. 4/), a manufacturing town (8148 inhab.), is the junction of lines to Craven Arms (see p. 190), to Stafford (see p. 172,) and to Nantwich (27½ m.; p. 193) and Crewe (32 m.; p. 173). On the last-named line lies (17 m.) **Market Drayton** (*Corbet Arms*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; 4710 inhab.). Here Lord Clive (1725–74; born at *Styche*, 2 m. N.W.), when a boy, achieved the daring feat of lowering himself from the church tower to one of the gargoyles.—At *Blore Heath*, c. 3 m. E., the Yorkists defeated the Lancastrians in 1459.—From Market Drayton to *Stoke-on-Trent*, see p. 173.—59½ m. *Shifnal* (Jerningham Arms, R. 4/6, D. 5/), a quaint little town with many half-timbered old houses, is described by Dickens in 'The Old Curiosity Shop.' -64½ m. *Albrighton*.

The village of **Tong** lies 2½ m. N.W. of Albrighton and 3 m. E. of Shifnal. The **Church* (St. Bartholomew's), a fine example of early Perp. work (c. 1410), has been described as a miniature Westminster Abbey on account of the number and beauty of its tombs. The epitaphs on the ends of the tomb (c. 1612) of Sir Thomas Stanley (d. 1576) are attributed to Shakespeare by Dugdale, the antiquarian (1664). The Golden Chapel (1515) has fan-vaulting of beautiful design. *Tong Castle*, a building of mixed Gothic and Moorish architecture, dates in its present form from 1765. 'Little Nell's Cottage' is pointed out at Tong, but the original cottage described in 'The Old Curiosity Shop' was pulled down long ago. About 3 m. E. of Tong is *Boscobel House* (adm. 6*d.*; closed Sun.), where Charles II, fleeing after the battle of Worcester, spent a day in an oak-tree and a night in a hiding-hole beneath the floor. The 'royal oak' now shown grew from an acorn of the original tree. Close by are the Norman remains of the Cistercian nunnery of *Whiteladies*.

72 m. **Wolverhampton** (Low Level), see p. 156.—We have now entered the 'Black Country' (p. 156). -77 m. *Wednesbury* (30,407 inhab.). -80 m. *West Bromwich* (73,761 inhab.).—84½ m. **Birmingham** (Snow Hill), see Rte. 41.

From Chester to *Crewe* and *London*, see Rtes. 70 and 30; to *Llandudno*, *Bangor*, *Carnarvon*, and *Holyhead*, see Rte. 70.

29. MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (730,551 inhab.), situated on the E. bank of the polluted *Irwell*, at its confluence with the insignificant *Irk* and *Medlock*, is the capital ('Cottonopolis') of the great cotton-manufacturing district of S.E. Lancashire, one of the most densely populated areas in the world. Including **Salford** on the W. bank of the Irwell, still anomalously a separate city (234,150 inhab.), it is virtually the second largest city in the kingdom, while the suburbs extend in all directions to meet, without a break, those of a dozen surrounding towns (Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Stalybridge, Ashton, etc.). For this vast agglomeration Manchester is the business, banking, and distributing centre. In the city itself huge warehouses have taken the place of cotton-mills.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *London Road* (Pl. D 5), for the L.M.S. to Buxton, Stoke-on-Trent, Crewe, Birmingham, London and the S. and S.W., and for the L.N.E. to Sheffield and the S. and E.—*Central* (Pl. D 2) for the L.M.S. to Derby, Leicester and London, for the 'Cheshire Lines' to Warrington and Liverpool, and for the L.N.E.—*Victoria* (Pl. A 3) for the L.M.S. to Yorkshire, the N. (Scotland), and Liverpool.—*Exchange* (Pl. B 2), adjoining Victoria, for the L.M.S. to Liverpool, Leeds, the N. (Scotland), Chester (G.W. line), N. Wales, and Ireland.—The numerous suburban stations include *Salford* (Pl. C 1) and *Oxford Road* (Pl E 3), etc.

Hotels. *Midland (Pl. D 2), adjoining Central Station, a luxurious hotel of the first class, R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 10/6; Queen's (Pl. C 4), 2 Piccadilly, R. & B. from 14/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; Grand (Pl. C 4), Aytoun St., quietly situated, R. & B. 12/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Victoria (Pl. B 2), Victoria St., R. & B. 11/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Grosvenor (Pl. B 2), Deansgate, R. & B. 10/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; Deansgate (Pl. B 2), temperance, R. & B. 9/, L. 2/6; Exchange (Pl. B 3), commercial, Fennel St., behind the cathedral, R. & B. 10/, L. 2/6; Trafford Hall, residential, at Trafford Park; Albion, Pool St. (Pl. C 3), commercial, R. & B. 10/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/; King's, commercial, Oxford Rd. (2 m. out), R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/6.

Restaurants (most of the smaller restaurants closed in the evenings and on Sun.). *Manchester Limited*, Cross St., under the Exchange; *Lyons' Popular State*, Piccadilly (Pl. C 4); *Waldorf*, Peter St., Cross St., Princess St., etc.; *Parker's*, 12 St. Ann's Sq. (Pl. C 2); *Piccadilly Cinema*, Piccadilly; *Ritz* (dancing), Wentworth St. West; *Ridgway's Café*, *St. Ann's Café*, both in St. Ann's St. (Pl. C 2); *New Stock Exchange*, *Willoughby's*, both in Cross St.; *Old Bank Grill*, Market St.; *Continental*, *Duncan & Foster*, both in St. Peter's Sq.; etc.

Post Office (Pl. C 3), Spring Gardens, always open for telegrams.

United States Consulate, Ship Canal House, King St. (Pl. C 2).

Taxicabs. First mile 1/, then 3*d*. per ¼ m.; each pers. above two 3*d*. extra.

Tramways traverse the main streets and run to the suburbs, where they connect with the systems of Bolton, Oldham, etc.—Motor-Buses run to all the suburbs; also to *Stockport*, *Warrington*, *Bury*, *Bolton*, *Buxton*, *Macclesfield*, etc.—Motor Coaches run to *London* in 9½ hrs. (15/, sleeping-coach 22/6); to *Blackpool* in 2½ hrs. (3/); to *Burnley*, *Accrington* and *Clitheroe*; to *Sheffield* in 2¼ hrs. (3/6); to *Bradford* in 2 hrs. (3/6); to *Nottingham* in 3½ hrs. (6/6); to *Liverpool*, *Windermere*, *Halifax*, etc.

Amusements. Theatres: *Prince's* (Pl. D 3), Oxford St.; *Opera House* (legitimate; Pl. D 1, 2), Quay St.; *Rusholme* (repertory; S. of Pl. E 5); *Ardwick Empire* (S. of Pl. E 5; Shakespeare, etc.); *Palace* (revues; Pl. E 3), *Hippodrome* (music hall; Pl. D, E 3), both in Oxford St.—Cinemas: *Gaiety* (Pl. D 2), *Theatre Royal* (Pl. D 2), both in Peter St.; *Piccadilly* (Pl. C 4), Piccadilly, and several others.—Concerts **Hallé Concerts* in the Free Trade Hall (Pl. D 2; conductor, Sir Hamilton Harty), on Thurs. evenings in winter, a great social institution, founded by Sir Charles Hallé; *Brand Lane Concerts* (Sir Henry J. Wood), also in the Free Trade Hall (Sat.); *Tuesday Midday Concerts* (1.15 to 2 p.m.), Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate; *Sunday Concerts* in the Albert Hall; concerts of the *Musical* and *Philharmonic Societies*, etc.—Bellevue Gardens (tramway to Longsight; adm. 1/), with zoological gardens, boating-lakes, museum, maze, dancing-saloon, firework displays, etc.—*Ice Palace*, Derby St., Cheetham Hill Road (adm. 1/ 2/6).—Motor Cycle Dirt Track Racing at *Belle Vue* and *Salford* (1/–2/).—Racecourse at *Salford*.—Golf Links at *Heaton Park* (municipal), *Trafford Park*, etc.

History. Though the Manchester of to-day is in the main a creation of the 19th century, its origins are ancient; a walled Roman castrum (possibly the *Mancunium* or *Mamucium* of the Antonine Itinerary) and a Saxon town successively occupied parts of its site, and woollen and linen cloth weaving is said to have been introduced by the Flemings in the 14th century. During the Civil War Manchester successfully withstood a siege by the Royalists in 1642; but in 1715 and again in 1745 (when Prince Charles Edward Stuart occupied the town) it gave evidence of warm Jacobite sympathies (comp. Shenstone's ballad, 'Jemmy Dawson'). The rise of the Lancashire cotton industry, fostered by the moist climate, a convenient coal-supply, and improvements in machinery, dates from the middle of the 18th century. The first cotton-mill in Manchester was opened in 1781. In 1821 Manchester was still politically merely "the largest village in the country" (150,000 inhab.). The evils of the factory system were aggravated by the distress caused by the Napoleonic wars, and in 1819 occurred the famous 'massacre' of Peterloo on Peter's Field (see p. 159), when a mass-meeting of protest was dispersed by the sabres of the yeomanry with the loss of half-a-dozen lives. In the first half of the 19th cent. Manchester was a stronghold of the reform agitation that led to the Reform Act of 1832 and of the 'Manchester School' of Liberalism, led by Cobden and Bright. It obtained parliamentary representation in 1832 and a charter of incorporation in 1838; in 1853 it became a city.

Among eminent Manchester natives are John Byrom (1692–1763), the poet and inventor of shorthand; Thomas de Quincey (1785 1859), who passed his boyhood here and wrote his 'Vision of Sudden Death' in a Manchester tavern; Harrison Ainsworth (1805–82), the novelist; and the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George (b. in 1863 at 5 New York Place, Chorlton-on-Medlock). Ann Lee (1736–84), foundress of the American Society of Shakers, was a Manchester factory hand.—Manchester factory life is described in *Mrs. Gaskell's* 'Mary Barton' (1848) and 'North and South' (1855) and in *Dickens's* 'Hard Times' (1864). George Gissing (1857–1903) and Francis Thompson (1860–1907) were students at Owens College (p. 161).

The Midland Hotel, outside the Central Station, stands at the S.W. corner of *St. Peter's Square* (Pl. D 3), whence Peter St. runs W. In the square is a war Cenotaph by Sir E. Lutyens. In Peter St. stands the huge **Free Trade Hall**

(Pl. D 2), built in 1856 on Peter's Field (see p. 158) and presented by Cobden to the Anti-Corn Law League. The narrow South St., opposite the Free Trade Hall, debouches on *Albert Square* (Pl. C, D 2), which is decorated with statues. On the E. side of the square rises the imposing **Town Hall** (Pl. D 3; adm. 6*d.* for 3 pers.; open 10–4, Sat. 10–12), a triangular Gothic pile, built from the designs of A. Waterhouse in 1877, and about to be greatly extended. The tower (286½ ft.; good view) contains a fine peal of 21 bells, with a line from Canto 106 of 'In Memoriam' on each. The panels below the windows of the great hall are adorned with *Mural Paintings by *Ford Madox Brown*, illustrating the history of Manchester.

Going on N. by Cross St. (Pl. C 2, 3), we pass King St., with handsome banks and insurance offices, and follow St. Ann St. to the left to *St. Ann's* (Pl. C 2), an Italian Renaissance church of 1712, where De Quincey was baptized. At the N. end of ST. ANN'S SQUARE, which contains a statue of Richard Cobden (1804–65), is the **Royal Exchange** (Pl. C 2), in the heart of the city, an imposing Italian building by Mills & Murgatroyd (1869, reconstructed 1915–22).

On cotton-market days (Tues. and Fri., 2-3) the great domed hall (1¾ acre in extent) is thronged with buyers and sellers from all the cotton-towns (visitors admitted to the balconies).

Victoria St. (Pl. B 2) continues N. to an open space above the Irwell, with a statue of Oliver Cromwell (by Matt. Noble). On the right is the ***Cathedral** (Pl. B 2, 3), the old parish church ('th' owd church'), made collegiate in 1421 by Thomas de la Warr (who was both lord of the manor and rector), and raised to its present dignity in 1847. The building is in the Perp. style (choir 1422, nave 1465–80). The whole of the N. side was rebuilt by Bp. Stanley in 1485 a few feet beyond its original line, thus producing the disproportionate width of the church; the clerestory throughout the church was rebuilt at the same time.

The church is open free (donation expected) on week-days, 7.15–dusk, and on Sun., 7.45–8.30; services (fine music) on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3.30, & 7, on week-pays at 7.30, 11, & 3.30.

Interior. The arches leading to the tower and to the Lady Chapel are relics of an earlier church. The NAVE has double aisles, the outer aisles having originally formed series of flanking chapels. The CHOIR contains superb *Stalls (c. 1485), with quaint misericords; beautifully carved screens; early 18th cent. iron-work; the fine brass of Warden Huntingdon (d. 1458); and a modern reredos. At the end of the N. choir-aisle is a seated figure of Humphrey Chetham (see p. 160) by Theed. To the E. of the choir is the *Lady Chapel* (1518), with a fine carved screen, and to the N. is the *Derby Chapel*, with carved screens and a beautiful altar (Flemish; early 17th cent.). Off this opens the little *Ely Chapel*, with the tomb of Bp. Stanley of Ely (d. 1515). To the S. of the choir is the Chapter-House, rebuilt as an octagon in 1485, with some 15th cent. glass.

Beyond the cathedral is ***Chetham Hospital** (Pl. A, B 3), originally the baron's hall, rebuilt by Thomas de la Warr after 1421 as a residence for the warden and fellows of his collegiate church (p. 159). In 1656 it was purchased in accordance with the will of Humphrey Chetham (1580–1653), as a charity school for the maintenance and education of 40 poor boys (now 100). The **Library* founded at the same time claims to be the oldest free public library in England and comprises a valuable collection of 70,000 books and MSS. (open on week-days, 9.30–5, on Sat. 9.30–4). On application at the library visitors are shown (6*d.*) the fine 15th cent. collegiate buildings. —Behind the hospital is *Manchester Grammar School* (founded in 1515), at which De Quincey and Harrison Ainsworth were pupils.

Opposite Chetham Hospital begins Chapel Street (Pl. B 1, 2), a main thoroughfare of **Salford** (p. 157), an independent city, but to all intents and purposes a part of Manchester, from which it is separated only by the narrow Irwell. Its most prominent building is the Rom. Cath. *Cathedral of St. John* (1848), in Chapel St. At the entrance to *Peel Park* is the *Royal Museum & Art Galleries* (10–7, free). Salford Docks on the Ship Canal (p. 161) are important.

From Cromwell's statue (p. 159) Deansgate (Pl. B, C, D 3) runs S.S.W. towards (½ m.) the *Central Station*. On the right, beyond Bridge St., is the ***John Rylands Library** (Pl. C 2), an admirable late-Gothic structure by Basil Champneys, built and endowed by Mrs. Rylands in memory of her husband, a leading Manchester merchant, and opened in 1899.

The library (c. 250,000 vols., 10,000 MSS.) includes the famous Althorp library of 40,000 vols. collected by the second Earl Spencer (comp. p. 166) and the MSS. purchased from the Earl of Crawfurd (d. 1913). The library possesses also the Grafton portrait of Shakespeare, discovered in 1907. Visitors are admitted on Tues. and Fri. 2–6; strangers from a distance are admitted at other times on application to the librarian.

Farther on, to the right, is Quay St., the *County Court* (Pl. D 1) in which, on the left, was the residence of Richard Cobden and later (1851–73) the first home of the Owens College (p. 161).

We return by Peter St. (p. 158) to St. Peter's Square and follow the dignified Mosley Street (Pl. C, D 3), given over to banking and export trade, to the N.E. On the right, at the corner of Princess St., is the severely classical ***City Art Gallery** (Pl. D 3; free 10–6, Sun. 2.30–5), containing a good collection of modern paintings, water-colours, bronzes, and ceramics. Curator, Mr. Lawrence Haward; catalogue 1/.

The arrangement of the paintings is apt to be altered owing to the numerous temporary exhibitions. The interesting series of imaginary portraits of famous men, by *William Blake* is (e.g.) at present in the Platt Hall Gallery (comp. p. 161), one of several branch galleries.

The Entrance Hall has bronzes by *Rodin*, *Epstein*, and *Havard Thomas*; the Top Landing, 18th cent. portraits and portraits connected with Manchester.

—ROOM 1 (Pre-Raphaelite). Works by *Madox Brown*, *D. G. Rossetti*, *Millais*, *Holman Hunt*, *Burne-Jones*, *G. F. Watts*, etc.—ROOMS 4–8. Examples of *Frith*, *Brangwyn*, *Sickert*, *Francis Dodd*, the Barbizon School and Impressionists (*Corot*, *Troyon*, *Boudin*, *J. F. Millet*, *Fantin-Latour*, etc.), *Turner* (Decline of Carthage), *Richard Wilson* (several), *Morland*, *David Cox*, *Constable*, *Reynolds* (Lady Anstruther), *Crome*, *William Etty*, *Leighton*, *D. G. Rossetti* (several), *Sargent*, and *Augustus John* (W. B Yeats).—ROOM 1 is devoted to prints, and ROOMS 2 & 3 to temporary exhibitions.

The rooms on the GROUND FLOOR contain prints, drawings, and English pottery.—Those interested in local art will find (throughout the gallery) specimens of the work of *Liverseege*, *Anderson*, *Hague*, *Shields*, *Whaite*, *Somerset*, and other 'Manchester' artists.

Mosley St. ends at the important business thoroughfare which, as MARKET ST. (Pl. C 3), leads N.W. to the Exchange and, as PICCADILLY (Pl. C 4), S.E. to *London Road Station.*

A new Art Gallery, by *E. B. Webber*, is to be built on the open space (Pl. C 4; temporarily occupied by the *Free Reference Library*) in Piccadilly, in front of which are statues of Queen Victoria, Watt, Dalton, Peel, and Wellington.

OXFORD STREET (Pl. D, E 3), leading S.E. from St. Peter's Square (p. 158), is continued by OXFORD ROAD, the chief thoroughfare of South Manchester, to the University quarter.

Manchester University, officially the *Victoria University of Manchester*, occupies as its central premises a large and handsome building (1873; since enlarged) by Alfred Waterhouse, in Oxford Road, 1 m. from St. Peter's Square.

Manchester University has developed out of the Owens College, founded under the will of John Owens (d. 1846), a Manchester merchant, which was opened in 1851 in Quay St. (comp. p. 160), incorporated in 1871, and removed to the present building in 1873. The Victoria University was founded in 1880, with Owens College as its seat, and the University College at Liverpool (1884) and the Yorkshire College at Leeds (1887) were admitted as the other constituent colleges. Liverpool, however, obtained a separate university in 1903 and Leeds in 1904, while Owens College was incorporated in 1904 with the Victoria University of Manchester, and its old name finally disappeared.

The university, which has faculties of arts, science, law, medicine, music, commerce, theology, technology, and education, has a teaching staff of 284, 2600 students, and an income of £80,000.—The *Christie Library*, of 150,000 vols., is open to all who obtain an order.

The *Manchester Museum* (9–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30; also on 1st Wed., Oct.–March, 7–9 p.m.), on the right of the entrance to the university, contains natural history, ethnographical, and archæological collections, among which the Egyptian antiquities found by Prof. Flinders Petrie and the mollusca are notable.

No. 84 Plymouth Grove, to the S.W., was the residence of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65). Charlotte Brontë, who often visited her future biographer, began 'Jane Eyre' in this house.

Farther on in Oxford Road, on the right, is *Whitworth Park*, in which is the **Whitworth Institute** (10–5, Sun. 2.30–5), with an art-collection notable for its English *Water Colours, unrivalled outside London.

Wilmslow Road (tramway) goes on hence to (c. 1 m.) *Platt Fields Park*, in which a replica of G. G. Barnard's statue of Abraham Lincoln (1809–65), in Cincinnati, was unveiled in Sept. 1919. For Platt Hall picture gallery, see p. 160.

The ***Manchester Ship Canal**, 35½ m. long and 28 ft. deep, with a minimum bottom width of 120 ft., was constructed in 1887–94 at a total cost of nearly £17,000,000, and connects Manchester with the Mersey at Eastham (p. 151), running via Warrington (p. 316) and Runcorn (p. 174). It has raised Manchester to the position of the third seaport in the kingdom. Steamers up to 12,850 tons trade regularly from Manchester to all parts of the world. The *Manchester*

Docks (over 400 acres ; water-area 120 acres) are reached by Chester Road, the continuation of Deansgate, passing near *Old Trafford Station*, near which are the *County Cricket Ground* and a golf-course.—The **Bridgewater Canal**, the first in England, constructed in 1758–72 for the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater, is now owned by the Ship Canal Co.

Manchester is connected by tramway and railway (from Victoria) with **Oldham** (*Old Red Lion*, R. 5/, D. 5/), 7 m. N.E., a prosperous but unattractive cotton-spinning and manufacturing town (145,000 inhab.). The *Town Hall* (1841), which is a copy of the Temple of Ceres near Athens, stands at the top of Yorkshire St., opposite the *Parish Church*, with its somewhat gruesome crypt.—The ‘Oldham Wakes,’ which begin on the last Sat. in August, are the most famous of the Lancashire wakes.

From Manchester to Sheffield, 41¼ m. L.N.E. from London Road or Central Station (p. 157) in 1–2 hrs. -For the route via the Peak District, see Rte. 45.—Beyond (5 m.) *Guide Bridge* we enter *Cheshire* (p. 173).—8¼ m. *Godley Junction*, for Liverpool via Stockport and Warrington.—Beyond (9¾ m.) *Mottram*, with a fine Perp. church, we enter **Longdendale* (views).—From (12 m.) *Glossop and Dinting* a branch runs to (1 m.) **Glossop** (*Norfolk Arms*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a busy Derbyshire town (20,528 inhab.) with cotton-mills, near the N. fringe of the Peak District. The line crosses Longdendale by *Dinting Viaduct*.

Between (12¾ m.) *Hadfield* and (19¼ m.) *Woodhead*, near the source of the *Derwent*, is a long series of reservoirs supplying Manchester with water. The railway now enters the *Woodhead Tunnel* (3 m. 13 yds.), which pierces the hard millstone grit of the Pennine Chain, or ‘backbone of England,’ and emerges in *Yorkshire* (p. 321).—22¼ m. *Dunford Bridge* lies near the source of the *Don*, the rocky valley of which is followed by the railway to Sheffield.—28¼ m. **Penistone** (*Rfmts.*), a bleak little town (3791 inhab.) with steel-works and a fine Dec. church.

A branch-line diverges l., via (3 m.) *Silkstone*, centre of one of the richest coalfields in England, to (7¼ m.) **Barnsley** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6 ; *Royal*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a bleak town of 53,670 inhab. engaged in linen-manufacture, coal-mining and ready-made clothing industries.

Beyond Penistone the Don valley is somewhat disfigured by collieries and iron-works.—32½ m. *Wortley*, near which is *Wortley Hall* (Earl of Wharncliffe). The line runs for 4 m. through the picturesque **Wharncliffe Woods* (open on Mon., Thurs., and Sat.).—41¼ m. **Sheffield** (Victoria), see p. 283.

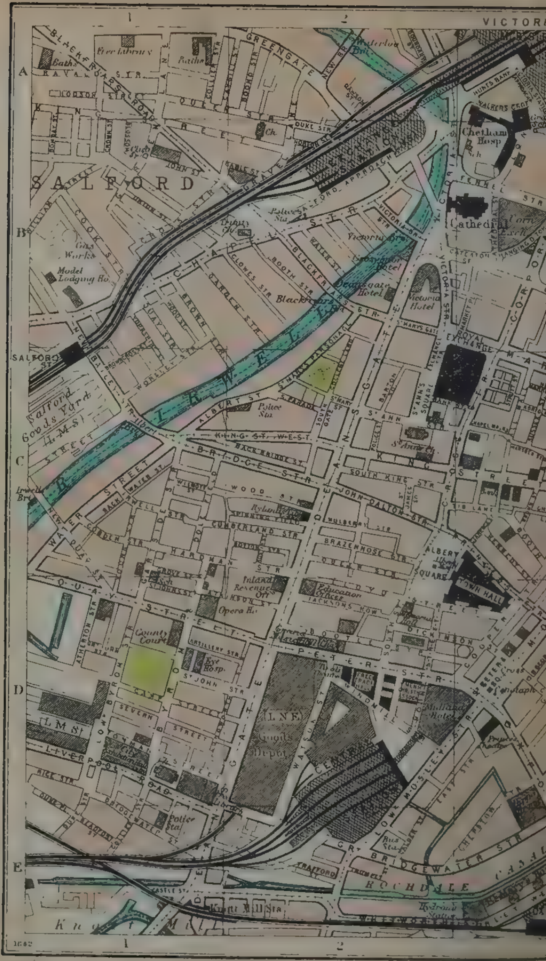
From Manchester to *Chester*, see pp. 155–156 ; to the *Peak District* (*Derby, Buxton, Sheffield*), see Rte. 45 ; *Liverpool*, *Warrington*, etc., see Rte. 52 (i) ; to *Bolton*, *Preston*, *Blackburn* and *Hellifield*, see Rte. 52 (ii) ; to *Colne*, see Rte. 52 (iii) ; to *Rochdale*, *Halifax*, and *Bradford*, see Rte. 52 (iv) ; to *Huddersfield* and *Leeds*, see Rte. 52 (v) ; to *Macclesfield*, see p. 173.

Routes from Manchester to London

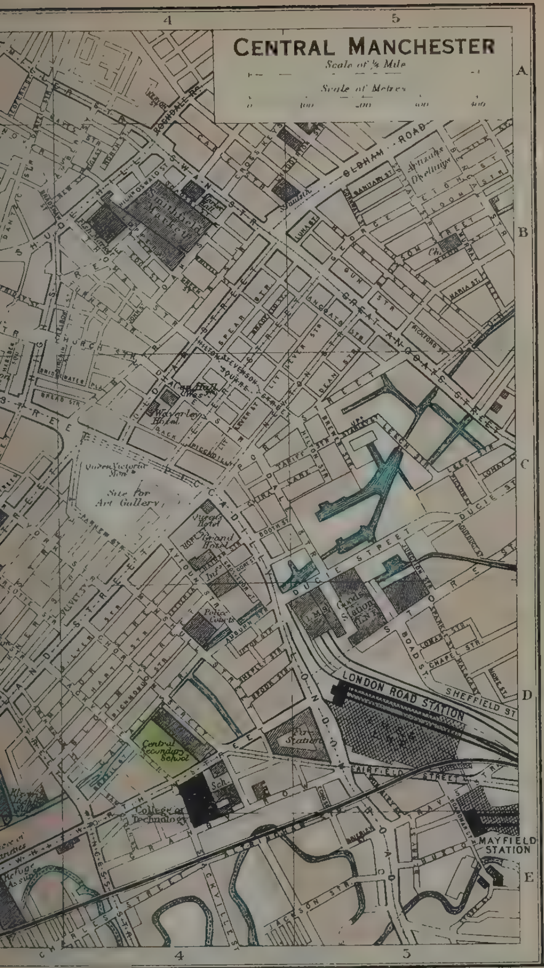
Road. *A. Via Congleton*, 184½ m. (A 526, A 51, A 38, A 5, A 6, A 5092, and A 5088). We quit Manchester by Oxford St. (Pl. D, E 3).—7 m. *Cheadle*.—5 m. *Wilmslow* (p. 174).—2 m. *Alderley Edge* (p. 174).—11 m. **Congleton** (p. 173).—8 m. *Talke-o'-th'-Hill*, where we join the road from Liverpool, and thence via (34 m.) **Lichfield** to (151½ m.) **London**, see p. 150.

B. Via Knutsford, 186½ m. (A 56, A 50, A 51, A 38, A 5, A 6, A 5092, and A 5088).—We quit Manchester by the Chester road (S. of Pl. E 1).—8 m. *Altrincham* (p. 317).—At (5 m.) *Bucklow Hill* we fork l., passing *Mere* (comp p. 150) and join A 50 from Liverpool and Warrington (p. 150).—3 m. **Knutsford** (p. 156), and thence to (170½ m.) **London**, see p. 150.

C. Via Buxton, Derby and Leicester*, 188 m. (A 6, A 515, A 52, A 426, A 5, A 6, A 5092, and A 5088). This is the most picturesque route but is hilly for the first 50 m. We leave Manchester by London Road (Pl. D, E 5).—6½ m. *Stockport* (p. 174).—At (2½ m.) *Hazel Grove* we bear l.—8 m. *Whaley Bridge* (p. 262).—At (7 m.) **Buxton (p. 261) we take A 515.—15 m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (p. 261).—At (6½ m.) *Ashbourne* (p. 261) we take A 52.—6 m. *Brailsford*.—7 m. **Derby** (p. 251). [A charming alternative (2 m. longer ; road not so good) is to keep to A 6 at Buxton and go via (12 m.) *Bakewell* (p. 259).—7½ m. **Matlock** (p. 258).—9½ m. *Belper* (p. 258).—7½ m. Derby.] We resume A 6.—17½ m. *Loughborough* (p. 250).—11 m. **Leicester** (p. 248).—13 m. *Lutterworth* (p. 254).—3 m. *Churchover* and thence to (85 m.) **London**, see p. 150.



1
2
VICTORIA
A
B
C
D
E
SALFORD
Blackfriars Road
Ravald Str.
Hodson Str.
King Street
Baths
Free Library
Greengate
Collier Str.
Queen Str.
Boond Str.
New Br. Str.
Waterloo Bri.
Duke Str.
Ch.
Club
John St.
Gravel Lane
Exchange Station
Salford Approach
Chetham Hosp.
Sch.
Hunts Bank
Walkers Croft
Fennel Str.
Cathedral
Corn Exch.
Cateaton St.
Hanging Ditch
Victoria Str.
Victoria Br.
Chapel Str.
Trinity Ch.
Police Sta.
Gas Works
Model Lodging Ho.
Cook Str.
Clowes Str.
Booth Str.
Blackfriars St.
Water St.
Grosvenor Hotel
Deansgate Hotel
Victoria Hotel
Blackfriars Br.
Market Pl.
Royal Exchange
Market Str.
St. Mary's Gate
Salford Sta.
Bailey Str.
Salford Goods Yard (L.M.S.)
Irwell
Worsley Str.
Brown Str.
Gandell Str.
St. Mary's Parsonage
Albert St.
St. Mary's Parade
Police Sta.
South Gate St.
St. Ann's Square
St. Ann's Ch.
Barton
Albert Bri.
Stanley Street
King St. West
Back Bridge St.
Bridge Str.
King Street
South King Str.
Deansgate
Irwell Bri.
New Bailey Str.
Water Str.
Back Irwell St.
Wood Str.
Rylands Library
Spinning Field
Cumberland Str.
John Dalton Str.
Mulberry Str.
Brazennose Str.
Queen Str.
Lloyd Str.
Albert Square
Town Hall
Booth Str.
Cobden Str.
New Quay Str.
Hardman Str.
Quay Street
St. John's St.
Inland Revenue Off.
Opera Ho.
Education Offices
Jacksons Row
Bootle Str.
Dickinson Str.
County Court
Artillery Str.
Eye Hosp.
St. John Str.
Byrom Str.
Atherton Str.
Peter Str.
Tivoli Theatre
Free Trade Hall
Windmill St.
Midland Hotel
St. Peter's Sq.
Cenotaph
Cooper Str.
Mosley Str.
(L.M.S.) Liverpool Road
Rice Str.
Severn Street
Lower Byrom St.
City Exhibition Hall
(L.N.E.) Goods Depot
Watson St.
Central Station
Lower Mosley Str.
Police Sta.
Bridgewater St.
Great Bridgewater Str.
Bus Sta.
Chepstow Str.
Trafford
Rochdale Canal
Castle St.
Knott Mill Sta.
Hydraulic Station
Whitworth Street
Knott Mill
1602



CENTRAL MANCHESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
4
5
A
B
C
D
E
Rochdale Rd.
Oldham Road
Swan Str.
Shude Hill
Smithfield Market
Market Hall
Thomas Str.
Church Str.
Bridgewater Pl.
Bread Str.
Hilton Str.
Stevenson Square
Spear Str.
Lever Str.
Newton Str.
Dean Str.
Great Ancoats Street
Ancoats Str.
Gun Str.
Pickford St.
Maria St.
Artizans Dwellings
George Leigh Str.
Blossom Str.
Jersey St.
Loom Str.
Bengal St.
Cotton Str.
Poland St.
Ch.
Lunan St.
Union Str.
Sanitary St.
Kirby St.
Leech Str.
Upr. Stanley St.
Brewer St.
Lees St.
Lomas St.
Travis St.
Ducie Str.
Ducie Street
Store Str.
Port Str.
Tariff Str.
Dale Str.
Back Piccadilly
Piccadilly
Waverley Hotel
Albion Hotel
Queen Victoria Stat.
Site for Art Gallery
Parker Str.
Portland Str.
Queens Hotel
Grand Hotel
Inf.
Aytoun Str.
Police Courts
Auburn Str.
Minshull Str.
Hope St.
Booth St.
Chorlton Str.
Whitworth Str.
Sackville St.
Bloom Str.
Richmond Str.
Sheffield Str.
Goods Station L.N.E.
L.M.S.
London Road Station
London Road
Sheffield St.
Boad St.
Chapel St.
Malacca St.
Fire Station
Central Secondary School
Sch.
College of Technology
Granby Row
Fairfield Street
Mayfield Station
Baring St.
Hoyle St.
Jackson Str.
Charles Str.
Refuge Assurance
Princess Street
Oxford Road

J. G. Bartholomew & Son Ltd Edinburgh

Or motorists may keep to A 6 at Leicester (road only moderate ; 188½ m. ; comp. Rte. 43).—15 m. *Market Harborough* (p. 248).—11 m. *Kettering* (p. 247).—11 m. *Rushden.*—13½ m. **Bedford** (p. 245).—9 m. *Silsoe.*—11 m. *Luton* (p. 245).—10 m. **St. Albans** (p. 243), and thence to (21 m.) **London,** see p. 150. [Or from Bedford via *Hitchin* and *Welwyn* (1 m. longer ; better road), see Rte. 43.]

D. *Via the Shakespeare Country*, 198½ m. From Manchester to (67 m.) **Lichfield,** see *A* above. Thence to (19 m.) *Stonebridge*, see p. 150 ; thence to (112½ m.) **London,** see Rte. 40.

Railway Routes. The L.M.S. routes from London Road or Victoria via *Crewe* (3½–4½ hrs.) or via *Stoke-on-Trent* (3¾–4½ hrs.), and from Central or Victoria via *Derby* (4–4½ hrs.), and the L.N.E. route from London Road or Central via *Sheffield* (4½–5½ hrs.) coincide in great part with the corresponding routes from Liverpool to London (comp. the remarks on p. 150). The fares by all are the same (38/3, 23/).

30. FROM LONDON TO CREWE (LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER)

From London (Euston Station) to *Crewe*, 158 m. in 2¾–4½ hrs. (33/1, 19/10) ; to *Chester* (see Rte. 70), 179¼ m. in 3½–4½ hrs. (37/5, 22/6) ; to *Liverpool*, 193¾ m. in 3½–4½ hrs. (41/3, 24/9) ; to *Manchester*, 188¾ m. in 3½–4½ hrs. (38/3, 23/). Some of the Manchester expresses diverge at Colwich or Stafford and run via (146 m.) *Stoke-on-Trent* (see p. 172).

Road. The roads from London to Liverpool and Manchester are described (in the reverse direction) on pp. 150 and 162 respectively.

From London to (17½ m.) *Watford*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. Shortly before Watford we enter Hertfordshire.

Hertfordshire, or **Herts,** a favourite county of Charles Lamb, who refers to it as "hearty, homely, loving Hertfordshire," is a pleasant, undulating district, invaded by the suburbs of London, but still with many country seats alternating with arable land. An old saying runs : "He who buys a home in Hertfordshire pays two years' purchase for the air."

Beyond Watford the railway runs alongside the Grand Junction Canal for many miles.—21 m. *Kings Langley*, once a royal manor.

Bedmond, a hamlet 1 m. E., was the birthplace of Nicholas Breakspear (d. 1159), the only English pope (Adrian IV ; tablet in *Abbots Langley* church, ½ m. S.).

24½ m. *Boxmoor* for (1½ m. N.E.) *Hemel Hempstead* (Midland, D. 4/ ; King's Arms), a market town (13,832 inhab.) with a good Norman church.—28 m. *Berkhamsted* (King's Arms, T.H., R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6 ; Crown, R. or L. 3/6) is an ancient place with the remains of a royal castle (11th cent.). William Cowper (1731–1800) was born in the old rectory.

About 3 m. N. is **Ashridge Park,** a vast mansion built by Wyatt in 1808, now the *Bonar Law Memorial College* of the Conservative Party. It succeeded a monastery of Bonhommes (1283), famous for its possession of a drop of Christ's blood. Here Princess Elizabeth (afterwards queen) was arrested in 1554 by order of Queen Mary. The fine gardens are open on Sat., Sun., and holidays in Apr.–Oct. (2–dusk ; adm. 1/).

31½ m. *Tring* (Rose & Crown, T.H., R. & B 8/6, D. 5/ ; George, R. 5/, D. 5/), a small and ancient town (4352 inhab.), is situated at the foot of the Chiltern Hills, 1¾ m. W. of the station.

Adjoining the town is *Tring Park* (Lord Rothschild), with a **Zoological Museum* (adm. free ; open in April–Sept., on Mon. & Tues. 3–6, Wed. 3–7, Fri. 10–12 & 3–6; in Oct.–March, on Mon., Tues., & Wed., 1–4, Fri. 10–12 & 2–4).—About 1¼ m. W. of Tring is *Drayton Beauchamp*, where the 'judicious' Hooker was rector in 1584–85.—To the N. of Tring is (4 m.) *Ivinghoe*, whence Scott derived the title of 'Ivanhoe.' The Corinthian column above the village commemorates the 3rd Duke of Bridgewater (1736–1803), 'father of inland navigation' (comp. p. 162).

After a deep cutting, beyond which *Ivinghoe Beacon* (811 ft.) is conspicuous on the right, the railway descends rapidly into *Buckinghamshire*.—36 m. *Cheddington*, junction for (7 m.) *Aylesbury* (p. 253). At *Long Marston*, 2 m. S.W., the last victim in England of the belief in witchcraft was drowned in 1751.—40¼ m. **Leighton Buzzard** (*Hunt*, *Swan*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Albion*), an old town of 6795 inhab., has an E.E. church with a beautiful spire.

The church of *Wing*, 2½ m. W., has a Saxon apse, crypt, and nave-arches and fine monuments. *Stewkley*, 3 m. N.W. of Wing, has a richly decorated late-Norman *Church (c. 1150).—From Leighton Buzzard a branch-line runs E. to (7 m.) *Dunstable* (p. 245) and (12½ m.) *Luton* (L.N.E. station; p. 245).

46¾ m. **Bletchley** (*Rfmts.*; *Swan*, in the village 1 m. W., R. 6/6; *Park*, R. 4/) is the junction for Oxford and for Cambridge via Bedford.

From Bletchley to Cambridge, 46 m., L.M.S. in 1½–2 hrs. (9/7, 5/9).—4 m. *Woburn Sands* (Swan). About 2½ m. S. (bus) is *Woburn* (Bedford Arms), a quiet market town, adjoining which is the large deer-park (open to the public) of **Woburn Abbey**, the seat of the Duke of Bedford. The mansion (no adm.), rebuilt in 1747, contains a famous collection of paintings and sculptures.—16 m. **Bedford**, see p. 245.—28 m. *Potton*, 3 m. E. of which is the church of *Cockayne Hatley*, containing 17th cent. *Flemish wood-carvings.—46 m. *Cambridge* (p. 369).

From Bletchley to *Oxford* and to *Banbury*, see p. 225.

52½ m. *Wolverton* (Victoria, D. 4/6; Crauford Arms, D. 3/6; 14,052 inhab.) has important railway carriage works.

A motor-bus (2*d.*) runs hence to (2 m. W.) *Stony Stratford* (Bull, D. 3/6; Cock, D. 4/) on Watling Street, where Edward V was arrested by Richard Crookback (Shakespeare, 'Richard III'), and a branch-railway runs E. to (4 m.) *Newport Pagnell* (Swan, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a town of 4142 inhab., whence motor-buses ply to *Bedford*, p. 245.

We cross the Great Ouse and beyond (54¾ m.) *Castlethorpe* (2 m. S. of *Hanslope* church, with its superb tower) we enter *Northamptonshire*.—59¾ m. *Roade*.

Beyond Roade the through-trains for Northampton diverge by a loop-line, rejoining the main line at Rugby.

65¾ m. **NORTHAMPTON** (90,923 inhab.), the capital of its county, situated on the N. bank of the *Nene*, is a manufacturing town, which (in Fuller's words) "may be said to stand chiefly on other men's legs," as by far its chief industry is shoemaking.

Railway Stations. *Castle* (Rfmts.), Mare Fair, on the W. side of the town, for main-line trains; *St. John's St.* (Rfmts.), in the centre of the town, for Bedford; *Bridge St.*, beyond the river, for Peterborough.

Hotels. *Grand, Gold St., R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; Plough, Bridge St., R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Angel, Bridge St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; Peacock, Market Square, Ram, Sheep St., commercial, R. & B. 7/6.

Post Office, St. Giles's Street.

Taxicabs. 9*d.* for the first mile, then 3*d.* for ¼ m.—Tramways traverse the principal streets.—Motor-Buses run from St. Andrew's Rd. to *Daventry* (1/), *Rugby* (2/), *Leamington* (2/10), *Towcester*, *Buckingham*, *Banbury*, etc. —MOTOR COACHES to *Coventry* in 1¾ hr. (3/1), *Birmingham* in 2⅝ hrs. (4/5), *London* in 2½ hrs. (6/), etc.

Theatres. *Opera House*, Guildhall Road; *New Theatre & Hippodrome*, Abington St.—BOATS for hire from W. Collins, Cow Meadow.—BATHING at Midsummer Meadow.

History. The castle built at this ancient Saxon town soon after the Norman Conquest by Simon de Senlis was the scene of the trial and condemnation of Thomas Becket in 1164, and Shakespeare laid the first scene of his 'King John' in the great hall. In 1460 one of the decisive battles of the Wars of the Roses was fought outside the town-walls, the Lancastrians being defeated and Henry VI taken prisoner. Northampton sided with the Parliament during the Civil Wars, and one of the first acts of Charles II was to order its castle and walls to be razed. Most of its old buildings were destroyed by a fire in 1675.

From the *Castle Station*, which occupies the site of the vanished castle, Mare Fair leads towards the centre of the town. ***St. Peter's** (c. 1160) is one of the finest late-Norman parish churches in England. The chief features are the beautiful flat arch of the W. front and (in the interior) the massive W. tower-arch and the quaintly carved capitals of the nave-piers.

In Doddridge St., not far to the N., is the *Independent Chapel* where Dr. Doddridge ministered from 1729 to 1751.

Gold St. continues Mare Fair to the church of *All Saints*, rebuilt after the fire of 1675. On the opposite side of George Row is the *County Hall*, a good specimen of late Renaissance (1682). The TOWN HALL (1864; enlarged in 1892), in St. Giles's Square, is a florid building, adorned with sculptures and statues of English kings. The borough records contain the names of 600 mayors (a roll unrivalled by any other municipality) including that of Laurence Washington (p. 254; 1532 and 1545). Close by, in Guildhall Road, is the *Museum*.

St. Giles's St. leads from the Town Hall to *St. Giles's Church*, a cruciform Perp. building with Norman portions, restored and enlarged in 1857. Robert Browne (1753–1633), founder of the 'Brownists,' the precursors of Congregationalism, died in Northampton Gaol and is buried here.

To the N. of All Saints is the spacious *Market Square* (markets on Wed. and Sat.), whence Sheep St. leads N.W. to ***St. Sepulchre's**, one of the four round churches in England (comp. pp. 8, 377, 386). The round part, with its eight Norman pillars supporting pointed arches, dates from about 1100; it resembles its prototype, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, more closely than the older English round churches.

Abington St., leading N.E. from the Market Square, past the *Free Library* (relics of John Clare, the poet, p. 271), is continued by Wellingborough Road to the *County Cricket Ground* and *Abington Park*. In the park is Abington Abbey, the former residence of Lady Barnard, Shakespeare's grand-daughter (d. 1670; p. 240), who was buried in Abington church.—On the London road, 1 m. S. of Northampton, is a *Queen Eleanor's Cross*, one of three survivors (comp. p. 265).

The two following railway lines lie wholly in **Northamptonshire,** or **Northants,** which, as Fuller, a son of the soil (see below), points out, "bordereth upon more counties than any other in England, being nine in number." It s especially noted for the manufacture of boots and shoes (at Northampton, Kettering, Wellingborough, etc.), and, in reference to its large grazing farms and to the interesting and beautiful architecture of its churches, it has been called a land of 'squires and spires.' This is the county of the Spencers of Althorp, the Cecils of Burleigh, and the Comptons of Castle Ashby, and it is the native country of John Dryden. The *Soke of Peterborough*, in the N.E., is a separate administrative unit.

FROM NORTHAMPTON TO MARKET HARBOROUGH, 18 m., L.M.S. in ½–¾ hr. (3/9, 2/3).—6½ m. *Spratton*. The effigy of Sir John Swinford (d. 1371) in the church exhibits the earliest known example of the SS. collar.—7½ m. *Brixworth* (George, R. & B. 6/). In the highly interesting *Church, built c. 680 with bricks from Roman buildings, three distinct periods of pre-Norman architecture can be traced. The kennels of the Pytchley Hunt are at Brixworth.—18 m. *Market Harborough* (p. 248).

FROM NORTHAMPTON TO PETERBOROUGH, 43½ m., L.M.S. in 1½–1¾ hr. (9/, 5/5), a line affording access to an extraordinary number of interesting churches. —5 m. *Billing*. The church of *Little Billing*, 1 m. N.W., has a remarkable Saxon font.—8 m. *Castle Ashby & Earls Barton*. To the N. of the station is (1¼ m.) the church of *Earls Barton*, with its famous Romanesque *West Tower (late 10th cent.), "by far the most noteworthy architectural monument of the Saxon period." *Ecton*, 2 m. W. of the church, was the home of the Franklin family for many generations, whence Benjamin Franklin's father emigrated to New England in 1685. His uncle, Thomas Franklin, is buried in the churchyard. To the S. of the station is (2 m.) *Castle Ashby* (Marquess of Northampton), an Elizabethan mansion with additions by Inigo Jones and a 'lettered' balustrade (gardens open by special permission). *Whiston* church, 1½ m. S.W. of the station, is an admirable specimen of late-Perp. work (1534).—11 m. **Wellingborough** (p. 247) has another station, 1¾ m. distant, on the main L.M.S. line. —16½ m. *Irthlingborough*, beyond a beautiful 13th cent. bridge, has an interesting detached bell-tower (14th cent.). *Higham Ferrers* (p. 247) is 1 m. S. of the station, and 1½ m. N.E. is *Stanwick*, with an exquisite octagonal church-tower and spire (13th cent.).—22 m. *Thrapston* (White Hart, R. & B. 6/6). —Across the Nene is the quaint village of *Islip*, with a beautiful Perp. church, containing a tablet to the wife of Sir John Washington (d. 1624) and a chancel-screen presented by descendants of Mathias Nicoll (Mayor of New York in 1671). About 1½ m. farther N. is *Lowick*, with another notable church. About 1 m. S.W. of Lowick is **Drayton House* (adm. on previous application), built in the reigns of Edward III, Elizabeth, and William III, and famous for its old china and furniture, much of which was collected by Lady Betty Germain ("not a rag in it under forty, fifty, or a thousand years old," says Horace Walpole). At *Aldwinkle*, 1½ m. W. of (24¾ m.) *Thorpe*, were born Thos. Fuller, the church historian (1608-61; in the rectory of St. Peter's), and John Dryden (1631–1700; in the rectory of All Saints).—28 m. *Barnwell* has the picturesque ruins of a 13th cent. castle.—30½ m. **Oundle** (*Talbot*, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/) is a charming little town (2665 inhab.), with a well-known public school and an imposing church. The remarkable E.E. church of *Warmington*, 2 m. N.E. of Oundle, retains its original roof, groined in wood.—34½ m. *Elton*, 1½ m. S.W. of which is *Fotheringhay*, the scene of the trial and execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1587. Of the royal castle, where Richard III was born in 1452, the only traces are the mound of the great keep and a single block of masonry. The dignified Perp. church, with a massive tower, contains two mural tablets erected by Queen Elizabeth in memory of Yorkist princes buried here.—At (37 m.) *Wansford* (Haycock, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), with a 16th cent. bridge, we join the line from Rugby (see p. 168). Barnack, with its interesting church (p. 271), lies 5 m. N.—38½ m. *Castor*, on the site of an important Roman station, has a beautiful late-Norman church (1124).—43½ m. *Peterborough*, see p. 269.

From Northampton to *Olney* and *Bedford*, see p. 246.

Beyond Northampton the loop-line goes on (19 m. more) to join the main line at *Rugby* (p. 167) via (6 m.) *Althorp Park*.

Althorp Park, the 17th cent. seat of Earl Spencer, ½ m. S., contains a famous *Collection of Pictures, mostly portraits, shown on Tues. and Fri., 2–5 p.m., on application to the Estate Office, Great Brington, Northampton. The famous Althorp library is now at Manchester.

On the W. side of the park (1½ m. from the station) is the church of **Great Brington,** which contains the *Tombs of the Spencers (from 1522 onwards), but is perhaps even more interesting as the burial-place of the Washington brothers who removed from Sulgrave (p. 254) to a house still standing at *Little Brington*, 1 m. S. A stone slab in the chancel floor covers the grave of Laurence Washington (d. 1616), "sonne and heire of Robert Washington of Soulgrave" and ancestor of George Washington; and brasses in the central passage of the nave commemorate Robert Washington (d. 1622) and his wife.—About 1½ m. N.E. of the station is the Elizabethan manor-house of *Holdenby* or *Holmby*, birthplace of Sir Christopher Hatton (1540–91), where Charles was kept in the custody of the Parliament for four months in 1647.

Beyond Roade (p. 164) the main line goes on to (63 m.) *Blisworth,* connected with Northampton by a short branch-line (4½ m.).

From Blisworth to Stratford-on-Avon, 38¼ m., L.M.S. in 1½–1¾ hr. (8/1, 4/10).—4¼ m. **Towcester** (*Pomfret Arms*, R. 4/6, D. 4/; *Talbot*, R. & B. 5/6), an ancient town of 2349 inhab. on Watling Street, with an interesting church, claims to be the 'Eatanswill' and the Pomfret Arms to be the 'Saracen's Head' of the 'Pickwick Papers' (comp. p. 386). Dean Swift was a frequent guest at the Talbot.—11¾ m. *Morton Pinkney*, 4 m. N. of **Sulgrave** (p. 254), is a picturesque village near *Canons Ashby*, the 16th cent. seat of the Drydens.—29 m. *Kineton* (Swan, R. 4/, D. 4/). At *Edge Hill*, 3 m. S.E., the first battle of the Civil War was fought in 1642.—38¼ m. *Stratford-on-Avon* (p. 239).

We follow the Grand Junction Canal.—69½ m. *Weedon* (*Globe*, R. or D. 4/).

The churches of *Stowe Nine Churches* (Saxon tower), 2 m. S., and *Dodford*, 1¼ m. W., are noted for their monuments. At *Floore*, 1 m. E., is the cottage in which Thomas Adams, grandfather of John Quincy Adams, established a Friends' Meeting House (1662).

From Weedon to Warwick, 23½ m., L.M.S. in 1–1¼ hrs. (4/11, 3/). –4 m. **Daventry** (*Peacock*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Wheatsheaf*, R. 3/6, L. or D. 3/) is an ancient town (3530 inhab.), where Charles I spent the week before Naseby (p. 168). The chief transmitting station ('National' and 'Midland Regional') of the British Broadcasting Corporation ('B.B.C.') is on *Borough Hill* (658 ft.), to the E. –Beyond (7¼ m.) *Braunston* we enter *Warwickshire* (p. 228).—22 m. *Leamington* (p. 235).—23 m. *Warwick*, see p. 237.

About 2 m. W. of (75¼ m.) *Welton* is *Ashby St. Ledgers*, with the Tudor manor-house of Robert Catesby (a meeting-place of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators). Beyond Kilsby Tunnel (1¾ m. long) we enter *Warwickshire* (p. 228), and see on the right the Post Office wireless station at Hillmorton, with 12 lattice masts 800 ft. high.

82¾ m. **Rugby** (*Rfmts.*; *Grand*, R. 7/6, D. 5/6; *Crescent*, private, R., L., or D. 5/; *Three Horseshoes*, R. 6/, D. 5/6; *Royal George*, R. 6/, D. 6/), a town and hunting-centre of 25,098 inhab., is 1 m. S. of the L.M.S. station (the 'Mugby Junction' of Dickens) and 1 m. W. of the L.N.E. station. Rugby School (about 620 boys) was founded in 1567 by the bequest of Lawrence Sheriff, a member of the Grocers' Company, though the present school-buildings date only from the 19th century. Matthew Arnold's poem 'Rugby Chapel' (1857) refers to the predecessor of the present *Chapel* (by Butterfield; 1872). Opposite the *Art Museum* (Wed. & Sat., 2.30–4.30; 7–8.30 p.m. also on Wed.), is a statue, by

Brock, of Thomas Hughes (1822–96), author of ‘ Tom Brown's Schooldays.’

On the ‘ Doctor's Wall ’ is a tablet commemorating “ the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the Rules of Football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game, A.D. 1823.”

Dr. Thomas Arnold, who revolutionized the whole system of public school teaching, was headmaster from 1828 to 1842. Famous ‘ Rugbeians ’ include Walter Savage Landor, Dean Stanley, Matthew Arnold, Thomas Hughes, Viscount Goschen, C. L. Dodgson (‘ Lewis Carroll ’), Arthur Hugh Clough, and Rupert Brooke (1887–1915 ; born at Rugby).

Bilton Hall, 2 m. S.W., was the residence of Joseph Addison from 1711 till his death in 1719 at Holland House in London.

FROM RUGBY TO PETERBOROUGH, 50¾ m., L.M.S. in 1½–2 hrs. (10/9, 6/6).—5¼ m. *Yelvertoft & Stanford Park*. *Stanford* church (early 14th cent.) contains much fine old glass and some good 16–17th cent. monuments.—9¼ m. *Welford*, 2½ m. S. of the station, is 2 m. W. of the battlefield of *Naseby*, where Charles I and Prince Rupert were decisively defeated by Fairfax in 1645.—17¾ m. **Market Harborough** (p. 248).—27½ m. *Rockingham* (Sondes Arms, P.R., R. 4/), a charming village 1 m. S., has a fine old castle, largely rebuilt in the Elizabethan period. The *Grounds are open on application to the gardener on Thurs. afternoon (6*d*.). *Rockingham Forest* was once a royal deer-forest.

31½ m. *Seaton* is the junction for (9¾ m.) *Stamford* (p. 271) and for (3½ m.) **Uppingham** (2573 inhab. ; *Falcon*, R. 4/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/). Uppingham School, founded in 1587, attained its present position as one of the leading public schools (over 400 boys) under Dr. Edward Thring (1853–87). About 2 m. W. of Seaton is *Liddington*, with an interesting church.—38½ m. *King's Cliffe*. The church contains the memorial of the 7th Earl of Cardigan (d. 1868), leader of the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. His mansion was *Deene Park*, 5 m. S.W.—44¼ m. *Wansford* (p. 166).—50¾ m. *Peterborough*, see p. 269.

From Rugby to *Coventry* and *Birmingham*, see Rte. 36A ; to *Leicester*, see p. 250 ; another branch (L.M.S.) runs to *Leamington* (14¾ m. ; p. 235) and *Warwick* (15¾ m. ; p. 237).—Motor-buses run to *Coventry* (1/2), *Leamington* (1/6), *Birmingham* (2/6), and *Northampton* (2/).

97¼ m. **Nuneaton** (*Rfmts.* ; *Newdegate Arms*, T.H., R. 6/ L. 2/6, D. 4/6) is a thriving town (41,894 inhab.), with manufactures of woollen goods, ribbons and hats. *St. Mary's*, once an important nunnery-church, retains Norman piers and carving and interesting encaustic tiles.

The road from Nuneaton to *Coventry* (10 m. ; motor-bus, 1/3) traverses the ‘ George Eliot Country ’ (see p. 229). Nuneaton, which now includes Chilvers Coton (‘ Shepperton ’) and Stockingford (‘ Paddiford ’), is itself the ‘ Milby ’ of ‘ Janet's Repentance ’ ; and Lawyer Dempster's house is pointed out in Church St. (the ‘ Orchard St.’ of the story).

Michael Drayton (1563–1631), the poet, was born at *Hartshill*, 2 m. N.W., and Robert Burton (1577–1640), author of the ‘ Anatomy of Melancholy,’ at *Lindley Hall*, 2 m. N., just beyond the straight Watling St., which here divides Warwickshire from Leicestershire.

A line runs from Nuneaton to *Burton* (25½ m. ; 5/4, 3/3) via (4¼ m.) *Stoke Golding*, which has an early Dec. *Church, and (8 m.) *Market Bosworth*, where Dr. Johnson was usher at the grammar school. At *Bosworth Field*, 2 m. S., Richard III was defeated and slain by the Earl of Richmond in 1485.—25½ m. *Burton-on-Trent* (p. 235).

From Nuneaton to *Leicester* and to *Birmingham*, see p. 250.

102¼ m. *Atherstone* (Red Lion, R. 4/).—110 m. **Tamworth** (*Castle*, R. 3/6, D. 4/ ; *Peel Arms*, R. 4/, D. 4/), an ancient town (8032 inhab.), lies on the *Tame*, the boundary between Warwickshire and Staffordshire. A statue of Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, who perhaps raised the castle-mound in 913, was unveiled here in 1913. The fine old

Castle (adm. 9*d*., to grounds only 3*d*.; closed Sun. morn.), now largely Jacobean, is now a museum. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Editha, daughter of King Edgar, contains stained glass by Burne-Jones, Ford Madox Brown, and Henry Holiday. In the market-place is a statue of Sir Robert Peel (1788–1850), who lived at *Drayton Manor* (2½ m. S.W.) and is buried at *Drayton Bassett*.

From Tamworth to *Birmingham* and to *Burton* and *Derby*, see p. 235.

Staffordshire, or **Staffs**, rich in coal and other minerals, is pre-eminently an industrial county, with the *Black Country* (p. 156) in the S. and *The Potteries* (p. 172) in the N. But it contains also some picturesque scenery. Between Lichfield and Stafford stretches *Cannock Chase*; and in the N.W. is the attractive 'Moorlands' region (p. 261), adjoining and resembling the Derbyshire Peak district. Staffordshire is the county of Dr. Johnson and Izaak Walton; one side of Dovedale belongs to it.

116½ m. **LICHFIELD** (*George*, the scene of Farquhar's 'Beaux' Stratagem,' *Swan*, where Johnson and the Thrales put up in 1774, at both R. 6/6, D. 5/), notable for its cathedral and its associations with Dr. Johnson, is a peaceful old place (8394 inhab.). Johnson declared that its inhabitants were "the most sober, decent people in England—the genteelest in proportion to their wealth, and spoke the purest English."

From the main-line station Church St. and Tamworth St. lead direct to the market-place, passing *St. Michael's Church*, in which is the tomb of Johnson's father, mother, and brother, with a Latin inscription by him, and (l.) *Redcourt*, built by Lucy Porter, Johnson's step-daughter. In the market-place are statues of Johnson, by R. C. Lucas, and Boswell, by Percy Fitzgerald. **Dr. Johnson's Birthplace**, at the corner of Market St., is now a Johnson Museum (adm. 6*d*.; 10–4 or 6, exc. Sun.), with many interesting personal relics and a valuable library of Johnsonian literature.

Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709–84) was born in the room over his father's bookshop, and his baptism is recorded in *St. Mary's Church*. At the quaint *Three Crowns Inn*, next door to the birthplace, Johnson and Boswell stayed in 1776. The next house was the birthplace of Elias Ashmole (1617–92; tablet; see p. 224). The Johnson Society sups at Lichfield annually on or about Johnson's birthday (Sept. 18th).

In Dam St., the shortest route from the market-place to the cathedral, tablets mark the sites of the dame school attended by Johnson and the house where Lord Brooke was killed during the siege of the close, by a bullet fired from the cathedral tower by the deaf-and-dumb son of Sir Richard Dyott.—Bore St., with the *Guildhall* and a timbered Elizabethan house, leads to St. John St., in which, opposite the quaint *St. John's Hospital*, built in 1495 by Bp. Wm. Smyth, founder of Brasenose College (p. 220), is the old *Grammar School* where Ashmole, Addison, Johnson, and Garrick were pupils.

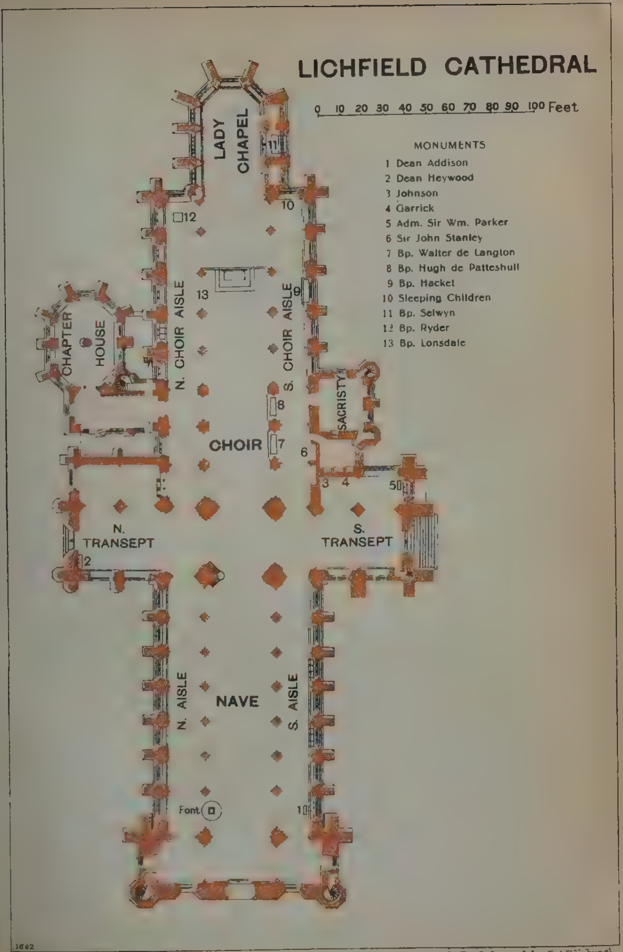
The ***Cathedral** dedicated to St. Mary and St. Chad, one of the smaller English cathedrals (comp. p. xxii) but one of the most beautiful, is built of red sandstone from Borrowcop Hill, ½ m. S.E., to which it owes much of its picturesqueness. Apart from modern restorations it is an E.E. and Dec. edifice of the 13th and 14th cent., and it is the only church in England with three **Spires* (the 'Ladies of the Vale'). The central spire is a restoration (very uncertainly ascribed to Sir Christopher Wren). The **West Front*, a richly decorated screen of carving with a single large window, is almost entirely a modern reproduction of the original begun c. 1275 but not finished until after 1330; of its 113 statues all but 5 (in the top row of the N.W. tower) are modern, like most of the rest of the exterior.

The cathedral is open free, daily. Services on week-days at 8, 10 (10.30 in winter), and 4, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 4.

History. The bishopric of Mercia was transferred from Repton to Lichfield by St. Chad (669–672), who, however, built his church at Stowe, 1 m. N.E. The first church on the site of the present cathedral was erected by Bp. Hedda (700), but there are no visible remains of this or of the 12th cent. Norman church that succeeded it. The earliest parts of the present cathedral are the three W. bays of the choir and the sacristy (c. 1200). These, like the transepts and chapter-house (1220-50), are E.E., while the nave (1280) is early Dec. and the Lady Chapel (1320) and presbytery (1335) are in the full Dec. style. In 1643 the fortified close, garrisoned by the Royalists, was captured by the Parliamentarians under Lord Brooke (p. 169), after a three days' siege. It was again besieged in 1646, when the central spire was demolished and much damage was wrought in the interior. After the Restoration the work of reparation was completed by Bp. John Hacket (1661–69), who introduced many Perp. features. Lichfield did not escape the disastrous hand of Wyatt, but a thorough restoration was begun in 1856 under Sir Gilbert Scott and continued by his son, John Oldrid Scott, to which the present modern aspect of the building is mainly due.

The **Interior** is long in proportion to its width (comp. p. xxii). The general effect is one of grace and unity, and the eye is carried along the unbroken vista of arches up to the famous stained glass in the Lady Chapel. The Nave, built in the transitional period between E.E. and Dec., is richly ornamented. The finely carved capitals and all the stone bosses in the roof are unrestored work, though Wyatt substituted a wood and plaster groining for most of the original roof. The beautiful triforium, with dog-tooth moulding, is unusually large, and the clerestory windows are of a somewhat rare design. In the N. aisle are tablets to Anna Seward (d. 1809), the 'Swan of Lichfield,' with lines by Sir Walter Scott, and to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu (d. 1762). In the S. aisle are two strange semi-effigies, said to represent canons.—The Transepts are earlier than the nave (c. 1220–40), but the stone-vaulted roofs date from the Perp. period and are lower than the original roofs. The windows are either Perp. (Restoration period) or E.E. (modern). In the N. transept is the skeleton-monument of Dean Heywood (d. 1492). In the S. transept are memorial busts, by Westmacott, of Johnson and Garrick (both buried in Westminster Abbey), and the fine monument of Admiral Sir Wm. Parker (d. 1866), the last survivor of Nelson's captains. The window above contains some of the Herkenrode glass (see p. 171).—The first three bays of the Choir (which has a deflection of 10° to the N. of the line of the nave) are the oldest part of the cathedral (E.E.). The place of the triforium is here taken by high arcaded window-sills, with a passage through

LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet
MONUMENTS
1 Dean Addison
2 Dean Heywood
3 Johnson
4 Garrick
5 Adm. Sir Wm. Parker
6 Sir John Stanley
7 Bp. Walter de Langton
8 Bp. Hugh de Patteshull
9 Bp. Hacket
10 Sleeping Children
11 Bp. Selwyn
12 Bp. Ryder
13 Bp. Lonsdale
LADY CHAPEL
11
10
12
13
9
CHAPTER HOUSE
N. CHOIR AISLE
S. CHOIR AISLE
SACRISTY
8
CHOIR
7
6
3
4
50
N. TRANSEPT
S. TRANSEPT
2
N. AISLE
NAVE
S. AISLE
Font
1
1642

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the piers. The tracery is of the Restoration period, with the exception of the fine Dec. window on the S. side. The canopied statues and angels on the piers are modern, as are nearly all the fittings of the cathedral, including the stalls by Samuel Evans (a cousin of George Eliot and the original of 'Seth Bede'). In the S. aisle is the charming 'minstrel gallery' (early 15th cent.), probably intended for the exhibition of St. Chad's head. This aisle contains the tomb of Bp. Hacket (d. 1670; see p. 170); a medallion to Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), the grandfather of Charles Darwin and author of 'The Loves of the Plants'; the effigies of Bp. Hugh de Patteshull (d. 1242) and Bp. Walter de Langton (d. 1321); the curious effigy, naked to the waist, of a Sir John Stanley, who submitted to a public scourging as a penance; and, at the E. end, the *'Sleeping Children,' by Chantrey (1817), the finest of his earlier works. The window above contains old Flemish glass representing the Trinity. In the adjoining piscina is a 14th cent. fresco of the Crucifixion. The minstrel gallery forms the entrance to the SACRISTY, built at the same time as the E.E. choir, and now used as the consistory court, with Restoration stalls and Perp. tracery. The upper storey is the chapel of St. Chad's Head (restored).—The *LADY CHAPEL, a beautiful example of the Dec. style, has nine lofty windows resting on an arcade and a polygonal apse. In the seven eastmost windows is the famous *Herkenrode Glass (c. 1530–40; purchased in 1802 for £200), from the Cistercian abbey of Herkenrode, near Liége. The other two windows have old glass of the same period.—At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle is the monument of Bp. Ryder (d. 1836), one of Chantrey's last works, beneath a window with old Flemish glass (St. Christopher).—The decagonal *CHAPTER-HOUSE and its vestibule, with beautiful arcading and wonderfully undercut capitals, corbels, and bosses, were erected late in the E.E. period (c. 1250). The thirteen niches in the vestibule are popularly supposed to have been used for the washing of feet on Maundy Thursday. In the upper story of the chapter-house is the LIBRARY, in a simpler style.

The *Bishop's Palace* (1687), now a Theological College, in the cathedral close, was for over fifty years the home of Anna Seward (p. 170). She was visited here by the beautiful Honora Sneyd, who was wooed by Major John André and by Thomas Day (author of 'Sandford and Merton') but became the wife of Dr. Richard Lovell Edgeworth. One of the finest views of the cathedral is that from the other side of the *Minster Pool*.

At *Edial Hall*, ¾ m. S. of the city, Johnson made an unsuccessful attempt to establish a school; one of his three pupils was David Garrick.

From Lichfield to *Walsall* and to *Birmingham*, see p. 235.

124¼ m. *Rugeley* (Shrewsbury Arms, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a pleasant little town (4607 inhab.) with an interesting old church.

Needwood Forest, an extensive tract of oaks and hollies, lies beyond (4½ m. N.E.) *Abbot's Bromley*, which is noted for its curious 'Horn Dance,' held on the first Mon. after Sept. 4th.

127¼ m. *Colwich*, in a picturesque district. On the S., beyond the Trent, is *Wolseley Hall*, the seat of the Wolseley family since before the Conquest.

From Colwich a branch (used by several expresses to Manchester) runs via (12 m.) *Stone* (see below) to (18¾ m.) **Stoke-on-Trent** (p. 173), and thence via (38¾ m.) *Macclesfield* (p. 173) to (56¼ m.) *Manchester* (London Road).

The railway crosses the park of *Shugborough* (Earl of Lichfield), birthplace of Adm. Lord Anson (1697–1762).

133½ m. **Stafford** (*Rfmts.*; *Station*, T. H., R. & B. 9/, D. 4/6, pens. 15/; **Swan*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Vine*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Commercial*), the ancient county town (28,632 inhab.) of Staffordshire, situated on the *Sow*, was the birthplace of Izaak Walton (1593–1683). Its staple industry is bootmaking, whence Sheridan's famous toast: "May the trade of Stafford be trod under foot by all the world." *St. Mary's*, the handsome parish church, contains a remarkable Norman font in which Izaak Walton was baptized; and *St. Chad's* has another curious font. In Greengate St. are the half-timbered **High House* (1555), where Charles I and Prince Rupert were lodged in 1642; the *Swan Hotel*, at which George Borrow was ostler in 1825; and the *Post Office* (formerly *Chetwynd House*, occupied by the Duke of Cumberland in 1745 and by R. B. Sheridan, M.P. for Stafford in 1780–1806).

MOTOR-BUSES run to *Lichfield* (1/10), *Uttoxeter* (1/4), *Wolverhampton* (1/8), etc.

A L.N.E. branch runs to (15½ m.) *Uttoxeter* and (33¾ m.) *Derby* via (4¾ m.) *Salt*, *Hopton Heath* (battlefield of 1643), and 8 m. *Chartley*, ¾ m. S.W. of the ruined *Chartley Castle* and *Chartley Hall*, the successor of the moated mansion in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined for eight months in 1586, immediately before the final scenes at Fotheringhay.

FROM STAFFORD TO SHREWSBURY, 29½ m., L.M.S. and G.W.R. in ¾–1 hr. (6/2, 3/9). We enter *Shropshire* about a mile short of (11½ m.) *Newport*, 1 m. N.W. of which is *Aqualate Mere*, the largest lake in Staffordshire. In the grounds of Lilleshall Hall (adm. 1/), now a country club, 3 m. S., are the beautiful remains of *Lilleshall Abbey*, founded in 1145 for Augustinian canons. Lilleshall church contains a Norman font.—18¾ m. *Wellington*, and thence to (29½ m.) *Shrewsbury*, see p. 156.

FROM STAFFORD TO MACCLESFIELD, 36 m., L.M.S. in 1–1¾ hr. (7/6, 4/6). This line traverses the N. Staffordshire coalfield and **The Potteries**, a smoky industrial district, about 10 m. long and 2–3 m. broad, devoted to the manufacture of pottery of every description, together with a vast number of ancillary trades. The Potteries embrace six large towns (Hanley, Burslem, Stoke, Longton, Tunstall, and Fenton) besides several smaller ones, all united in 1910 into the borough of *Stoke-on-Trent*, now a city with 273,238 inhab. Rough brown pottery was made at Burslem before the end of the 16th cent., but the industry received its first great impetus from the introduction of purer clays from Devon and Cornwall in 1715. *Josiah Wedgwood* (1730–95) established a factory at Etruria (see p. 173), and, in the words of his epitaph at Stoke, "converted a rude and inconsiderable manufactory into an elegant art and an important part of national commerce." Other famous names of the late 18th cent. are those of *John Davenport* of Longport and *Thomas Minton* and the *Spodes* at Stoke. With the exception of coal, practically all the requirements of the trade are brought from elsewhere. The sturdy and intelligent character of the music-loving inhabitants of the 'Five Towns' is vividly described in the novels and stories of Mr. Arnold Bennett.

We diverge from the main line to Crewe at (5½ m.) *Norton Bridge* (p. 173).—In the churchyard of (9¼ m.) *Stone* (Crown, R. 5/, D. 5/), a shoemaking town of 5552 inhab., is buried the Earl of St. Vincent (d. 1823).—13½ m. *Trentham*.

16 m. **Stoke-on-Trent** (*Rfmts.*; *North Stafford*, T.H., R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Copeland Arms*, commercial, R. & B. 7/6.—*U.S. Consulate*, Kingsway), Arnold Bennett's 'Knype,' and the birthplace of Mrs. Craik (1826–87), with 37,935 inhab., is the railway centre of the Potteries. *St. Peter's* (1839), with a dado of glazed cenotaph-slabs, contains memorials to Josiah Wedgwood (d. 1795), with a medallion by Flaxman, the two Josiah Spodes (d. 1827 and 1839), and Thos. Minton (d. 1836). Stoke is connected by bus and rail with *Hanley*, *Burslem*, and *Tunstall*, on the N., and with ***Fenton*** and ***Longton*** on the S. **Hanley** (*Rfmts.*; *Grand*, T.H., R. & B. 10/, L. 2/6; *Victoria*, T.H., commercial, R. & B. 7/6) is the most populous of all the 'Five Towns' (67,891 inhab.). At **Burslem** (**George*, L. 2/, D. 5/, pens. 15/6–18/6; *Leopard*), the 'Mother of the Potteries' and the birthplace of Josiah Wedgwood, is the Wedgwood Institute (1869) containing a school of science and art and a museum (10–dusk, weekdays) including a fine collection of Staffordshire ware.

From Stoke to *Crewe* and to *Derby*, see p. 252. Other lines run N.E. to (12¼ m.) *Leek* (p. 252) and S.W. to (17¼ m.) *Market Drayton* (p. 156), via (2 m.) *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (Castle, commercial), a quaint old town with 20,418 inhab., whence the Duke of Newcastle derives his title.

17 m. *Etruria*, founded in 1769 by Josiah Wedgwood, was named by him under the erroneous impression that the classical vases which he copied came from Etruria. His pottery works are still carried on by his descendants, with a museum (adm. 6*d.*) containing 10,000 of his experimental pieces.—Beyond (22 m.) *Harecastle* we enter *Cheshire* (see below).—24½ m. *Mow Cop*. On the right is the hill of that name (1091 ft.), crowned with an artificial ruin (1760).—27¾ m. **Congleton** (*Lion & Swan*, pens. 13/) is a silk-manufacturing and fustian-cutting town of 11,764 inhab., with three old inns. About 3½ m. S. is *Moreton Old Hall* (adm. 6*d.*; rfmts.), a magnificent specimen of an Elizabethan black-and-white timbered manor-house (1540).—36 m. **Macclesfield** (*Rfmts.*; *Macclesfield Arms*, R. 5/, D. 4/), an old-fashioned town (38,846 inhab.), is the chief seat of the silk industry in England. *St. Michael's* (mostly rebuilt) contains the quaint little Savage Chapel, with recumbent effigies and an 'indulgence brass' of c. 1506. From Macclesfield a branch of the L.M.S. runs to (17½ m.) *Manchester* (London Road; p. 157) via (7¾ m.) *Bramhall*, 1 m. N. of which is **Bramhall Hall*, one of the finest specimens of black-and-white timber-and-plaster architecture in England (13-14th cent.; public footpath).—From Macclesfield to *Derby* via *Leek* and *Uttoxeter* (Churnet Valley Line), see p. 252.

From Stafford to *Wolverhampton* and *Birmingham*, see p. 156.

139 m. *Norton Bridge*. At *Shallowford*, close to this station, is the farm of Halfhead, bequeathed by Izaak Walton to Stafford for charitable purposes, but since sold. The half-timbered cottage (restored in 1923) is preserved as a Walton museum.—Beyond (150 m.) *Madeley* we traverse a coal-mining district and enter Cheshire.

Cheshire, half agricultural, half industrial, is generally low and flat, though in *Macclesfield Forest* in the E., and in *Longdendale* (p. 162) in the N.E., the scenery is picturesque and even wild. The county is noted for its old timber and plaster mansions with checker-board fronts. Cheshire has been noted for centuries for its cheese and for its salt (produced near Northwich). Silk is an old manufacture at Macclesfield and Congleton, while Stockport and its neighbourhood are in the cotton region. The *Wirral* is the W. peninsular portion of the county, between the Mersey and the Dee. Cheshire was a county palatine until 1237 (comp. pp. 151, 341).

158 m. **CREWE** (*Rfmts.*; *Crewe Arms*, R. 7/, D. 6/6; *Royal*, R. 5/6, D. 4/6), a modern 'railway town' of 46,477 inhab., is an important junction and has large locomotive works.

From Crewe a line runs via (13¾ m.) *Whitchurch* to (32 m.) *Oswestry* (Rte. 72). From Crewe to *Preston*, *Lancaster*, and *Carlisle*, see Rte. 48A; to *Chester* and *Holyhead*, see Rte. 70; to *Wellington*, see p. 156; to *Derby*, see p. 252; to *Shrewsbury*, *Hereford*, and *Bristol*, see Rte. 31.

From Crewe to Liverpool, 35¾ m., L.M.S. in ¾–1½ hr. (8/11, 5/4). We diverge from the main N. line at (14½ m.) *Acton Bridge*, where we cross the Weaver.—22½ m. **Runcorn,** a port and busy chemical manufacturing town (18,393 inhab.) at the head of the Mersey estuary. We pass over the Manchester Ship Canal (p. 161) and the Mersey, which are crossed also by a large transporter bridge (1000 ft. in span) to Widnes (p. 317).—25 m. *Ditton Junction*.—35¾ m. **Liverpool** (Lime St.), see Rte. 30.

From Crewe to Manchester, 30¾ m., L.M.S. in ¾–1½ hr. (6/5, 3/10).—4½ m. *Sandbach* (Wheatsheaf, R. 5/, D. 3/6) is a quaint old place with a Perp. church. In the market-place are two Saxon *Crosses (pieced together in 1816), supposed to represent the conversion and marriage of Peada, son of King Penda.—17¼ m. *Alderley Edge* (Queen's, R. & B. 7/, D. 5/), birthplace of Dean Stanley (1815–81), is a pleasant residential district.—19 m. *Wilmslow* junction for an alternative line to Manchester via *East Didsbury* (comp. p. 260).—At (22½ m.) *Cheadle Hulme* we are joined by the Macclesfield line (p. 173).—25 m. **Stockport** (*Rfmts.*; *White Lion*, R. 4/, L. 3/), with several stations, an ancient and busy manufacturing town (123,315 inhab.), the chief industries being cotton-spinning and hat-making (' silk hats '), is not unpicturesquely situated on the slopes of the narrow gorge of the Mersey. The train crosses the ravine by a huge viaduct of 22 arches, and beyond several suburban stations arrives at (30¾ m. **Manchester** (London Road ; Rte. 29).

31. FROM LONDON TO GLOUCESTER AND CHELTENHAM

G.W.R. from Paddington to (121½ m.) *Cheltenham* in 2½–4 hrs. (23/11, 14/4) ; to (114 m.) *Gloucester* in 2¼–3½ hrs. (same fares). Another route to *Cheltenham* (109 m. in 2½–4½ hrs. ; 22/10, 13/9) runs via Oxford and Kingham (p. 226).—Motor Coach from Marchmont St., W.C.1, or the Embankment, in 5–6 hrs. to *Cheltenham* (8/6) and *Gloucester* (9/). -G.W.R. ' Rail-and-Road ' Service : by train to *Oxford* (Rte. 37a) ; thence coach to *Cheltenham* in 2 hrs.

Road (A 40), 104 m. We quit London by the Bayswater Road (Pl. B 25, 21, 18).—6 m. *Ealing*.—9 m. *Uxbridge*.—8 m. **Beaconsfield** (p. 230).—6 m. *High Wycombe* (p. 230).—4 m. *Dashwood Hill* (by-pass).—3 m. *Stokenchurch*.—12 m. *Wheatley*.—6 m. **Oxford** (Rte. 38).—12 m. *Witney* (p. 226).—7 m. *Burford* (p.226 ; a little to the right of the direct road). –9 m. *Northleach*.—7 m. *Andoversford* (p. 181).—6 m. **Cheltenham** (p. 179).—9 m. **Gloucester** (p. 175).

From London to (77¼ m.) *Swindon*, see Rte. 17.—At (81½ m.) *Purton* is one of the few parish churches in England (Perp.) with both a central and a W. tower. Beyond (85½ m.) *Minety & Ashton Keynes* we enter Gloucestershire.

Gloucestershire is mainly an agricultural county, of which characteristic natural divisions are the *Cotswold Hills* (p. 181 ; noted for sheep and for charming stone-built villages), the fertile *Vales of Gloucester* and *Berkeley*, and the mining region of the *Forest of Dean* (p. 179), beyond the Severn estuary. Its cheese is well known : ' double Gloucester ' (like Stilton) is made of whole milk to which cream is added, ' single Gloucester ' of whole milk only. The adage " as sure as God is in Gloucestershire" is believed to refer to the number of wealthy abbeys and large churches in the county.

91 m. *Kemble* is the junction for (4¼ m.) Cirencester (Town Sta.) and (7¼ m.) *Tetbury* (White Hart, R. 4/, D. 3/6).

Cirencester (*King's Head*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Fleece*, R. 5/6, D. 5/), the *Cicester* of Shakespeare's 'Richard II' (pronounced locally 'Ciceter' or 'Ciren'), on the *Churn*, with 7408 inhab., is often called the 'Capital of the Cotswolds.' Its once considerable wool-trade is a thing of the past. The **Parish Church* (open 9.30–4.30 or 6.30; one of the largest in England; 180 ft. long), with its fine W. tower (132 ft.), is a Perp. structure incorporating Norman (possibly even late-Saxon) details. The three-storied S. porch dates from 1500. The pulpit (1515) is one of the few pre-Reformation examples in the country. Nearly opposite the Town Sta. is the **Corinium Museum*, containing fine tesselated pavements and other Roman antiquities. A Norman gateway in Grove Lane is the only relic of the mitred abbey founded here by Henry I (1117). To the W. of the town is *Cirencester Park* (Earl Bathurst), with a noble wooded park (open to the public daily; Sun. from 2 p.m.), formerly called *Oakley Park* and often visited by Pope and Swift. *Thames Head*, about 2 m. farther on in this direction, is generally regarded as the source of the Thames (comp. p. 181).—Motor-Buses to *Cheltenham*, *Fairford*, and *Lechlade*, *Gloucester*, *Cricklade*, *Malmesbury*, and *Swindon*.—Motor Coach to *Reading* (2½ hrs.) and *London* (4½ hrs.).—From Cirencester (Watermoor Sta.) to *Cheltenham* and to *Southampton*, see p. 181.

Beyond Kemble we penetrate the Cotswolds by the *Sapperton Tunnel* (1 m.) and enter the valley of the *Stroudwater*.—102¼ m. **Stroud** (*Imperial*, R. 6/, D. 5/; **Bear*, at Rodborough Common, 2 m. S., R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/) is the headquarters of the West of England cloth industry (8561 inhab.).

The road hence to (14 m.) *Cheltenham* (p. 179; motor-bus 1/9) passes (3½ m.) *Painswick* (Falcon, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), noted for its churchyard shaded by 99 uniformly trimmed yews, and (6½ m.) *Cranham Woods* (Royal William, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/). Other buses run via (3 m.) *Amberley* (Amberley Inn), where Mrs. Craik wrote 'John Halifax, Gentleman,' to (4 m. S.W.; 6*d.*) *Minchinhampton* (625 ft.; Crown, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/), with a famous golf-course; to *Gloucester*, *Cirencester*, etc.

From Stroud to *Bristol* and *Birmingham*, see Rte. 36a.

114 m. **GLOUCESTER** ('Glo'ster'; 51,330 inhab.), a county town and cathedral city, lies on rising ground on the left (E.) bank of the Severn. Connected with the sea by a canal, it has a considerable trade in grain, timber, coal and iron, while it carries on also railway wagon building, match and toy making, and other industries.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.*), both in Station Road (Pl. B, C 4) and united by a covered foot-bridge. *L.M.S.*, for Bristol, Cheltenham, Birmingham, and the North; *G.W.*, for London, S. Wales, Hereford, and Cheltenham.

Hotels. Bell (Pl. a; B 3), Southgate St., R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 5/6; Wellington (Pl. b; B 4), opposite G.W. Station, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; New Inn (Pl. d; B 3), a quaint old building, Northgate St., R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Royal (Pl. e; C 4), opp. L.M.S. station, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6; Crown, commercial, R. & B. 7/6; Gresham, Westgate St.

Restaurant. *Urch's*, Southgate St.

Post Office (Pl. A 4), George St.

Taxicabs for 1 pers. 1/6 per mile, 2 pers. 1/8, 3–4 pers. 2/.—Tramways run from the Cross through the main streets to all the suburbs.—Motor-Buses to *Cheltenham*, *Painswick* and *Stroud*, *Ross*, *Tewkesbury* and *Evesham*, *Cirencester*, *Chepstow*, *Monmouth*, *Malvern*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *Stratford-on-Avon* (3/6) and *Warwick* (4/3); to *Bath* (3/6), *Bristol* (3/), *Worcester* and *Birmingham* (4/), etc.—Steamers ply in summer to *Deerhurst*, *Tewkesbury*, and *Sharpness*.

History. Gloucester was the British *Caer Glowe* and the Roman *Glevum*. Its history has on the whole been one of uneventful prosperity. It possessed a royal castle and Norman walls from 1110 to 1663. According to E. A. Freeman, "in the reign of Rufus almost everything that happened at all, somehow contrived to happen at Gloucester," and King John is said to have "loved Gloucester better than London." The city sided with the Parliamentarians in the Civil War and successfully resisted the Royal forces in 1643. Its fortifications were consequently dismantled at the Restoration.—The 'worthies' of Gloucester include Robert Raikes (1735–1811; p. 178), the virtual founder of Sunday Schools; John Taylor (1580–1653), the 'Water Poet'; Sir Charles Wheatstone (1802–75), the chief founder of modern telegraphy; and George Whitefield (b. 1714 at the Bell Inn, d. 1770 at Newburyport, Mass.).—The Severn 'bore,' a wave caused by the incoming tide, sometimes 5–6 ft. high, is better seen below Gloucester than in the city itself. The river is famous for its salmon and lampreys.

The four main streets (*Northgate, Southgate, Eastgate,* and *Westgate*) meet at the *Cross* (Pl. B 2, 3; crossless since 1745), the natural focus of the city's life.

In Northgate, quite near the Cross, is the *New Inn*, a half-timbered house erected c. 1450 for the accommodation of pilgrims. Lady Jane Grey is said to have been proclaimed queen in its yard in 1553. In *St. Michael's* (Pl. B 2, 3), in Eastgate, curfew is rung at 8 p.m.

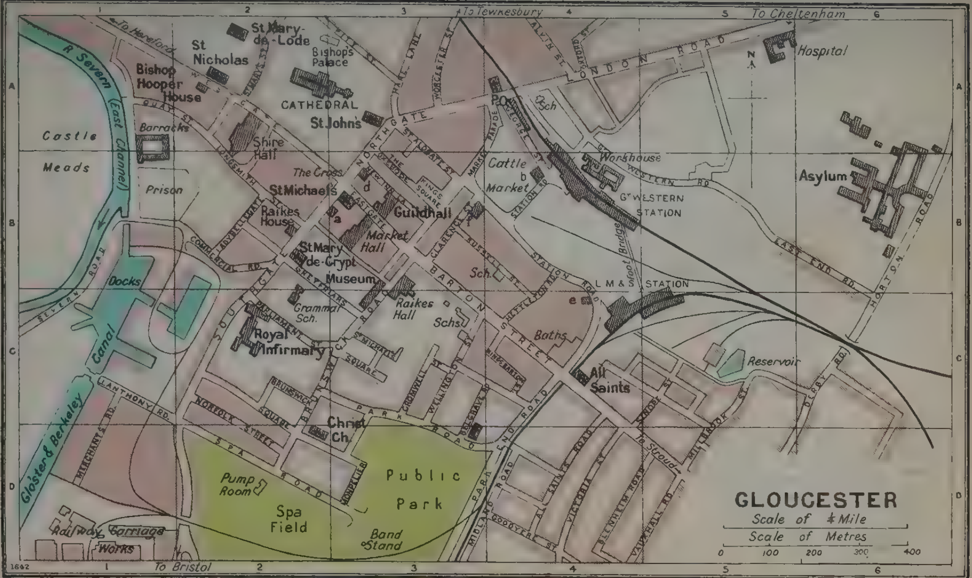
From the Cross Westgate (Pl. A 2) leads towards the cathedral. No. 154 Westgate, known as the 'Old Judge's House,' turns a quaint façade towards the side-lane; at No. 52 Bp. Hooper (p. 178) spent his last night. Opposite the last is the church of *St. Nicholas* (Pl. A 2; Norman to Perp.).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. A 2, 3), once the church of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Peter, and since the dissolution (1540) a cathedral church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is a noble building, a splendid feature not only in the city but in the surrounding country.

It is open 8.30 to 5 or 6 (to 7 on Mon. and Sat., June Sept.); adm. to crypt, cloisters, triforium, and chapter house, 6*d*. Services on week-days at 8, 10, and 4; on Sun. at 8, 10.30, and 3. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

History. The character of the foundation has varied. Beginning as a nunnery (681–790), it became in 823 a college for secular priests. These were replaced in 1022 by the Benedictines, who built the church and held it till Henry VIII returned it to the secular clergy, raising it to cathedral rank. To *Abbot Serlo*, who began a new church in 1089, is due the massive 'Norman core,' which, encased in Perp. work, forms the present choir. The plan is still that of Serlo's church (dedicated 1100), with the addition of the nave and Lady Chapel. The exterior, however, is almost purely Perp., the result of successive enrichments dictated by the new importance of the abbey church, when, soon after enshrining the body of Edward II, murdered in Berkeley Castle (p. 198) in 1327, it became a focus of miracles and pilgrimages. From the vast income thus derived the monks largely rebuilt both church and abbey, revolutionizing by the inventive character of their design the subsequent course of English architecture. The Cloisters date from 1351–1412; the West Façade and South Porch (much restored) were built in 1420–37; the stately *Central Tower (225 ft. high), with its austerely fine decoration, replaced the 13th cent. tower in 1450; and the beautiful Lady Chapel (between 1457 and 1498) closed the work of the Gloucester masons. During the Commonwealth destruction, actually begun, was averted only by application to Cromwell, who, in 1657, granted the cathedral to the mayor and citizens.

Interior. The Nave, with the exception of the two W. Perp. bays (1421–37), is predominantly Norman in appearance, with great cylindrical pillars, uniquely tall (30 ft. 7 in. high). In the N. aisle the Norman vaulting and carved


GLOUCESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
To Tewkesbury
To Cheltenham
To Hereford
To Bristol
To Stroud
N
Hospital
Asylum
St Mary-de-Lode
St Nicholas
Bishop's Palace
Bishop Hooper House
CATHEDRAL
St John's
Castle Meads
R Severn
(East Channel)
Barracks
Shire Hall
Prison
The Cross
St Michael's
Raikes House
Guildhall
Market Hall
St Mary de-Crypt
Museum
Grammar Sch.
Raikes Hall
Schs.
Sch.
Royal Infirmary
Docks
Canal
Gloster & Berkeley
Christ Ch.
Public Park
Spa Field
Pump Room
Band Stand
Railway Carriage Works
Cattle Market
P.O.
Sch
Workhouse
Gt Western Station
L M & S Station
Foot Bridge
Baths
All Saints
Reservoir
London Road
Alvin St
Oxford St
Worcester St
Hare Lane
Northgate
Eastgate
Southgate
Westgate
Quay St
Longsmith
Commercial Rd
Severn Road
Ladybellegate
Greyfriars
Parliament St
St Michael's Square
Brunswick Square
Brunswick
Norfolk Street
Spa Road
Montpelier
Park Road
Cromwell St
Wellington St
Belgrave Rd
Barton Street
Clarence St
Russell St
Station Road
Shettleton Rd
Market Parade
George St
Great Western Rd
East End Rd
Horton Road
Derby Rd
Millbrook St
Vauxhall Rd
Blenheim Road
Victoria St
All Saints Road
Goodyere St
Midland Road
Park End Road
Lanthony Rd
Merchants Rd
Kings Square
St Aldate St
New Inn La
The Oxbode
St Mary's St
Pitt St
a
b
d
e
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
1662

From Ordnance Survey, by permission

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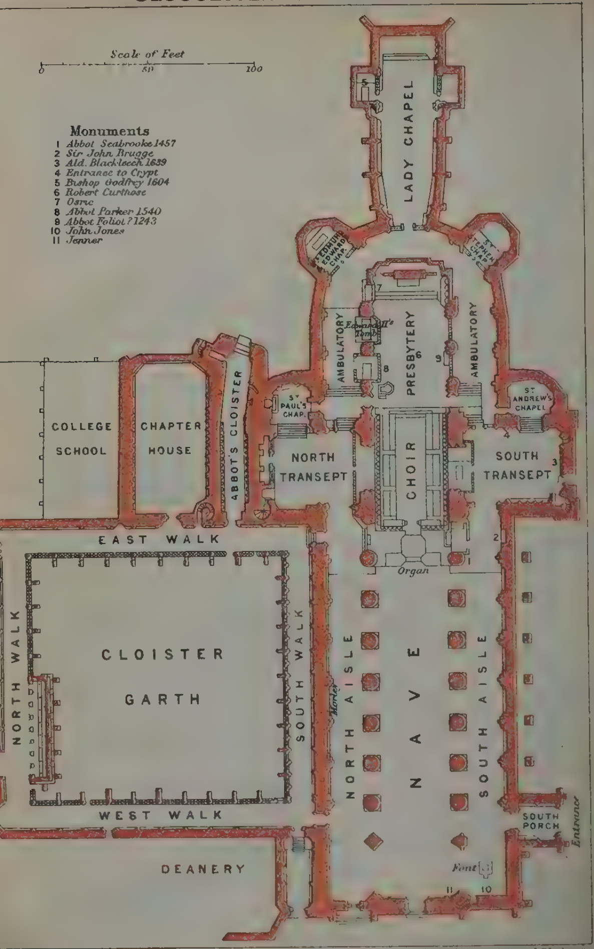
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL


Scale of Feet
0
50
100
Monuments
1 Abbot Seabrooke 1457
2 Sir John Brugge
3 Ald. Blackleech 1639
4 Entrance to Crypt
5 Bishop Godfrey 1604
6 Robert Curthose
7 Osric
8 Abbot Parker 1540
9 Abbot Foliot ? 1243
10 John Jones
11 Jenner
LADY CHAPEL
ST. EDMUND & EDWARD CHAP.
ST. STEPHEN CHAP.
AMBULATORY
Edward II's Tomb
PRESBYTERY
AMBULATORY
ST. PAUL'S CHAP.
ST. ANDREW'S CHAPEL
COLLEGE SCHOOL
CHAPTER HOUSE
ABBOT'S CLOISTER
NORTH TRANSEPT
CHOIR
SOUTH TRANSEPT
EAST WALK
Organ
CLOISTER GARTH
NORTH WALK
SOUTH WALK
NORTH AISLE
Marley
NAVE
SOUTH AISLE
WEST WALK
SOUTH PORCH
Entrance
DEANERY
Font
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

yright

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capitals should be noted. The South aisle was re-vaulted in 1318. On its W. wall is a tablet to Sir Hubert Parry (1848–1918), and near the W. door is a statue of Dr. Jenner. The third and fifth windows from the W. end contain old glass (restored). Flaxman's memorial to Mrs. Morley (d. 1784) is a graceful design (N. aisle).

The *CHOIR (which projects one bay into the nave and is separated from it by a screen of 1820) is usually entered from the S. aisle. Choir and TRANSEPTS look pure Perp., the walls having been veiled with tracery and the massive piers whittled down, when the dim old Norman choir was transformed (1330–74). The latest part is the N. transept (restored 1368–73), which contains a beautiful piece of E.E. sculpture (c. 1240), possibly a reliquary. The S. transept was finished in 1337, forestalling by quite twenty years the beginning of the Perp. style elsewhere in England. From floor to vault the design of choir and transepts is a perfect unity. The tall clerestory windows; the rectilinear tracery necessitated by the size of the end-wall windows; the one-storey design of the tracery, carried up on unbroken vaulting-shafts, that covers the Norman triforium and pier arcades; the lierne *Vaulting—these are the origin and inspiration of Perp. architecture. The great **East Window* (72 ft. by 38 ft.) was erected by Lord Bradeston in 1352 to commemorate the battle of Crécy. The 14th cent. **Stalls*, with their vigorous misericord grotesques, have been restored. The W. window —an unusual feature, due to the difference in height between nave and choir—contains some old glass from other windows. Of various noteworthy tombs in the choir the canopied *Tomb of Edward II (see p. 176), erected by Edward III, is chief in beauty and interest. On the N. side of the presbytery are the monument (Pl. 7; 16th cent.) of King Osric, who founded the first abbey in 681, and the tomb prepared for Abbot Parker (1539), but occupied by two bishops. The bracket tomb on the S. (Pl. 9) has been assigned to Serlo (p. 176), but the figure with the church in his hand is probably Abbot Foliot (1228–43). In the centre of the presbytery is the tomb of Robert Curthose (d. 1134), eldest son of William the Conqueror, with a curious coloured effigy of bog-oak (c. 1290) resting on a mortuary chest of the 18th century. Four side-chapels (all much restored) open from the ambulatory. The S.W. *Chapel of St. Andrew* contains in the E. window fine 14th cent. glass (releaded) and the quaint 'Prentice's Bracket.'—The *LADY CHAPEL was the last great work at Gloucester (1457–98). To avoid obscuring the E. window, the W. end diminishes in height and breadth to meet a charmingly vaulted vestibule connecting Lady Chapel and presbytery. Open tracery fills the upper part of the W. arch; and the exquisite lierne vaulting, with leaf-bosses, the admirable tracery of the windows and of the narrow wall-spaces between, the vaulting-shafts, the ruined reredos, the sedilia, and the remaining 15th cent. tiles all contribute to the architectural harmony, once blazoned with gold and colour. Side-chapels, with oratories or music chambers on the upper stories, are delicately fan-vaulted. The nine-light E. window (late 15th cent.) contains old glass, some of it not designed for this window, which represented the Stem of Jesse.

The CHOIR TRIFORIUM, reached from the S. transept, is exceptionally important. The E. chapel opens from the 'Whispering Gallery,' even more remarkable before restoration than now for its acoustic qualities.

The Norman *CRYPT, entered from the S. transept and consisting of an apse and five chapels, is really an underground church, and was so used.

The CENTRAL TOWER (225 ft.; apply to the sub-sacrist) commands a wide view. In the lower part hangs 'Great Peter' (c. 1420), weighing 65 cwt. The bells, three of which are pre-Reformation, play four tunes (at 1, 5, and 8 p.m.).

The ***Cloisters** (1351–1412), remarkable both in preservation and beauty, are entered through a fine Perp. door at the E. end of the N. aisle of the nave. The fan-tracery vaulting is claimed as an original device of the Gloucester masons. The S. side, with its 'carrel' recesses for desks, was the *Scriptorium*; on the N. is the *Lavatory*.—The *Chapter House* on the E. is Norman (restored) with a Perp. E. bay.—The *Library* (above) possesses the finest existing copy of Coverdale's Bible (1535).

Other remains of the monastery include the **Abbot's House*, of the 11–13th cent., now the *Deanery* (no adm.). The picturesque 'Little Cloister' is reached, together with the ruined arcade of the Infirmary, by a vaulted passage at the end of the E. walk of the cloister. The *West Gate* (12th cent.; restored 1916–19), in St. Mary's St. (Pl. A 2), is the best of the remaining precinct gates.

The Festival of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, held yearly (Sept.) in rotation at the three cathedrals, will take place at Hereford in 1930, at Gloucester in 1931, and at Worcester in 1932.

Opposite the West Gate (see above) is the *Memorial to Bp. Hooper*, who was martyred here in 1555, watched (so the story goes) by Bp. Bonner from the window over the gateway. The adjacent church of *St. Mary-de-Lode* (Pl. A 2), with its low and massive Norman tower, stands on the site of a Roman temple, and tradition assigns a tomb in the chancel to Lucius, the legendary first Christian King of Britain.

In Southgate stands the 12th cent. church of *St. Mary-de-Crypt* (Pl. B 2, 3), named from the two charnel-houses below it. It contains the tomb of Robert Raikes, whose house stands on the other side of the street. [The cottage where he opened his first school in 1780 is in St. Catharine's St., ½ m. N., via Hare Lane, Pl. A 3.] George Whitefield was christened and preached his first sermon in this church.

To the W. of the city (beyond Pl. C 1), c. ¾ m. from the Cross, are the scanty remains of *Llanthony Abbey* (12th cent.), a daughter house of the famous Welsh monastery (p. 188).

From Gloucester excursions may be made to *Berkeley Castle* (p. 198) and in the *Cotswolds* (p. 181), the *Wye Valley* (Rte. 33), and the *Forest of Dean* (p. 179).—*Prinknash Park*, 5 m. S.E., a 16th cent. residence of the Abbots of Gloucester, is now a Benedictine monastery.—From Gloucester to *Birmingham* and to *Bristol* or *Bath*, see Rte. 36A; to *Hereford*, see Rte. 32; to *Worcester*, see p. 179 or p. 198.

FROM GLOUCESTER TO CHEPSTOW AND CARDIFF, 56½ m., G.W.R. in 1½-2½ hrs. (11/10, 7/1). Beyond (7½ m.) *Grange Court* (p. 181) we follow the right bank of the widening Severn, with the Forest of Dean on our right. At (11 m.) *Newnham* Henry II and Strongbow embarked for Ireland in 1171.—From (19½ m.) *Lydney* (Feathers, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), which has a fine 14th cent.

cross, 17½ ft. high, motor-buses ply to points in the Forest of Dean and a railway crosses the Severn to Sharpness and Berkeley (p. 193).—We cross the *Wye* by a tubular bridge, 628 ft. long (94 ft. above low water), enter *Monmouthshire* and reach (27½ m.) **Chepstow** (p. 186).—32 m. *Portskewett.*—About 1½ m. W. is *Caldicot Castle* (13th cent. mound keep), notable for the perfection of its masonry, and c. 1½ m. N. of the castle is *Caerwent* (Ship), the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans, an advanced post of importance, of which considerable and interesting remains have been brought to light.—34¾ m. *Severn Tunnel Junction* (p. 468).—56½ m. *Cardiff*, see Rte. 84.

The **Forest of Dean,** extending N. for 20 m. from the junction of the Wye and the Severn, with an extreme width of 10 m., has been a royal forest from time immemorial and still preserves its woodland beauties, at places somewhat marred by its coal and iron mines. Motor-buses ply from Gloucester, Lydney, Chepstow, Monmouth, etc., to the small town of *Coleford* (Angel, R. & B. 6/6) on its W. side. The best headquarters are at the *Speech House Hotel* (600 ft.; R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/), on the Gloucester-Coleford bus-route near the middle of the Forest, the seat of the *Verderers' Court* (comp. the New Forest, p. 68). The characteristic trees are oaks and beeches. For the scenery on the W. side of the Forest, comp. Rte. 33.

From Gloucester to Worcester via Ledbury, 34½ m. in 1¾–2 hrs. (6/, 3/7). Carriages are changed at Ledbury. We cross the Severn and beyond (13¾ m.) *Dymock* enter *Herefordshire.*—19 m. **Ledbury** (*Rfmts.*; *Feathers, Royal Oak*, R. 5/, L. 3/–3/6, D. 4/6) is a small town (3152 inhab.) on the *Ledden*. The *Market House* (1633) still rests on its 16 original pillars of chestnut. The interesting *Church* has a massive detached tower. Ledbury was the birthplace of the poets William Langland (1330 ?–1400 ?) and John Masefield (1878). The early years of Mrs. Browning (1806–61; b. at *Coxhoe Hall*, near Durham) were spent at *Hope End*, a house 1¾ m. N. Motor-buses to *Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, Malvern*, etc.—From Ledbury to (34½ m.) **Worcester,** see p. 193.

From Gloucester, Worcester is reached more quickly (1¼ hr.) by the L.M.S., diverging from the Bristol to Birmingham line beyond Wadborough (Rte. 36a).

From Gloucester to Worcester by Road, 28½ m. (A 38). We leave by Worcester St. (Pl. A 3).—7 m. *Walton Hill*, for *Deerhurst* (l.; p. 181).—3½ m. *Tewkesbury* (p. 181).—8½ m. *Severn Stoke.*—6½ m. **Worcester** (p. 194).

121½ m. **CHELTENHAM** (48,444 inhab.), a fashionable spa, whose vogue dates from the visit of George III in 1788, a noted educational centre, and the focus of a fox-hunting district, is situated on the *Chelt*, a small tributary of the Severn, near the W. base of the Cotswold Hills. It is a favourite residence of retired officers and civil servants. The waters (discovered in 1716) are valuable for their diuretic effect and as a stimulant for the liver.

Railway Stations. *St. James's* (G.W.R.) for London; *Lansdown* (Rfmts.; L.M.S.), for Bristol, Bath, Bournemouth, Southampton, Birmingham, etc.; *Cheltenham South & Leckhampton* (G.W.R.), for Banbury, etc.; *Malvern Road* (G.W.R.), for Bristol, Stratford-on-Avon, Birmingham, etc.

Hotels. Queen's, in the Promenade, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 21/; Lilley Brook, adjoining Charlton Kings station (p. 181), R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 21/; Lansdown, Lansdown Rd., R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; Belle Vue, High St., R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 10/6; Royal, T.H., High St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; Plough, High St., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; Fleece, near the Spa, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Lamb, Star, Carr's, Old Swan, Manchester, Regent St. and Clarence St., commercial, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6–3/. Numerous *Private Hotels* in Lansdown Rd., etc.

Post Office, Promenade (N. end).

Theatre, Regent St.; Municipal Orchestra, with daily concerts in the Town Hall or Public Gardens.—Racecourse at *Prestbury Pk.*, 1 m. N.E. (Nat. Hunt Steeplechase in March).

Tramways to the stations and suburbs.—Motor-Buses from Clarence St. to *Tewkesbury* (1/), *Birdlip* (9*d.*), *Gloucester* (9*d.*), *Cirencester* (2/), *Evesham* (1/6), *Winchcombe* (9*d.*) and *Broadway* (1/9), *Northleach* (1/6) and *Burford* (2/), *Stow-on-the-Wold* (2/), *Malvern* (2/), etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London*, *Oxford*, *Bristol*, *Birmingham*, etc.; see under Gloucester (p. 175).

Between the characteristically English HIGH STREET (1¾ m. long), which runs E. and W., and Clarence St. is *St. Mary's Church*, which, though much modernized, retains an elaborate late-Perp. N. porch and other interesting features.—The well-shaded PROMENADE leads S. from the High St. to the *Montpellier Gardens* (adm. 2*d.*) and *Rotunda* (now a bank), passing the *Town Hall* (with the *Central Spa*), a statue (by Lady Scott) of Dr. E. A. Wilson (who perished with Capt. Scott in the Antarctic, 1912), and the *Winter Garden*.—Winchcombe Street and Pittville Drive run N. from High St. to *Pittville Park* (adm. 2*d.*; boating-lake), with its *Pump Room*, where up-to-date medical baths have been installed.—The *Art Gallery* (open 10–5, Wed. & Sat. 10–8) in Clarence St., includes works by Metsu, Brouwer, Van Mieris, and other Dutch and Belgian Masters.

Cheltenham College, founded in 1843 and ranking among the leading public schools (715 boys), is in the Bath Road. Lord Morley and W. E. H. Lecky are among old Cheltonians. *Cheltenham Ladies' College* (1854) in Old Well Lane, near the Promenade, has about 900 pupils.

The chief excursion from Cheltenham (which is an excellent motoring-centre) is that to *Tewkesbury* (8½ m.) and *Deerhurst*, best made by road (railway via *Ashchurch*, p. 198).

Tewkesbury (*Hop Pole*, R. 5/, D. 6/; *Swan*, T.H., R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Bell*, R. 5/, D. 5/), an ancient borough (4704 inhab.; the Roman *Etocessa*) on the *Warwickshire Avon*, close to its confluence with the Severn, contains one of the most magnificent Norman churches in England and many interesting 16–17th cent. houses. Steamers ply on the Severn and Avon, and there is good boating on both.—Shakespeare refers to 'Tewkesbury mustard' (Henry IV, Pt. II. ii. 4). The battle of Tewkesbury (comp. below) was fought in 1471 in the 'Bloody Meadow,' ½ m. S. of the town. Tewkesbury is the 'Nortonbury' of Mrs. Craik's 'John Halifax, Gentleman' (the Bell is the house of Abel Fletcher, the tanner), and Mr. Pickwick once dined at the Hop Pole with Bob Sawyer and Ben Allen.

The ***Abbey Church** (open 8–7, Apr.–Sept.; 9.30–1, 2–dusk, Oct.–Mar.; adm. to choir 6*d.*, to tower 6*d.*), the successor of a Benedictine abbey founded in 715, was begun c. 1100 by Sir Robert Fitzhamon (choir completed in 1123, nave and tower c. 1150), and remains substantially as it was when reconsecrated after the battle of Tewkesbury. Internally it is 311 ft. long, 77 ft. wide, 122 ft. wide across the transepts, and 58½ ft. high. The **Central Tower* (148 ft.; pinnacles added in 1660) is in colour, proportion, and arcading quite perfect. The rather later *North Porch*, the unique *West Front*, with its grand recessed arch, and the romantic cluster of *Choir Chapels* are contrasting beauties of the exterior. The great pillars in the **Nave*, though they dwarf the triforium and the later clerestory and vaulting (Dec.), justify their predominance by their grandeur. The tower vaulting (Dec.) has shields and dependent ornaments (some modern) representing the 'glorious sun of York,' triumphant over the Lancastrians in the 'Bloody Meadow' of Tewkesbury. A brass in the pavement beneath marks the traditional grave of the young Lancastrian Prince of Wales, slain in the battle or after. The *Transepts* are Norman, with 14th cent. windows. The beautiful S. arm has an apsidal chapel with an upper chamber, and contains a memorial tablet to Mrs. Craik (1826–87). The choir is surrounded by an *Ambulatory* with a sequence of chapels, including the elegant E.E. *St. Margaret's Chapel* (with the tomb of Sir Guy de Brienne, 1390) and *St. Edmund's Chapel*, with its appropriate bosses and the 15th cent. *Wakeman Cenotaph*. Behind the high altar is the Clarence vault, where the murdered Duke of Clarence and his wife were buried in 1478. The truncated Norman pillars of the *Choir* support pointed arches and a lofty superstructure with a richly groined and bossed roof (14th cent.). The brasses, the monuments, and the 14th cent. *Windows of the choir commemorate the lords of Tewkesbury in its great days. Finest of all is the exquisite **Beauchamp Chantry* (1422), after which rank the adjacent *Founder's Chantry* (1397), the *Despenser Monument* ('Hugo Tertius'; exquisite canopy; c. 1349), and the *Trinity Chapel* (1378), with its early fan-tracery.—To the S. of the church is a *Cloister Walk*, with a fine 15th cent. doorway.

Deerhurst, with its two pre-Norman buildings, lies S. of Tewkesbury and may be reached thence by boat on the Severn, by road (4 m.), or by a field-path (2½ m.). The **Church of St. Mary* (gratuity) belonged to a Saxon monastery with documentary history from 804. The lower half of the tower is of Saxon masonry, and Saxon herring-bone work is visible in many parts of the exterior. The nave, with its E.E. arcades, incorporates the original choir (20 ft. long), the Saxon apse of which, not rebuilt after a 15th cent. fire, can be easily traced from without. In the E. wall of the tower is a curious two-light triangular-headed window, and below are a triangular opening (like others in the N. and S. walls) and a blocked door once leading to a W. gallery. One of the brasses dates from 1400. The ancient *Font has spiral ornamentation of a character believed to be earlier than the 9th century. About 80 yds. from the church and attached to a fine half-timbered house is the so-called **Odda's Chapel*, a memorial chapel for Odda's brother Ælfric, dating from 1056.

FROM CHELTENHAM TO BANBURY, 47¾ m. G.W.R. from St. James's Station in 1⅓–2½ hrs. (10/, 6/). This line crosses the COTSWOLD HILLS, a narrow limestone range, which runs from N.E. to S.W. across Gloucestershire, and teaches a height of 1134 ft. at Cleeve Cloud, near Cheltenham. They form the watershed between the Thames and Severn valleys. Source of the Thames, see p. 175.—Beyond (3 m.) *Cheltenham South & Leckhampton* the line starts its severe climb of the Cotswolds.—4¼ m. *Charlton Kings*.—8 m. **Andoversford Junction,** for *Southampton* via Cirencester (Watermoor sta.), Marlborough, and Andover, passing *Chedworth* (6 m. from the junction) which has the best Roman Villa in England (1½ m. N.; adm. 1/). *Dowdeswell*, to the W., has an Elizabethan manor-house.—17¾ m. *Bourton-on-the-Water* is a charming village with the Windrush flowing down its main street.—19¾ m. **Stow-on-the-Wold** (*Talbot*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Unicorn*, R. 4/, D. 4/), a small market-town, 1¼ mile from the station, has an old church containing a Crucifixion by Gaspard de Crayer (1610) and a large market-place with a 14th cent. cross.—28¾ m. *Chipping Norton* (3522 inhab.; White Hart, R. 5/, D. 4/), with glove and woollen factories, has a fine church with several brasses. The *Rollright Stones*, 2 m. N., form a somewhat meagre stone-circle (highest 7½ ft.). Warren Hastings (1732–1818) was born at *Churchill*, 3 m. S.W., and died at *Daylesford House*, 3 m. W. He is buried in Daylesford churchyard.—35¼ m. *Hook Norton*. The line now descends.—At (44¼ m.) *King's Sutton* we join the main London–Birmingham line (p. 231).—47¾ m. **Banbury** (p. 231).

From Cheltenham to *Birmingham* and to *Bristol* or *Bath*, see Rte. 36A or 36B; to *Stratford-on-Avon*, see Rte. 36B.

32. FROM GLOUCESTER TO HEREFORD

30 m. G.W.R. via *Ross* in 1¼ hr. (6/5, 3/10). There is another route via *Ledbury*, where carriages are changed (32¾ m. in 1¼–2 hrs.); comp. p. 179.

ROAD. 30 m. (A 10). We quit Gloucester by Westgate St. (Pl. A 2). 7 m. *Huntley*.—At (9 m.) **Ross** (see p. 182) we turn to the W. and cross the Wye.—1 m. *Wilton* (p. 185).—6 m. *Llandinabo*.—7 m. **Hereford** (p. 182). [A prettier route from Ross follows the Ledbury road (N.E.) for c. 3½ m., then bears left. 7 m. (from Ross) *Fownhope*.—2 m. *Mordiford*.—5 m. Hereford.]

As we quit Gloucester we have a good view of the cathedral (l.), and then of Telford's single-span bridge (r.).—7½ m. *Grange Court* (p. 178). *Flaxley Abbey* (l.; Cistercian), with a history going back to the 12th cent., was the home of Sir

Roger de Coverley's 'Widow Boevey,' commemorated in the church.—14 m. *Mitcheldean Road*, for (1½ m.) *Mitcheldean* and its 14–15th cent. church.

The railway now enters **Herefordshire,** a picturesquely county bisected by the Wye, at one time the boundary between the Welsh and the Saxons. Herefordshire is noted for its breed of store-cattle, and, as Fuller puts it, "this shire better answereth (as to the sound thereof) the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany so called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made." Its cider and perry are still famous.

18 m. **Ross** (*Royal*, R. 7/6, D. 6/; *Swan*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Valley*, D., R., & B. 12/; *King's Head*), an attractive town (4665 inhab.), stands above the left bank of the *Wye* (view). Before the altar in the Dec. and Perp. *Church* is the grave of John Kyrle (d. 1724), the 'Man of Ross,' celebrated by Pope in his 'Third Moral Essay.' His house (now a shop) in the market-place is marked by a bust.

Descent of the *Wye Valley*, see Rte. 33.—MOTOR BUSES run to *Malvern* and *Worcester*, *Whitchurch*, *Coleford*, *Hereford*, *Gloucester*, *Chepstow*, etc.

Beyond Ross the train crosses the Wye four times.—26 m. *Holme Lacy*. *Holme Lacy House*, with fine gardens, was presented to the public in 1929.

30 m. **HEREFORD,** an ancient county town (23,324 inhab.), and the seat of a bishop since 672 (when its see was detached from Lichfield), lies mainly on the left bank of the *Wye*. Its castle, once "high and stronge, and full of great towres," as the proximity of the Welsh marches demanded, has almost totally vanished, but remains of the ancient town-walls and many interesting old buildings remain.

Hotels. *GREEN DRAGON (Pl. a; C 4), R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; MITRE (Pl. b; C 4), R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; CITY ARMS (Pl. c; C. 4), T.H., R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; these three in Broad St.; BLACK SWAN, Widemarsh St. (Pl. B 4), R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 3/6; HOP POLE, P.R., Commercial Rd., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; RESIDENCE, near cathedral, CASTLEPOOL, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, Castle St., both private.

Post Office (Pl. C 4), Broad St.

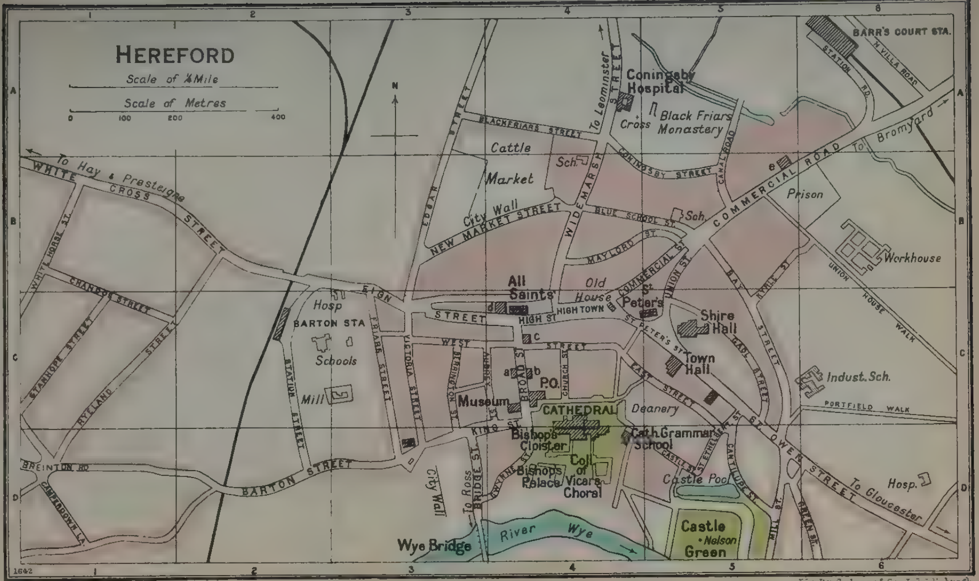
Taxicabs, 9*d*. per mile.

Motor-Buses from St. Peter's Square to *Bromyard* (1/5) and *Worcester* (2/9); *Ledbury* (1/6) and *Worcester* (3/); *Ross* (1/6); *Leominster* (1/6) and *Ludlow* (2/5); *Malvern*; etc.

Boats for the Wye trip (see Rte. 33) may be hired from Mr. Jordan, Wye Bridge (rates on application).

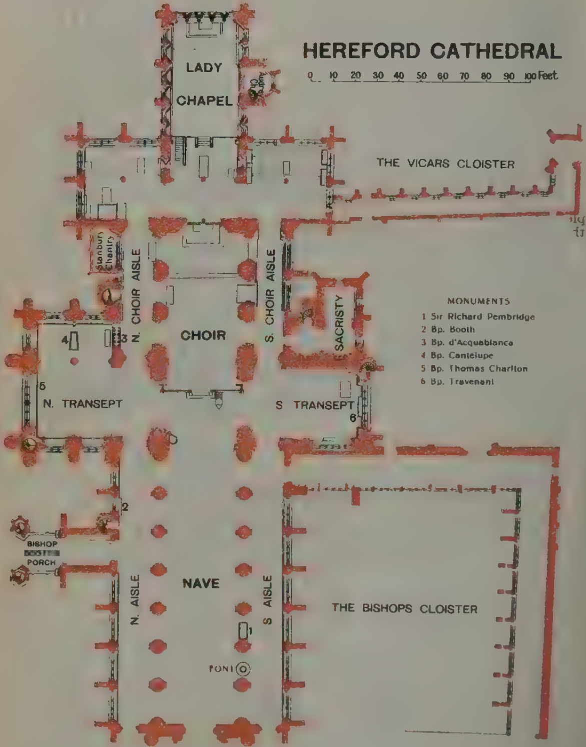
In the small open space known as HIGH TOWN (Pl. C 4) stands the **Old House* (presented to the city in 1921), a timbered house built in 1620 from the design of John Abel, to whom are due many fine timbered houses in Herefordshire. *All Saints* (Pl. C 4), in High St., has a lofty spire (212 ft.), carved oak stalls (late 14th cent.), a library of chained books, and the register of Garrick's birth (comp. p. 184). Broad St. leads thence to the Cathedral.

***Hereford Cathedral** (Pl. C, D 4), dedicated to SS. Mary and Ethelbert, is a beautiful and interesting building, illustrating many architectural styles. Visitors usually enter by *Bp. Booth's Porch*, on the N. side (adm. to choir and Lady Chapel 6*d*.). Services on week-days at 9.30 & 4.15, on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30. Dimensions, see p. xxii.


HEREFORD
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
400
N
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
D
1642
BARR'S COURT STA.
N. VILLA ROAD
STATION RD.
To Bromyard
COMMERCIAL ROAD
Prison
Workhouse
UNION HOUSE WALK
Indust. Sch.
PORTFIELD WALK
Hosp.
To Gloucester
ST. OWEN STREET
GREEN ST.
MILL ST.
CANTILUPE ST.
Castle Pool
Castle
• Nelson
Green
CASTLE ST.
ST. ETHELBERT ST.
Cath. Grammar School
Deanery
CATHEDRAL
Bishop's Cloister
Coll. of Vicars Choral
Bishop's Palace
GWYNNE ST.
River Wye
Wye Bridge
To Ross
BRIDGE ST.
City Wall
KING ST.
Museum
AUBREY ST.
BERRINGTON ST.
BROAD ST.
a
b
P.O.
CHURCH ST.
EAST STREET
Town Hall
Shire Hall
GAOL STREET
BATH STREET
BYE ST.
UNION ST.
ST. PETER'S ST.
St. Peter's
COMMERCIAL ST.
Old House
HIGH TOWN
HIGH ST.
c
d
All Saints'
MAYLORD ST.
BLUE SCHOOL ST.
Sch.
WIDEMARSH STREET
To Leominster
Coningsby Hospital
Black Friars Monastery
Cross
CONINGSBY STREET
CANAL ROAD
e
BLACKFRIARS STREET
Cattle Market
Sch.
City Wall
NEW MARKET STREET
EDGAR STREET
EIGN STREET
WEST STREET
VICTORIA STREET
FRIARS STREET
Hosp
BARTON STA
Schools
Mill
STATION STREET
BARTON STREET
BREINTON RD.
CAMPERDOWN LA.
To Hay & Presteigne
WHITE CROSS STREET
WHITE HORSE ST.
CHANDOS STREET
STANHOPE STREET
RYELAND STREET

From Ordnance Survey, by permission

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd., Edinburgh


HEREFORD CATHEDRAL

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet

MONUMENTS
1 Sir Richard Pembridge
2 Bp. Booth
3 Bp. d'Acquablanca
4 Bp. Cantelupe
5 Bp. Thomas Charlton
6 Bp. Travenant

LADY
CHAPEL
Audley Ch.
THE VICARS CLOISTER
Stanbury Chantry
N. CHOIR AISLE
CHOIR
S. CHOIR AISLE
SACRISTY
4
3
5
N. TRANSEPT
S TRANSEPT
6
2
BISHOP
BOOTHS
PORCH
N. AISLE
NAVE
S AISLE
1
FONT
THE BISHOPS CLOISTER

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History. Legend has it that the ghost of St. Ethelbert of East Anglia, murdered by Offa of Mercia in 794, demanded burial at Hereford; and in 825 a successor of Offa built over the miracle-working tomb of the saint what was probably the first stone church on this site. A later Saxon church was burned down, along with the town, in the Welsh invasion of 1056. The first Norman bishop, *Robert de Losinga*, began to rebuild the ruined church in 1079, but if, as tradition asserts, his church was circular, it must have been obliterated by *Bp. Reynelm* (1107–15), who is styled on his tomb 'founder of the church.' Yet the 11th cent. character of parts of the E. end suggests that Reynelm's claim is excessive. *Robert de Bethune* (1131–48) completed the nave "with great solicitude and expense" and renovated the choir. *William de Vere* (1186–99) radically altered the plan of the E. end, and probably began the Lady Chapel (completed c. 1220), beneath which was constructed a lofty crypt. The N.W. Transept was rebuilt c. 1260, and the inner N. Porch was added by *Bp. Swinfield* (1282–1317). The dignified Central Tower (165 ft. high), erected on the Norman piers and arches, and the Chapter-House are due to *Bp. Adam of Orleton* (1317–45). *Bp. Booth* (1516–35) added the outer N. Porch. The fall of the W. tower in 1786 afforded *Wyatt* an opportunity of shortening the nave by a bay and of erecting a new W. front after his own idea of Gothic. The latter has fortunately been replaced by a new façade in the 14th cent. style, by *J. Oldrid Scott*, completed in 1908. The E. end and crossing were restored by *Cottingham* in 1843, the whole building by *Sir G. G. Scott* in 1856–63.

Interior. The Nave (12th cent.), one of the richest Norman designs in England, though maltreated by Wyatt, who is responsible also for the present triforium clerestory and wooden vaulting, still preserves its real grandeur in the eight massive piers, the main arches, with their carvings and mouldings, and the noble arches that support the tower. The sculptured *Font* is likewise Norman. The *Aisles* are late-Dec., on Norman lower courses. The vaulting of both nave and aisles was coloured by Cottingham. Features of interest are the Jacobean oak pulpit and the monuments of Sir Richard Pembridge (d. 1375; S. aisle) and Bp. Booth (d. 1535; N. aisle).—The *North Transept, in a rich and unusual Dec. style, may have been built to receive the exquisitely designed tomb of Bp. d'Acquablanca or d'Aigueblanche, called Peter of Savoy (d. 1268), but is mainly associated with the shrine of Bp. Thomas Cantelupe (d. 1282), a saint whose remains worked miracles and attracted pilgrims. The *Pedestal of his magnificent shrine stands in the transept aisle. Under the great window, one of the largest examples of Geometrical tracery in England (glass by Hardman), is the richly canopied tomb of Bp. Thomas Charlton (d. 1369).—The *South Transept retains its Norman character. The primitive design of the E. wall is probably due to Losinga (see above), with later work in the triforium arch above the aisle. On the W. side is a fireplace. On the E. wall is the famous **Mappa Mundi*, executed on vellum by Richard of Haldingham c. 1313, a typical mediaeval map, with Jerusalem in the centre, and Paradise at the top (i.e. to the E.). The *Tower Lantern*, with its many shafts and curious gratings, was hidden by a 15th cent. roof until 1843.

In the solemn *Choir (dedicated in 1110) the rich Norman triforium is surmounted by a graceful E.E. clerestory, which, like the vaulting, dates from the 13th century. The capitals of the semi-detached shafts on the massive piers are richly carved. At the E. end is a grand Norman arch (surmounted by a blind arcade) which originally gave upon the central one of three low apses. In the axis of this arch now rises a pier of the processional aisle belonging to Bp. de Vere's alteration (1186–99), with a broad spandrel covered with sculpture, which, like the reredos beneath, is modern. The *Choir Stalls* and *Bishop's Throne* date from the 14th century. A marble slab opposite the throne marks the supposed spot of St. Ethelbert's shrine (see p. 183). The ancient chair to the left of the altar is said to have been used by King Stephen. Of several brasses, that to Bp. Trilleck (1360) in the chancel floor is specially good. Opening from the N. choir aisle is the pretty little *Chantry of Bp. Stanbury* (1474). A door W. of it leads to the *Archive Chamber*, formerly entered only by a kind of drawbridge, crossing the large window in the N.W. transept.—The EAST TRANSEPTS were built on the site of the Norman apsidal chapels at the end of the 14th century.

The E.E. *LADY CHAPEL (c. 1220), despite its interior want of height, is beautiful, especially the clustered window-shafts and the E. end with its five lancets (restored). In the Perp. recess on the N. is the fine tomb of a 14th cent. knight. On the S. side, behind an open screen of painted stone, is the lovely little *Audley Chantry* (1492–1502), with a good fan-vaulted roof and fragments of old glass. On the S. wall of the vestibule is the remarkable effigy of Dean Berew (d. 1462).—On the N. side is the porch of the E.E. CRYPT, the one instance of an English crypt founded later than the 11th century.

A covered walk, with finely carved oak roof, known as the *Vicars' Cloister*, leads from the S.E. transept to the COLLEGE OF VICARS-CHORAL (Pl. D 4), built round a quadrangle (1472; hall of the 18th cent.). A second cloister, of two walks (Perp.), known as the *Bishop's Cloister*, with vigorous grotesques and elaborate tracery, is entered from the S. side of the nave. In the E. walk is the walled-up doorway of the ruined *Chapter-House*, and against the S. wall are remains of a two storied *Norman Chapel*. The square tower, with an upper chamber, at the S.E. corner has always been called the '*Ladye Arbour*.' On the W. side is the new *Library* (1897), containing many rare and early printed books.—Triennial Musical Festival, see p. 178.

The *Bishop's Palace* (Pl. D 4) stands to the S., between the cathedral and the river. It contains a Norman hall with timber pillars. In Gwynne St., on the wall of the bishop's garden, is a tablet marking the alleged birthplace of *Nell Gwynne* (1650–87). The *Cathedral Grammar School* (Pl. D 4), E. of the cathedral, dates from the 14th century.

Just to the S.E. of the cathedral close, on the river, is CASTLE GREEN (Pl. D 5), preserving the memory of the old castle (p. 182); the pool on its N. side was part of the moat.

In Widemarsh St. (Pl. A, B 4) is the *Raven Inn* (formerly the 'Angel'), where David Garrick (1717–79) was born. *Coningsby Hospital* (Pl. A 4, 5), or *Black Cross Hospital*, ½ m. farther, is an almshouse for old soldiers and servants, erected in 1614 on the site of a commandery of the Knights Hospitallers.

The most popular excursion from Hereford is the descent of the *Wye* by boat, (comp. Rte. 33). Among points of interest in the vicinity are *Kenchester* (5 m. W.), the site of *Castra Magna*, the Roman settlement nearest Hereford, *Dinedor*

Hill (3 m. S.; view), with a British camp, and the late-Norman *Church at *Kilpeck* (8 m. S.W.).

From Hereford to *Worcester*, see Rte. 35; to *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 34; to *Bristol*, see Rte. 34.

33. THE VALLEY OF THE WYE

Walkers may spend a pleasant week in following the whole course of the Wye (130 m.) from its source on Plynlimon to its mouth 2 m. below Chepstow, but most tourists content themselves with the ***Lower Wye,** whose devious course (40 m.; direct distance little more than half) passes some of the loveliest river scenery in England and includes the historic interest of Monmouth and Raglan Castle and the romantic appeal of Tintern Abbey. The 'coracle,' still seen here and there on the Wye, a portable boat shaped like half a walnut and made of tarred canvas on a light frame, perpetuates an ancient British type.—Ross is the usual starting-point; but the boating-trip is sometimes begun at Hereford (p. 182), with night-halts at Ross and Monmouth. Those who include Raglan (p. 186) should arrange to spend the night there.

Boats with boatmen may be hired at Ross from H. Dowell & Sons: to Goodrich Castle, 10/-15/; to Symond's Yat 20/ 25/; to Monmouth 30/-50/; to Tintern 60/-100/. Boat only, 10/ per day.

Hurried travellers may go from Ross to *Chepstow* by the railway (27 m., in 1¼-2¼ hrs.), via (5½ m.) *Lydbrook Junction* and (13 m.) *Monmouth* (Troy sta.), which hugs the stream great part of the way and offers good though fleeting glimpses of its charms. A good plan is to go by boat to (20 m.) Monmouth or to (31 m.) Tintern and walk or drive via the Wyndcliff (p. 186) to Chepstow (16 m. or 5½ m.). The points that should not be missed are Symond's Yat, Tintern, and the Wyndcliff.—The following description refers to the boat-trip, but will be practically as useful to the traveller by road or railway.

Just below *Ross* (p. 182) the river is comparatively tame.—½ m. *Wilton Castle* (r.), a ruin of the 12-16th century. We pass under *Wilton Bridge*. 5 m. (by river; r.) *Goodrich Court* and *Goodrich Castle*, a finely situated Norman ruin (open 10-4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11-3 or 4; adm. 6*d*.). This was the scene of Wordsworth's 'We are Seven' (1793). Below (6 m.) *Kerne Bridge* (rail. sta.) the river makes a long loop, and the scenery becomes more diversified. The right bank now belongs to *Herefordshire* and then (beyond Wyaston Leys) to *Monmouthshire*, the left bank to *Gloucestershire* (Forest of Dean). At (9½ m.) *Lydbrook* (rail. sta.) we pass another bridge.

Beyond (11 m.) the **Coldwell* Rocks (l.), at *Symond's Yat Station* (Royal, R. 5/, D. 5/6), the tourist should land to ascend **Symond's Yat** 475 ft.; view), leaving the boat to navigate the loop (c. 4 m.) here made by the river. The ends of the loop are only c. 650 yds. apart. The river sweeps round the *Great Doward* (661 ft.) crowned with an old encampment. Farther on are the *Little Doward* (r.; tower), the beautiful woods of *Lady Park* (l.), and *Wyaston Leys* (r.; 3 m. from the Yat). The valley expands.

20 m. (11 m. by road) **Monmouth** (*Beaufort Arms*, R. 5/6, D. 6/; *King's Head*, T.H., R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; '*White Swan*, D., R., & B. 12/6), a county town (5207 inhab.), stands finely on the W. bank of the Wye, at the point where it is joined by the *Monnow*. In the ruined *Castle*, built by John of

Gaunt (14th cent.), was born Henry V (1387–1422), hence called 'Harry of Monmouth.' Opposite the *Shire Hall* is a statue (by Goscombe John) of the Hon. C. S. Rolls, the aviator (p. 14), accidentally killed in 1910. The 13th cent. *Gateway* on the old Monnow bridge is a unique example in England of a fortified gateway actually standing on a bridge. Just above the bridge is the small Norman *Church of St. Thomas Becket.* Geoffrey of Monmouth (d. 1154) was born here, but his so-called 'Study' is of later date. The *Museum* (adm. 1/; 10.30–1, 2–4 or 6), in Glendower St., contains a collection of Nelson relics. 'Monmouth caps' (Henry V, iv. 7) were worn by soldiers. *Kymin Hill*, just across the river, is a noted *View-point.

Monmouth has two railway stations: *Troy*, S. of the town, and *May Hill*, near the bridge. Passengers for Tintern and Chepstow change at the former. MOTOR-BUSES ply to *Tintern Abbey, Raglan, Chepstow, Lydney, Gloucester, Abergavenny, Hereford*, etc.

Raglan (Beaufort Arms, R. & B. 9/6; Crown, R. & B. 5/6), 6½ m. S.W., is reached by either rail or road (motor-bus 1/). ***Raglan Castle** (adm. 6*d.*; closed on Sun. morn.), one of the most superb ruins in England, dating from c. 1465, was defended for 10 weeks in 1646 against Fairfax by the octogenarian Marquess of Worcester. The second Marquess, who seems entitled to the credit of having made the first useful steam-engine, erected it at Raglan to raise water (1663). Field-Marshal Lord Raglan (d. 1855), of Crimean War fame, took his title from this town.—The railway goes on to (18¼ m. from Monmouth) *Pontypool Road* (p. 187), passing (12¼ m.) **Usk** (*Three Salmons*, R. & B. 6/), a small town on the Usk, with a salmon-fishery and a 12th cent. castle (adm. 3*d.*) and church.

Below Monmouth the valley contracts.—21¾ m. (r.) *Penallt*, with *Troy House* (now a nunnery) behind it.—26½ m. *St. Briavels.* The town, 2 m. E., has a 13th cent. castle and a part-Norman church.—Just below (29½ m.) *Brockweir* (l.) are *Tintern Parva* and *Tintern Station* (r), and then, beyond a loop, we reach (31 m.) *Tintern Abbey* (r.).

***Tintern Abbey** (adm. 6*d.*, 9–5 or 8, Sun. from 12), on a narrow strip of level river-margin, encircled by thickly-wooded hills, is the most romantic Cistercian ruin in England. The abbey was founded in 1131, but its roofless church, still retaining its clerestory and much of its tracery, was not completed till 1287. It is in the Transition style from E.E. to Dec., and is notable for its beauty of composition and delicacy of execution. The domestic buildings (13th cent.) are relatively unimportant.—Immediately to the N.W. is the village of *Tintern* (Beaufort Arms, R. 6/6, D. 6/, pens. 18/6; Wye Valley, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/; Rose & Crown, R. & B. 7/6).

Between Tintern and Chepstow (5½ m. by road, 8 m. by river) is, perhaps, the finest bit of scenery on the river, but at low water much of its charm disappears. On the right rises the ***Wyndcliff** (970 ft.; best reached from Tintern; 6*d.*), commanding one of the most remarkable and beautiful views in England. The Severn is visible to the S. We round the peninsula of *Llancaut*, and pass (r.) the rocky buttresses known as the *Twelve Apostles* and the *Piercefield Woods*, and another gentle bend brings Chepstow Castle into view.

Chepstow (5144 inhab.; *Beaufort Arms*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *George*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/) lies on the W. bank of the Wye.

**Chepstow Castle* (8.30–dusk; 6*d.*) is of great extent and in tolerable preservation, and is strikingly situated on a steep platform of rock washed by the Wye. Except for its Norman keep (late 11th cent.) it is of Edwardian date (14th cent.). Henry Marten (1602–80), the regicide, was confined for 20 years in the fine drum-tower, and Jeremy Taylor also was imprisoned here in 1655. The *Town Walls*, with the W. gate, may still be traced. Below Chepstow the Wye is lined with the slipways of derelict shipyards used during the War.

From Chepstow excursions may be made to the *Wyndcliff*, *Tintern Abbey*, and *Raglan Castle*; to *Caldicot Castle*, and *Caerwent* (p. 179); to the *Forest of Dean* (bus to Coleford, 1/3; p. 179); etc.

From Chepstow to *Gloucester* and to *Cardiff*, see pp. 179, 178.

34. FROM BRISTOL TO HEREFORD, SHREWSBURY, AND CREWE

153 m. G.W.R. AND L.M.S. & G.W. JOINT RY. in 3¾–4 hrs. (31/11, 19/2); to *Hereford*, 70 m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (14/1, 8/6); to *Shrewsbury*, 120½ m. in 3 hrs. (24/6, 14/9). This is a link in the important through-route from Cornwall and Devon to the North (through-carriages from Penzance, Plymouth, and Exeter to Liverpool, Manchester, Carlisle, and Glasgow, etc.).—MOTOR COACH from Bristol to *Gloucester* in 1½ hr. (3/); from Gloucester to *Hereford* in 1½ hr. (3/6).

ROAD TO SHREWSBURY, 117 m. (A 38, A 40, and A 49). We leave Bristol by Colston St. (Pl. B, C, 3, 4) and Horfield Road (Pl. A 3).—4 m. *Filton* (see below). —6 m. *Alveston* (*Ship, T. H., R. 5/6, D. 4/6).—11 m. *Berkeley Road* (p. 198).—13 m. **Gloucester** (p. 175). Hence to (30 m.) **Hereford**, see Rte. 32. We quit Hereford by Widemarsh St. (Pl. B 4). 9 m. *Hope-under-Dinmore*.—4 m. *Leominster* (p. 188).—11 m. **Ludlow** (p. 189). —7 m. *Stokesay* (p. 189).—1 m. *Craven Arms* (p. 189).—8 m. **Church Stretton** (p. 190).—13 m. **Shrewsbury** (p. 190).

Bristol (Temple Meads), see p. 96.—1½ m. *Stapleton Road* (comp. p. 193).—2½ m. *Ashley Hill.*

At the *New Orphan Houses* in Ashley Down, founded by Geo. Müller in 1836, there is room for 2000 boys and girls. Visitors on Tues., Wed., Fri., and Sat. from 2.45 to 3.15.

At (4¾ m.) *Filton Junction* (for Birmingham, Rte. 36B) are the works of the 'Bristol' aeroplanes.—From (6 m.) *Patchway*, via the SEVERN TUNNEL to (16½ m.) *Severn Tunnel Junction*, see p. 468.—The north expresses avoid (26½ m.) **Newport** (p. 469) by a loop.—27¼ m. *Caerleon-on-Usk* (Angel; White Hart, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/6), the traditional capital of King Arthur, and the successor of the Roman *Isca Silurum*. The Roman remains are slight but interesting. The ancient amphitheatre is known as King Arthur's Round Table Tennyson resided for some months at Caerleon, seeking local colour for his 'Idylls of the King.'—36½ m. *Pontypool Road*, junction for *Monmouth* (p. 186) and for *Neath* (p. 472).—46 m. **Abergavenny** (*Angel*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; *Greyhound*, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/; *Swan*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Hen & Chickens*, R. & B. 6/6), an old town (9008 inhab.) charmingly situated, is one of the chief tourist centres for S. Wales, with many motor-bus and motor-coach services. It has an over-restored church and a ruined castle, the former containing an unusually fine series of *Monuments (13–17th cent.).

The *Blorenge* (1834 ft.), 2½ m. S.W., the striking *Sugar Loaf* (1955 ft.), 3½ m. N.W., and the isolated *Skirrid Fawr* (1601 ft.), are hills commanding good views. The *Skirrid Fach* (886 ft.), 1½ m. is less interesting.

About 10½ m. N. of Abergavenny (6–6½ m. from Pandy or Llanfihangel stations, see below) is **Llanthony Priory** (less correctly called Llanthony Abbey), founded c. 1107 by Hugh de Lacy for Austin canons, who, however, "having no mind to sing to the wolves," migrated to Gloucester in Stephen's reign. The existing remains, in a severe transitional Norman style, probably date from the end of the 12th century. The prior's lodge is now the *Abbey Hotel* (pens. 10/–12/). In 1811 Walter Savage Landor bought the estate, for which he planned an extensive but abortive scheme of amelioration.—About 3½ m. farther up the narrow valley is *Llanthony Monastery*, founded in 1870 for Anglican Benedictines by the Rev. J. L. Lyne (Father Ignatius; d. 1908); it now belongs to the Benedictines of Prinknash Park (p. 178).

The road from Abergavenny to (20 m.) *Brecon* (motor bus 2/8), perhaps the most beautiful highway in S. Wales, ascends the *Valley of the Usk via (6 m.) the charming village (1232 inhab.) of **Crickhowel** (*Bear*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Cambrian Arms*, R. & B. 6/), a good centre for the exploration of the Black Mountains (p. 480). 'Crickhowel flannels,' mentioned in Humphrey Clinker, are no longer made. The road goes via (14 m.) *Llansaintfraed*, in the churchyard of which is the tomb of Henry Vaughan (1622–95), the 'Silurist' (tablet in the church).—20 m. *Brecon*, see p. 481.

Near the road from Abergavenny to (22½ m.) *Ross* are (7½ m.) the ruins of *White Castle* (13th cent.; adm. 3*d*.), which, with the castle at Grosmont (see below) and minor castle at *Skenfrith* (12 m. from Abergavenny by the Ross road), formed the famous Monmouthshire 'trilateral.'—22½ m. *Ross*, see p. 182.

47 m. *Abergavenny Junction* (for Merthyr Tydvil, 24½ m.).—50 m. *Llanfihangel.*—57½ m. *Pontrilas* is in Herefordshire.

Grosmont (Angel, R. & B. 6/), a quaint little town on a hill, 2¾ m. S., has a 13–14th cent. *Castle*, which differs from the others of the 'trilateral' (see above) in the greater development of its residential character.—At *Garway*, 5 m. S.W., recent excavations show that the 14th cent. *Church is built over the foundations of an earlier round church of the Knights Templar.

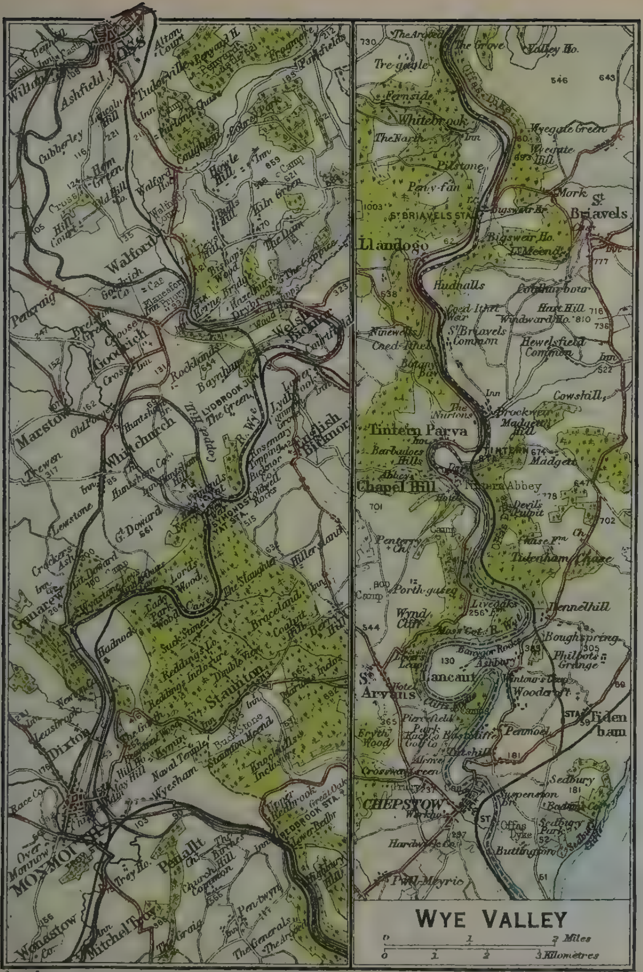
From Pontrilas a branch line ascends the so-called 'Golden Valley' to (18¾ m.) *Hay* (p. 480), via (2½ m.) **Abbey Dore** (*Nevill Arms*, R. & B. 6/6), whose **Church* (c. 1150) is an example of the very last stage of the transition from Romanesque to E.E.

61 m. *St. Devereux.* Close by is *Kilpeck*, the church of which is enriched Norman work on a comparatively small scale.

70 m. **Hereford** (p. 182).—Beyond (77 m.) *Dinmore* we penetrate *Dinmore Hill* (520 ft.) by a tunnel ¾ m. long.

82½ m. **Leominster** (pron. 'Lemster'; 5539 inhab.; *Royal Oak*, R. 5/6, D. 5/6; *Talbot*, R. 5/, D. 5/6; *Waverley Temperance*, R. & B. 6/), on the Lugg, originated in the monastery of *Leofminstre* (7th cent.), afterwards succeeded by a Benedictine priory (12th cent.). The *PRIORY CHURCH (SS. Peter and Paul) illustrates every style from Norman to Perp. and has been restored and enlarged (fine ball-flower ornamentation). The ducking-stool in the N. aisle was last used in 1809. The *Butter Cross* or *Market House* (1633) was removed in 1883 to the *Grange Pleasure Grounds*, S. of the church. On the *Clarke Almshouses* (1736; rebuilt 1874) is a quaint effigy over a trenchant inscription in favour of thrift.

FROM LEOMINSTER TO NEW RADNOR, 20¼ m., G.W.R. in 1 hr. (4/4, 2/7).—4½ m. *Kingsland*, 2 m. N.W. of which is *Mortimer's Cross*, where the Lancastrians were defeated in 1461. About 4 m. W. is the fine British camp of *Croft Ambrey*.—12 m. *Titley*. A branch (5¾ m.) diverges here for **Presteign** (*Radnorshire Arms*, R. & B. 8/), virtually the county town of Radnorshire (1172 inhab.) and the birthplace of the regicide John Bradshaw (1602–59). The 15th cent.


WYE VALLEY
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
ROSS
Wilton
Ashfield
Alton Court
Penyard
Tudorville
Pontshill
Fragmore
Coughton
Cubberley
Hom Green
Walford
Howle Hill
Kiln Green
Bulls Hill
The Dam
Bishop's Wood
Cross Hill
Goodrich
Pencraig
Kerne Bridge
Hazelhurst
Drybrook
Welsh Bicknor
Rocklands
Baynham
LYDBROOK JN.
The Green
Lydbrook
English Bicknor
Marstow
Huntsham
Whitchurch
Coppet Hill
R. Wye
Trewen
Ganarew
Gt. Doward
SYMONDS YAT STA.
Lit. Doward
Lords Wood
The Slaughter
Hillersland
Hadnock
Lady Park Wood
Suckstone
Braceland
Coalpit Hill
Berry Hill
Reddings
Staunton
Newton
Dixton
Leasbrook
Kymin
Naval Temple
Buckstone
Staunton Meend
Knockalls Inclosure
Wyesham
MONMOUTH
Over Monnow
Redbrook
REDBROOK STA.
Lower Redbrook
Penallt
Troy Ho.
Mitchel Troy
Wonastow
The Graig
Pentwyn
The Argoed
Highbury Hill
The Argoed
The Grove
Valley Ho.
Tregagle
Fernside
Whitebrook
The Narth
Offa's Dyke
Wyegate Green
Wyegate Hill
Pilstone
Pen-y-fan
Mork
St. Briavels
ST BRIAVELS STA.
Bigsweir Br.
Bigsweir Ho.
Llandogo
Hudnalls
Coldharbour
Hart Hill
Coed-Ithel Weir
Windward Ho.
St. Briavels Common
Hewelsfield Common
Ninewells
Coed-Ithel
Botany Bay
Cowshill
Brockweir
Madgett Hill
Tintern Parva
Barbadoes Hills
TINTERN STA.
Madgett
Chapel Hill
Tintern Abbey
Devil's Pulpit
Penterry Ch.
Chase Fm.
Tidenham Chase
Porth-gaseg
Wynd Cliff
Livedaks
Moss Cot.
Dennelhill
Boughspring
Philbots Grange
Lancaut
St. Arvans
Woodcroft
Piercefield Park
Tidenham
Penmoel
Eryth Wood
Crossway Green
Sedbury
CHEPSTOW
Suspension Br.
Offa's Dyke
Sedbury Park
Buttington
Hardwick
Pwll-Meyric

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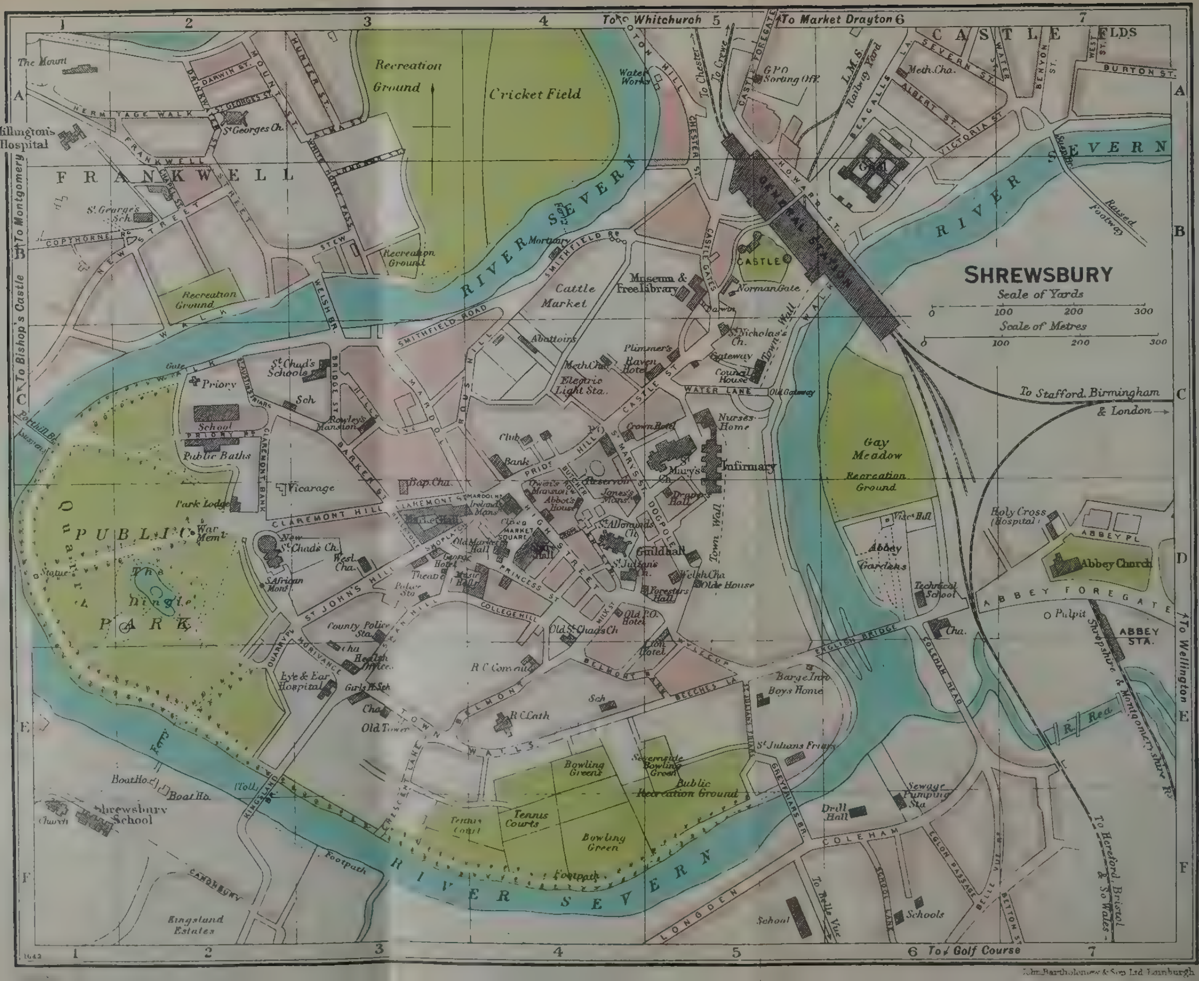

SHREWSBURY
Scale of Yards
0 100 200 300
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300
To Whitchurch
To Market Drayton
To Chester
To Crewe
To Montgomery
To Bishop's Castle
To Stafford, Birmingham & London
To Wellington
To Hereford, Bristol & So. Wales
To Belle Vue
To Golf Course
CASTLE FLDS
FRANKWELL
The Mount
Millington's Hospital
Recreation Ground
Cricket Field
RIVER SEVERN
Water Works
GPO Sorting Off.
L.M.S. Railway Yard
Meth. Cha.
Gaol
GENERAL STATION
CASTLE
Museum & Free Library
Norman Gate
St. Nicholas's Ch.
Cattle Market
Abattoirs
Plimmer's Raven Hotel
Council House
Meth. Ch.
Electric Light Sta.
St. George's Ch.
St. George's Sch.
Mortuary
Recreation Ground
St. Chad's Schools
Priory
School
Public Baths
Sch.
Rowley's Mansion
Vicarage
Park Lodge
Bap. Cha.
Club
Bank
Reservoir
Crown Hotel
Nurses Home
St. Mary's Ch.
Infirmary
Drapers Hall
Gay Meadow Recreation Ground
Vicar Hall
Abbey Gardens
Holy Cross (Hospital)
Abbey Church
Technical School
ABBEY STA.
Pulpit
Cha.
Guildhall
St. Julian's Ch.
Welsh Cha.
Olde House
Foresters Hall
St. Alkmund's Ch.
Jones's Mans.
Owen's Mansion
Abbot's House
Ireland's Mans.
Market Hall
Old Market Hall
George Hotel
Theatre
Music Hall
Police Sta.
QUARRY PUBLIC PARK
War Mem.
The Dingle
Statue
New St. Chad's Ch.
West Cha.
S. African Mem.
County Police Sta.
Cha.
Health Office
Eye & Ear Hospital
Girls H. Sch.
Cha.
Old Tower
R.C. Convent
Old St. Chad's Ch.
Old P.O. Hotel
Lion Hotel
Sch.
R.C. Cath.
Barge Inn
Boys Home
St. Julians Friary
Bowling Greens
Severnside Bowling Green
Public Recreation Ground
Tennis Courts
Tennis Court
Bowling Green
Footpath
Drill Hall
Sewage Pumping Sta.
Schools
School
Boat Ho.
Boat Ho.
Shrewsbury School
Church
(Toll)
Kingsland Estates
R. Rea
Raised Footway
Shropshire & Montgomeryshire Ry.
HERMITAGE WALK
DARWIN ST.
MOUNT ST.
HUNTER ST.
ST. GEORGES ST.
DRINKWATER ST.
ALMA ST.
WHITE HORSE PASS
FRANKWELL
NEW STREET
COPTHORNE RD.
STEW
WELSH BR.
SMITHFIELD ROAD
SMITHFIELD RD.
CHESTER ST.
COTON HILL
CASTLE FOREGATE
HOWARD ST.
CASTLE GATES
CASTLE ST.
BEACALLS LA.
NEW ST.
SEVERN ST.
WATER ST.
BENYON ST.
WEST ST.
BURTON ST.
ALBERT ST.
VICTORIA ST.
WATER LANE
TOWN WALL
PORTHILL BR.
PRIORY RD.
CLAREMONT BANK
BARKER ST.
HILLS LA.
BRIDGE ST.
MARDOL
ROUSHILL
PRIDE HILL
ST. MARYS ST.
DOGPOLE
BUTCHER ROW
HIGH STREET
SHOPLATCH
CLAREMONT HILL
CLAREMONT ST.
ST. JOHNS HILL
PRINCESS ST.
COLLEGE HILL
MILK ST.
SWAN HILL
QUARRY PL.
MURIVANCE
TOWN WALLS
BELMONT
BELMONT BANK
WYLE COP
BEECHES LA.
ST. JULIANS FRIARS
GREYFRIARS BR.
ENGLISH BRIDGE
ABBEY FOREGATE
ABBEY PL.
COLEHAM HEAD
COLEHAM
EGLON PASSAGE
BELLE VUE RD.
BETTON ST.
SCHOOL LANE
LONGDEN
CRESCENT LANE
KINGSLAND BR.
CANONBURY
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
A B C D E F
1642
John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. Edinburgh

church has three remarkable Perp. windows.—At (14 m.) *Kington* (Burton House; Oxford Arms), the last English station before we enter Radnorshire, Mrs. Siddons made her debut in a barn in 1772 or 1773.—18 m. *Dolyhir* for (¾ m. N.) *Old Radnor*, the *Church of which, one of the finest parish churches in Wales, possesses a *Rood-loft still retaining the base of its loft.—20½ m. **New Radnor** (*Eagle*, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/6), a mere village in size, is interesting as an example of an early 'burgus' laid out in square blocks with streets intersecting at right angles, the whole with rectangular earthern ramparts. The castle was probably destroyed by Owen Glendower in 1401. In 1188 Abp. Baldwin here started his tour through Wales with Giraldus to preach the third Crusade. Motor-bus to Llandrindod Wells (1 hr.) and motor-coaches to *Aberystwyth* (3½ hrs.) and to *London* (8 hrs.).

From Leominster a line runs E. to (27½ m.) *Worcester*, see p. 197.

At (88¾ m.) *Woofferton*, whence a branch (24½ m.) runs via (5¼ m.) *Tenbury Wells* to *Kidderminster* (p. 197), we quit Herefordshire for Shropshire, and reach the valley of the *Teme*. To the right rises *Titterstone Clee Hill* (1749 ft.) which bears an ancient camp (view).

Shropshire, or **Salop** (comp. p. 190) is the largest inland county in England and a border-county towards Wales, which latter fact enlivened its early history. The portions next Wales are generally hilly or even mountainous, while to the N. and E. of the Severn extend fertile plains, in which the numerous meres are a characteristic feature. The region about Ludlow is celebrated in A. E. Housman's 'A Shropshire Lad,' but Church Stretton is an even more attractive centre.

93½ m. **LUDLOW** (*Feathers*, R. 5/, D. 6/, see below; *Angel*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Bull*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6; *Charlton Arms*, at Ludford Bridge, pens. 13/6; *Castle Lodge*, private) is an interesting town (5677 inhab.) in attractive environs and with many quaint old houses, including the *Feathers Hotel*, a notably fine Elizabethan half-timbered house with Jacobean carving (1603). The noble church of *St. Lawrence* has a good 15th cent. tower (130 ft.), a remarkable E. window (15th cent. glass), a 14th cent. Jesse window in the Lady Chapel, and a hexagonal porch.

Opposite the E. end of the church stands the picturesque *Reader's House* (10–6; adm. 6*d*.), a half-timbered Tudor edifice, incorporating some fragments of a much older stone 'church house,' acquired in the 14th or 15th cent. by the ancient Palmers' Guild. The 'reader' was the rector's assistant in the 18th century.

The Norman **Castle* (adm. 10–6, except Sun.; 1/), with many later features, was the seat of the Lords President of the Marches, but was suffered to fall into ruin in the 18th century. The *Keep* (110 ft.) is the oldest part.

Over the *Gateway* to the Castle Green are the rooms in which Samuel Butler (then steward to the Earl of Carbery) wrote great part of 'Hudibras' (1661–62).—In the inner ward stands a late-Norman round chapel. Milton's masque of 'Comus' was presented in 1634 in the *Council Hall*, before the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord-Lieutenant of Wales. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII, died in this castle in 1502.

From old *Broad Gate*, Ludford Bridge (*View) leads across the Teme to (½ m.) *Ludford*.

Among the nearer points of interest are *Stanton Lacy* (3 m. N.), with a partly pre-Norman church; the *High Vinnals* (view) and *Richard's Castle* (3½ m. S.W.), a pre-Conquest instance of a Norman mote-and-bailey castle; *Downton Castle* (18th cent.; 5 m. W.); and *Wigmore Castle* (12–14th cent., 8 m. S.W.).

101 m. **Craven Arms** *& Stokesay* (*Rfmts.*; *Craven Arms*, *Stokesay Castle*, R. 5/–6/, D. 4/6). ***Stokesay Castle,** 1 m

S., is the oldest (13th cent. in parts) and probably the finest example in England of a moated and fortified manor-house (open 9.30–dusk, closed on Sun.; adm. 6*d.*)

A branch-line runs hence to (28½ m.) *Wellington* (p. 156) via *Much Wenlock*, *Buildwas* (p. 197), and *Coalbrookdale*. 17¼ m. **Much Wenlock** (*Gaskell Arms*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; *Raven*) is a small town (2148 inhab.) with a good *Church* (Norman to Perp.) and a half-timbered *Guildhall* resting on wooden pillars. ***Wenlock Abbey,** founded as a nunnery in the 7th cent., was refounded in 1080 as a Cluniac priory. The picturesque remains (open 10–7 on week-days; adm. 2*d.*) include the ruins of the church (E.E.) and the Norman chapter-house. The prior's lodge is now a private residence (adm. on application).

From Craven Arms to *Swansea*, see Rte. 80.

108 m. **Church Stretton** (**The Hotel*, R. 7/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/6; *Longmynd*, R. 6/6, D. 6/; *Raven*, *Central*, commercial; *Denehurst*, *Sandford*, private, R. from 5/), a high-lying health-resort (c. 650 ft.), is well situated on the slopes of the *Longmynd* (1696 ft.; view), which rises to the W. On *Caer Caradoc* (1506 ft.), 2 m. N.E., is a British camp.

About 1 m. N.W. of (114½ m.) *Dorrington* (Horseshoes) is the 13th cent. church of *Stapleton*, which prior to 1300 consisted of two stories.—116½ m. *Condover* has a church with one of the best 17th cent. naves in England.

120¾ m. **SHREWSBURY** (31,013 inhab.), pronounced 'Shrowsbury' by its natives (Salopians) and by pupils of its famous school, is the county town of Shropshire, and is strikingly situated on a peninsula encircled by the Severn on all sides but the N. Its mediæval remains—churches and timbered houses—its picturesque quaintly named streets, its fine situation, and the beauty of its environs invest it with great interest. It is one of the gateways to Wales.

Railway Stations. *General Station* (Pl. B 5, 6; Rfmts.).—*Abbey* (Pl. D, E 7) and *West Shrewsbury*, for a light railway to Llanymynech.

Hotels. *RAVEN (Pl. C 5), Castle St., R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; CROWN (Pl. C 4), St. Mary's St., R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; LION (Pl. E 5), Wyle Cop, T.H., R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 5/; GEORGE (Pl. D 3), Shoplatch, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6.

Post Office (Pl. C 4), Pride Hill and St. Mary's St.

Motor-Buses from the Square to *Battlefield* (4*d.*); *Minsterley* (11*d.*); *Wellington* (2/); *Market Drayton* (1/11); *Church Stretton* (1/4) and *Ludlow* (2/11); *Bishop's Castle* (2/4); *Oswestry* (1/10); *Wem* (1/1) and *Ellesmere* (2/); *Whitchurch* (1/9); etc.

Shrewsbury is noted for its cakes, ale, and brawn. "A Shrewsbury cake of Pailin's own make" ('Ingoldsby Legends'; celebrated also by Congreve and Shenstone) may be obtained at *Plimmer's* (Pl. C 4, 5), 16 Castle St.

History. After its foundation in the 5th cent. Shrewsbury became the seat of the Princes of Powis, but it was conquered at the end of the 8th cent. by Offa, King of Mercia. It suffered many sieges and plunderings by the Welsh. In 1215 and 1232 it was captured by Llewelyn the Great and in 1234 taken by the rebellious barons. Edward I made it the seat of his government during his subjugation of North Wales (1277–83); and in 1283 Dafydd, the last Welsh royal prince, was here tried and executed. At the battle of Shrewsbury Hotspur was defeated and slain in 1403 (see p. 192). Charles I made his headquarters here in 1642, but the town fell to the Parliament in 1645. The scenes of Farquhar's 'Recruiting Officer' give a picture of Shrewsbury under the Restoration.

The *Castle* (Pl. B 5; adm. week-days 9–12, 2–5, 6*d.*; free Thurs. & Sat. aft.), "builte in such a brave plott that it could have espyed a byrd flying in every strete, was founded in the 11th cent" by Roger de Montgomery and rebuilt in the time of Edward I. It has been modernized and the hall is now the borough council-chamber. Opposite the castle entrance is the *Museum* (Pl. B 4, 5; closed on Fri. mornings), occupying the old buildings (17th cent.) of Shrewsbury School and containing some interesting Roman relics from Wroxeter (p. 192). In front is a fine bronze statue of Darwin (p. 192). Farther on, on the left, is the fine half-timbered gateway (1620) of the *Council House* (Pl. C 5), the meeting-place of the Council of the Marches, occupied by Charles I in 1642 and by James II in 1687. On the right are Plimmer's (see p. 190) and the Raven Hotel, where Farquhar wrote 'The Recruiting Officer' (1705), dedicated to "all friends round the Wrekin" (p. 156). This was the first play ever acted in Australia (at Sydney, in 1789).—Opposite the *Post Office* (Pl. C 4) once stood the High Cross, where the body of Hotspur was hanged, drawn, and quartered.

***St. Mary's** (Pl. C 5), a noble church with an octagonal spire (200 ft.), possesses good *Stained Glass, including a large 14th cent. Jesse window at the E. end and 17 scenes from the Life of St. Bernard (early 16th cent.; brought from the Abbey of Altenburg), in the N. wall of the chancel and the S. nave aisle. In the N. chapel is a tablet to Adm. Benbow (1653–1702), born at Coton Hill, to the N. of the town; and below the tower are a monument to Bp. Samuel Butler (p. 192), designed by Chantrey, and the much admired tomb of Gen. Cureton (d. 1848), by Westmacott.—S. of the church stands the half-timbered *Draper's Hall* (Pl. D 5).

St. Mary's St. is continued down hill by Dogpole, and that again by Wyle Cop, to the new *English Bridge* (Pl. D, E 6; 1927), crossing the river to Abbey Foregate. On the left in Dogpole we pass the *Guildhall* (1696) and the *Olde House* (Pl. D 5), occupied by Mary Tudor, and in Wyle Cop is a half-timbered house in which Harry Richmond (afterwards Henry VII) lodged on his way to Bosworth Field (1485).

In Abbey Foregate once stood the Monastery of SS. Peter and Paul (founded by Roger de Montgomery in 1083), now represented by the ***Abbey Church** (Pl. D 7), built of a deep red stone, with an imposing Dec. W. tower, the basement of which, however, with the doorway, is Norman. The statue above the magnificent W. window is said to represent Edward III.

Almost the only relic of the monastic buildings is the elegant little *Reader's Pulpit* (14th cent.) of the refectory, in the yard of the *Abbey Station*, S. of the church.—The main (London) road goes on from the church to (½ m.) *Lord Hill's Column* (133½ ft.; view; adm. 2*d*.), erected in 1816 in honour of Viscount Hill (1772–1842), the Peninsular veteran.

Returning to Wyle Cop we follow Beeches Lane (Pl. E 5) to the W., skirting the only surviving fragment of the 13th cent.

Town Walls, and passing the *Roman Catholic Cathedral* (Pl. E 4; built by A. W. Pugin in 1856, but still incomplete) and the only remaining rampart-tower (15th cent.). We then ascend Murivance to *New St. Chad's* (Pl. D. 2 3), a strangely planned circular church (1792), with a Doric façade and tower. The terrace on which it stands overlooks the beautiful public park known as ***Quarry** (Pl. D 1; 25 acres).

On the brow of the hill, on the opposite side of the river, in Kingsland, reached via *Kingsland Bridge* (Pl. E, F 2; toll 1*d*., car 6*d*.), is **Shrewsbury School** (Pl. F 1, 2), founded in 1551 by Edward VI. The present buildings are modern. Among pupils of the school were Sir Philip Sidney, Fulke Greville, Judge Jeffreys, Charles Darwin, and Abp. Thomson. Dr. Butler (p. 191), later Bp. of Lichfield, was headmaster for nearly forty years (1798–1836).

The *Welsh Bridge* (Pl. B, C 3; 1795), the "reddie waye" to Wales, leads via Frankwell to *The Mount* (Pl. A 1), birthplace of Charles Darwin (1809–82), now public offices. From the nearer end of the bridge Mardol (Pl. C 3) leads S. to the centre of the town, nearly every street in which contains some quaint old buildings. In Hill's Lane, on the right, is *Rowley's Mansion* (1618). Behind the *New Market House* (1869), at the top of Mardol, is *Bellstone House* (c. 1582), now a bank. In High St. are *Ireland's Mansion* (c. 1580) and *Owen's Mansion* (c. 1592). Off High St. opens *Market Square* (Pl. D 4), with the *Old Market Hall*, an Elizabethan building of 1596, and a statue (by Marochetti; 1860) of Lord Clive, M.P. for Shrewsbury and mayor in 1762. From behind the Old Market Hall Princess St. leads S.E. to *Old St. Chad's* (rebuilt in the 16th cent.), now a cemetery chapel. Thence we turn to the N. via Milk St. and Fish St., passing *St. Julian's* and *St. Alkmund's* (Pl. D 4, 5), two churches of ancient foundation rebuilt in the 18th cent., with the exception of the towers. In Church St., near the latter, is *Jones's House*, where Prince Rupert once put up. The line of Fish St. is continued by *Butcher Row* (Pl. C, D 4), which contains some of the most noteworthy 15th cent. houses in Shrewsbury and ends at Pride Hill, about ½ m. W. of the station.

The ENVIRONS are attractive. To the N. is (3½ m.; motor-bus, p. 190) *Battlefield Church*, erected in 1408 to commemorate the Battle of Shrewsbury, in which the rebel Earl of Northumberland, his son Hotspur, and the Earl of Worcester were defeated by Henry IV in 1403. Falstaff claimed to have slain Hotspur after a single combat lasting "a long hour by Shrewsbury clock."—To the W. (2 m.) is the decayed *Shelton Oak*, where Owen Glendower is wrongly said to have watched the issue of the battle.—To the N.E. (4 m.) is **Haughmond Abbey** (open daily: adm. 6*d*.), founded in 1135. Little is left of the church (12th cent.), but the remains of the monastic buildings are picturesque and interesting (12-14th cent.).—To the S.E., beyond (4 m.) *Atcham*, is (5½ m.) **Wroxeter**, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman city of *Uriconium* or *Viroconium* (adm. 1/; small museum), the capital of Britannia Secunda, founded before A.D. 70 and perhaps burned by the Saxons in 584. The chief remains are the S. wall of the basilica, the public baths, and the forum; the site, which is 3 m. round, has been only partly excavated. Wroxeter church, with a Saxon nave and a late 12th cent. chancel, contains many Roman stones. The excursion may be continued to (5½ m. more) *Buildwas* (p. 197).—To the S. is (5 m.) *Pitchford Hall*, the finest half-timbered house in the county (1473). The beautiful E.E. church of *Acton Burnell*, 1 m. farther, possesses the finest 14th cent. *Brass in England (that of Sir Nicholas Burnell; 1382). About 10 m. S.W. (by motor-bus or railway) is *Minsterley* (p. 454).

From Shrewsbury to *Birmingham* (London) and to *Chester*, see pp. 156 157; to *Worcester*, see pp. 196-197; to *Stafford*, see p. 172; to *Aberystwyth*, see Rte. 79; to *Swansea*, see Rte. 80.

As we quit Shrewsbury, Battlefield Church (see above) appears on our left.—131½ m. *Wem* (White Horse, R. 4/, D. 4/; Castle, R. 4/, D. 4/) gave the title of baron to Judge Jeffreys, and was long the home of William Hazlitt. William Wycherley (1640?–1716) was born at *Clive Hall*, 3 m. S.—139½ m. **Whitchurch** (5656 inhab.; *Swan*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Victoria*, R. 5/, D. 5/), known in the 12th cent. as *Blancminster*, is the junction for Chester (see Rte. 71) and for Oswestry (Rte. 72). In the church of *St. Alkmund* (rebuilt in 1713) is the monument of the first Earl of Shrewsbury (1388-1453), Shakespeare's "Old John Talbot" (Henry VI, Part 1), "who was so renowned in France that no man in that kingdom dared to encounter him in single combat." He was born near Whitchurch and was killed at Castillon, near Bordeaux.—We now enter *Cheshire* (p. 173). 149 m. **Nantwich** (*Brine Baths*, R. & B. 9/6; *Lamb*, R. 3/6, L. 2/6), junction for Market Drayton and Wellington (p. 156), is a picturesque old town (7296 inhab.) with a handsome Dec. and Perp. church and many quaint old half-timbered houses. It was once noted for its salt-works; the springs are now used for medicinal baths.—153 m. **Crewe**, see p. 173.

35. FROM HEREFORD TO WORCESTER

29¼ m., G.W.R. in 1–1½ hr. (6/2, 3/9).—Motor Coaches, see p. 182.

Road, 30 m. We leave by Commercial Rd. (Pl. A, B 5, 6) and bear r. after crossing the railway. 14½ m. *Ledbury* (see below).—7½ m. **Great Malvern** (see below).—8 m. **Worcester** (p. 194).—Or (28 m.) we may go via (14 m.) *Bromyard* (p. 197), and take A **44** thence to (14 m.) Worcester; or direct (poor road, 26 m.) via (13 m.) *Fromes Hill.*

Hereford, see p. 182. –13¾ m. **Ledbury,** where we are joined by the route from Gloucester, see p. 179.—A long tunnel brings us to (17¾ m.) *Colwall* (Park, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), beyond which our train tunnels under the Malvern Hills to emerge in Worcestershire.

Worcestershire, intersected from N. to S. by the Severn, is one of the fairest counties of England, with the Malvern Hills on its S.W. border and the lovely *Vale of Evesham*, or valley of the Avon, rich in orchards and market-gardens, in the S.E. Though pre-eminently a fruit-growing country, its N. end touches on and shares the hardware industry of the Black Country (p. 156).

19¾ m. *Malvern Wells*; 21¼ m. *Great Malvern* (Rfmts.); 22¼ m. *Malvern Link* (Rfmts.).

MALVERN (17,809 inhab.), a place of note in ecclesiastical history, attracts by the beauty of its situation and environs. The name is shared by seven contiguous places at the base or on the slope of the beautiful Malvern Hills, a short and narrow range of volcanic origin (8½ m. long, ½–1 m. wide), with about twenty summits (1000–1400 ft.). **Great Malvern,** at the N. end of the chain, is the chief of the group.

Hotels. At *Great Malvern*: Abbey, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 12/–18/; Tudor, high up, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6–18/; Foley Arms, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; Hydro, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 13/. Private: Mount Pleasant, pens. 18/, Malvern House, pens. 16/6, Beauchamp, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, Hardwicke, Montrose, pens. 13/6–15/, Chase, Bellevue, Malvern, Portland, Grosvenor, Goldhill, and many others.—At *Malvern Wells*: May Place, private, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 9/–12/; Hornyold Arms, pens. 15/; Hartfield, private.—At *North Malvern*: North Malvern, commercial.—At *West Malvern*: Westminster, pens. 12/–14/.

Taxicabs. 1 mile, 2/, 2 miles, 3/, then 1/6 per mile.

Motor-Buses to *Worcester, Bromsgrove*, and *Birmingham*; *Tewkesbury*; *Pershore, Evesham*, and *Broadway*; *Gloucester*; *Cheltenham*; *Ross* and *Whitchurch* (Thurs. & Sun. in summer); etc.

Theatre, Grange Rd., adjoining the Winter Gardens.

Great Malvern possesses one of the chief springs, *St. Ann's Well* (750 ft.), and a well-known boys' school. The *PRIORY CHURCH (open 10 to 6.30), notable for its splendid array of 15th cent. glass, appears externally to be a Perp. edifice of the 15th cent., but the interior reveals the Norman nave of the original 11th cent. building.

William Langland (p. 179) author of 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman,' a famous poem in the Midland dialect, was probably educated in Malvern Priory, of which a Perp. gateway remains (a little to the W.).

At *Malvern Wells*, to the S., is the *Holy-Well* (680 ft.). At *Little Malvern*, farther S., are the remains of a 12th cent. Benedictine *Priory* (Perp.). *West Malvern* commands views towards the W. (Herefordshire hills). The *Royal Well* (1150 ft.) is near it. *North Malvern* still has its old stocks and whipping-post.

ENVIRONS. The chief Malvern Hills, from N. to S., are *West Hill*, *North Hill*, *Sugarloaf Hill*, *Worcestershire Beacon*, *Herefordshire Beacon* or *Camp Hill*, *Swinyard Hill*, *Midsummer Hill*, *Hollybush Hill*, *Ragged Stone*, and *Gloucester Beacon* or *Chase* (or *Keys*) *End*. Most of their summits are accessible by easy paths, with benches. **Worcestershire Beacon** (1395 ft.), the highest (the "lonely height" of Macaulay), is ascended from Great Malvern in ½ hr. (pony 1/). The *View includes 15 "fair counties," the cathedrals of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, the abbeys of Malvern, Tewkesbury, Deerhurst, Evesham, and Pershore, the Wrekin (N.), and the Brecknock Hills (W.).—The *Herefordshire Beacon* (1114 ft.) was once crowned by a strong British camp, where, according to tradition, Caractacus was captured in A.D. 75.—At *Wynd's Point* (830 ft.; British Camp Hotel, R. or D. 5/) is the country-house long occupied by Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt), who is buried in Great Malvern cemetery.

From Great Malvern to (12½ m.) *Tewkesbury* and (14 m.) *Ashchurch*, see p. 198.

29½ m. **WORCESTER** (48,848 inhab.), an episcopal city and county town, mainly on the left (E.) bank of the Severn, has manufactures of porcelain, gloves, and other wares.

Railway Stations. *Shrub Hill* (Pl. A, B 6; Rfmts.), G.W.R. and L.M.S. —*Foregate Street* (Pl. A 4), G.W.R.

Hotels. STAR (Pl. a; B 3), Foregate St., R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; CROWN (Pl. b; B 4), Broad St., R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; HOP MARKET (Pl. c; B 4), Foregate St., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; CENTRAL, SHAKESPEARE, temperance hotels in High St.

Post Office (Pl. A 3, 4), Foregate St.

Motor-Buses to *Droitwich* and *Kidderminster*; *Malvern*; *Upton-on-Severn* and *Tewkesbury*; *Pershore* and *Evesham*; *Stratford-on-Avon*; *Bromsgrove* and *Birmingham*; etc.

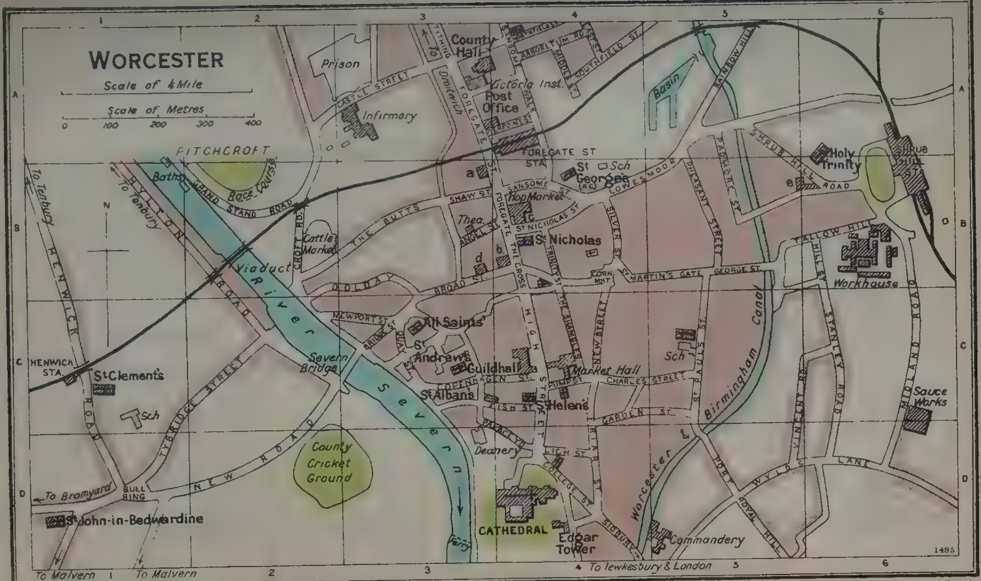
Steamers ply in summer to *Tewkesbury* and other points on the Severn.

Race Meetings in March, July, and Nov. on the *Pitchcroft* (Pl. A, B 2).

Triennial Musical Festival, see p. 178.

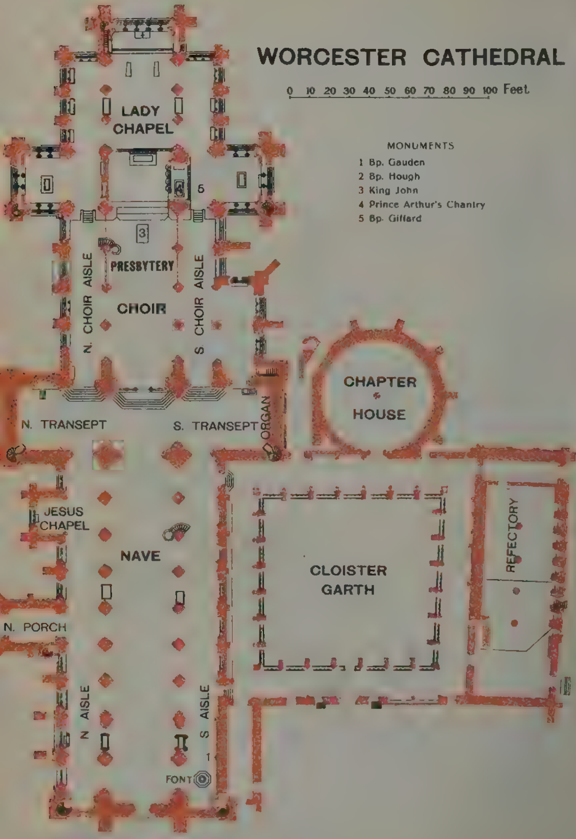
History. Traces (not altogether conclusive) of British and Roman occupation have been found at Worcester (*Vigornia*), but its real history may be begun with the foundation of a bishopric in the Saxon *Wigorna Ceaster* (c. 680). At the Conquest the town was important enough to be chosen as the seat of a Norman castle. It was the first city to declare for Charles I in the Civil War, and it was the last rallying-point of the Royalists round the young Charles II, who were defeated before the city by Cromwell in 1651. For its fidelity to the monarchy the city bears the motto "Civitas in Bello in Pace Fidelis."

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. D 4), which lies near the river, in the S. part of the town, is a cruciform structure (mainly E.E. and


WORCESTER
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
N
1
2
3
4
5
6
A
B
C
D
Prison
Castle Street
Infirmary
To Tything
Droitwich
County Hall
Sansome Walk
Victoria Inst.
Post Office
Pierpoint St
Arboretum Rd
Middle St
East St
Southfield St
Basin
Rainbow Hill
Pitchcroft
Baths
Grand Stand Road
Race Course
Foregate St Sta
Foregate St
St George's (RC)
Sch
Lowesmoor
Pheasant Street
Padmore St
Shrub Hill Road
Holy Trinity
Shrub Hill St
a
e
Shaw St
Sansome St
Hop Market
c
St Nicholas St
The Butts
Thea.
Angel St
Foregate
St Nicholas
Trinity St
Silver St
Cattle Market
Croft Rd
Viaduct
b
d
The Cross
Corn Mkt
St Martin's Gate
George St
Tallow Hill
Hill St
Workhouse
Henwick
Hylton
Road
Dolday
Broad St
Newport St
All Saints
Bridge St
Quay St
St Andrews
High Street
The Shambles
New Street
St Paul's St
Sch
Birmingham Canal
Stanley Road
Vincent Rd
Midland Road
Henwick Sta.
St Clement's
Severn Bridge
River Severn
Guildhall
Copenhagen St
Market Hall
Pump St
Charles Street
St Albans
Fish St
St Helens
Garden St
Sauce Works
Sch
Tybridge Street
New Road
County Cricket Ground
Palace Yd
Deanery
Lich St
Friar St
College St
Worcester & Birmingham Canal
Port
Wylds Lane
Royal Hill
To Bromyard
Bull Ring
St John-in-Bedwardine
Ferry
Cathedral
Edgar Tower
Sidbury
Commandery
To Malvern
To Malvern
To Tewkesbury & London
To Tenbury
To Tenbury
1495

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd Edinburgh

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet
LADY CHAPEL
5
3
PRESBYTERY
N. CHOIR AISLE
CHOIR
S. CHOIR AISLE
CHAPTER HOUSE
N. TRANSEPT
S. TRANSEPT
ORGAN
JESUS CHAPEL
NAVE
CLOISTER GARTH
REFECTORY
N. PORCH
N AISLE
S AISLE
1
FONT

MONUMENTS

1 Bp. Gauden
2 Bp. Hough
3 King John
4 Prince Arthur's Chantry
5 Bp. Giffard

...right

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd. Edinburgh

Perp.) with aisleless transepts and secondary choir-transepts, and it has been restored to the pitch of apparent newness.

Services at 8, 10, & 5, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 11.30, 4, & 6.30.—Admission 9.30 to 4 or 6 (chapter-house and crypt 6*d.*, tower 6*d.*).—Dimensions, see p. xxii.

HISTORY. *Bishop Oswald* (961–992) rebuilt the original church on this site and converted the secular foundation into a Benedictine monastery. *St. Wulfstan* (bishop 1062–95) pulled down St. Oswald's church and in 1084–89 built a cathedral in the new Norman style, of which the crypt is the chief remaining part. In 1202 the cathedral was devastated by fire, but in 1218 it was dedicated after restoration, a splendid ceremonial attended by the young King Henry III. Wulfstan, at whose tomb miracles suddenly began to happen in 1202, was canonized in 1203; and the consequent influx of pilgrims necessitated (and paid for) the building of a Lady Chapel (1224 seq.) and the rebuilding of the choir (1202 seq.). The nave was remodelled in the 14th cent. and (except for the two earlier W. bays) is mainly Perpendicular. The Central Tower (196 ft.), which is the one rich feature of the exterior, was completed in 1374 and commands a fine view of the Malvern Hills (good chimes).

By the impressive *North Porch* (1375–94) we enter the NAVE. The two W. bays (c. 1160) are remarkable illustrations of Trans. work; the Norman capitals foretell foliage designs, and the pointed arches are already E.E. rather than Norman. The lofty triforium is of peculiar design. The other seven bays differ entirely from these and are not uniform. The triforium arcade also differs on the N. and S. side.—From the *North Aisle* (1317–27; much restored) opens the *Jesus Chapel*, one of the few remaining chapels in England so dedicated. The lower part of the wall of the *South Aisle* is that of the Norman nave. The two W. bays are of the same date as those of the nave (c. 1160). The present W. end is the design of Perkins (1857–73), who refronted all the façades. Bp. Gauden (1605–62), the probable author of the 'Eikon Basilike' attributed to Charles I, is buried at the W. end of the S. aisle.

The WEST TRANSEPTS are a mixture of Norman and Perp. work, with inconsistent 19th cent. restorations. In the N. arm are Roubiliac's elaborate monument to Bp. Hough (1743) and tablets to Mrs. Sherwood (1775–1851), author of 'The Fairchild Family,' and to Mrs. Henry Wood (1814–87), author of 'East Lynne.'

Sir Gilbert Scott's screen divides the *CHOIR from the nave. As a whole the E. end of Worcester Cathedral is one of the most English of our cathedral choirs (1220–60). Its beauty is best seen in the **Lady Chapel* (begun 1224; sculptured arcade, etc.) and the *East Transepts*. Here the piers and arches are loftier than in the *Presbytery*, built over the Norman crypt. The detached shafts of Purbeck marble were added by Bishop Giffard (1268–1302). The **Stalls* are 14th cent. (restored), with 16th cent. canopies. In the presbytery is the Tomb of King John (d. 1216), of which the effigy alone (now gilt) is of contemporary work. The rest of the tomb is probably of the same date as the adjacent **Chantry of Prince Arthur* (p. 189) erected in 1504.—The 'Worcester

Crucifix' with the expressive figures of the Virgin and St. John, is an Italian work of the 18th cent. (E. end of S. aisle).

The many-pillared *Crypt (entered from the S.W. Transept), built by St. Wulfstan in 1084, is the second in date of the four apsidal crypts in English cathedrals. Canterbury crypt is earlier; those of Winchester and Gloucester later.

The Cloisters (Perp.; restored), which are entered from the S. aisle of the nave, have admirable bosses on the vaulting. At the W. end of the N. walk is a tombstone inscribed 'Miserrimus,' which inspired Wordsworth to a speculative sonnet. He was unaware that the epitaph is that of a Jacobite minor canon, unable to adjust himself to the rule of William III.

The Chapter-House, originally a circular Norman building, was reconstructed externally in decagonal form about 1400. Along the S. side of the cloisters lies the **Refectory* (c. 1372), 120 ft. long, with Norman vaulted cellars. It has been restored, and is used for the King's School.—*Edgar Tower* (Pl. D 4), the main entrance to College Green, belonged to the otherwise entirely destroyed *Castle*, which adjoined the monastery so closely that Henry III gave its yard to the monks, whereupon it gradually ceased to be a fortress.

The *Diocesan Registrar's Office* (formerly St. Michael's Church), in College St., just N.E. of the cathedral, preserves the marriage-contract of William Shakespeare and Anne Hathaway.

The so-called *Commandery (Pl. D 5; entr. adjoining No. 79 Sidbury; shown on application), a rich example of domestic architecture, was founded by St. Wulfstan c. 1085 as a hospice for travellers, and was suppressed as a religious foundation in 1524.—Parts of the old *City Wall* are preserved in Sidbury.

In Severn St., 300 yds. S.W., are the ***Royal Porcelain Works**, which were founded in 1751 and have occupied their present site since 1840 (interesting museum; open to visitors 9.30–11.30 & 2–4.30; on Sat. till 11.30; adm. 6*d*.).

In the so-called *King Charles's House* (1577), in New St., Charles II found momentary refuge after the battle of Worcester (p. 194).

In *High Street* is the *Guildhall* (Pl. C 3, 4), a handsome Queen Anne building by Thomas White, a pupil of Wren (1721). The statues of Charles I and Charles II, as supporters of Church and State (l. & r. of entrance), together with the head of Cromwell nailed by the ears over the doorway, express significantly the politics of the 'Faithful City.' High St. is continued by the *Cross* (Pl. B 4). To the right diverges the Trinity, with the so-called *Queen Elizabeth's House*, or *Trinity House* (adm. 6*d*.). The Cross is continued by Foregate St., in which is the *Victoria Institute* (Pl. A 3) with a museum, library, and art gallery).

Stanbrook Abbey, 3½ m. S. of Worcester, is the only house of Benedictine nuns in England (transferred from Cambrai in 1795; in the present abbey since 1838).

From Worcester to Shrewsbury, 52 m., G.W.R. in 2½–3 hrs. (11/, 6/7).—5½ m. **Droitwich Spa** (*Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 19/6; **Impney*, R. 10/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; *Raven*, R. 6/, L. 4/6, D. 6/, pens. 13/6; *Royal*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 15/: *Park*, R. 5/, L. 4/6, D. 6/; many private hotels), an ancient borough with 4588 inhab., resorted to for its strong and copious brine springs or 'wyches.' Large quantities of salt are produced also for commercial purposes. The springs rise from beds of rock-salt, 120–170 ft. below the surface of the ground, and seem to have been known to the Romans. They have radio-active properties and are useful in cases of rheumatism, neuritis, and general debility. About 3½ m. S. is *Hindlip*

Hall, where (in an earlier building) some of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators lay hid for a week.—Droitwich is also on the L.M.S. from *Bristol* to *Birmingham* (see p. 198).

Our line ascends the Severn valley.—At (11½ m.) *Hartlebury* is *Hartlebury Castle*, the residence of the Bp. of Worcester.—14¼ m. *Stourport* (Swan, P.R., R. 6/, D. 5/6; Areley House, private, L. 3/6, D. 5/) on the Severn.—16¾ m. *Bewdley* (2758 inhab.; George, R. or D. 5/) was the birthplace of the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin (1867). The line at (20½ m.) *Arley* enters *Shropshire*.—29½ m. **Bridgnorth** (*Crown*, R. & B. 10/; *Falcon*, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *Parlors Hall*, L. 3/, D. 4/; **Severn Brow*, ½ m. S.W., private, pens. 12/6), a carpet-making town (5143 inhab.), is divided by the Severn into a 'High Town' (right bank) and 'Low Town' (left bank), connected by steps and a steep inclined railway. At the top of the High Town is a leaning tower, the only fragment of the old *Castle* (12th cent.). The church of *St. Leonard* (practically rebuilt), once served by Richard Baxter (1640), contains some old cast-iron memorial tablets. Among the many quaint half-timbered buildings are the *Town Hall* (1652), the house (1580) in which Bp. Percy of the 'Reliques' was born in 1729 (near the bridge), and the gabled *Cann Hall* (rfmts.; occupied by Prince Rupert in 1642).—38¼ m. *Ironbridge & Broseley*. At the former is the first large iron bridge built in England (1779).—39¾ m. *Buildwas* (p. 192) has the picturesque ruins of a Cistercian abbey of 1135 (adm. 6*d*.).—43¾ m. *Cressage* is 4½ m. from *Acton Burnell* (p. 192).—52 m. **Shrewsbury**, see p. 190.

From Worcester to Wolverhampton, 33½ m., G.W.R. in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (6/8, 4/).—To (11½ m.) *Hartlebury*, see above.—15 m. **Kidderminster** (*Rfmts.*; *Lion*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Anchor*), an irregularly built town (27,122 inhab.) on the *Stour*, is noted for its carpet manufacture. From 1641 till 1666 Richard Baxter (1615–91) was minister of the fine parish *Church*; his pulpit is in the Unitarian chapel. Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), the postal reformer, was a native of the town.—20 m. *Hagley*. *Hagley Hall* (18th cent.) (Viscount Cobham), 1½ m E., has a beautiful park. The house (no adm.) contains valuable portraits. To the E. rise the *Clent Hills* (1036 ft.; view-indicator).—From (21¾ m.) *Stourbridge Junction* (for Birmingham, 12 m.), rail-motors ply to **Stourbridge** (*Talbot*; 18,023 inhab.), with iron-works and fire brick factories, and the centre of a glass-making industry introduced about 1556 by refugees from Hungary and Lorraine. About 4½ m. W., beyond *Stourton* (Stewponey Inn, R. 5/, L. 3/), is *Kinver Edge* (N.T.), a natural moorland park.—27¾ m. *Dudley* (p. 156).—31½ m. *Bilston*, birthplace of Sir Henry Newbolt (1862).—33½ m. ***Wolverhampton*** (Low Level), see p. 156.

From Worcester a branch of the G.W.R. runs W., via (14½ m.) *Bromyard* (Falcon, R. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/) to (27½ m.) *Leominster* (p. 188).—From Worcester to *Oxford*, see Rte. 39.

36. FROM BRISTOL TO BIRMINGHAM

The following routes are, like Rte. 34, important links in the direct through communication between S.W. England (Devon, Cornwall) and the Midlands and North, the successive sections of which may be easily found by reference to the index map at the beginning of this volume. Through-carriages run between the principal stations S. of Bristol and N. of Birmingham.

A. Bristol to Birmingham via Gloucester

88¾ m. L.M.S. in 2–3 hrs. (18/7, 11/2).—Motor-Coach via Worcester, daily in 5½ hrs. (7/6).

Road. The usual route, 85½ m. (A 38; poor road) is via *Gloucester* (34 m.), *Worcester* (59½ m.), *Droitwich* (66½ m.), and *Bromsgrove* (72½ m.).—A longer but better route (96½ m.), quitting Bristol by Old Market St. and West St. (Pl. B 7, 8), leads via (11 m.) *Dodington Ash*, where we join the road from Bath and turn left.—1 m. *Old Sodbury*.—4 m. *Dunkirk*.—2 m. *Didmarton*.—6 m. *Tetbury* (p. 175).—At (5½ m.) *Jackament Bottom* we run into A 419.—4½ m. **Cirencester** (p. 175).—A mile farther we turn l. into the Fosse Way.—10 m. *Northleach*.—9 m. *Stow-on-the-Wold* (p. 181).—4 m. *Moreton-in-the-Marsh* (p. 226).—At (8 m.) *Tredington* we quit the Fosse Way and turn l. into A 42.—8½ m. **Stratford-on-Avon** (p. 239).—8 m. *Henley-in-Arden* (p. 199).—15 m. **Birmingham** (Rte. 41).

Bristol (Temple Meads), see p. 96. The train climbs past the N.E. suburbs of (3 m.) *Fishponds*, embracing the former village of *Stapleton*, birthplace of Hannah More (1745-1833), and (3¾ m.) *Staple Hill.*—5 m. *Mangotsfield*, junction for Bath (Rte. 18).—10¼ m. *Yate* (comp. below) is the junction for (7½ m. N.W.) *Thornbury* (Swan, R. 4/6, L. 2/6), the early home of Dr. W. G. Grace (1848–1915).—16¾ m. *Charfield.*—The *Cotswold Hills* (p. 181) appear on our right. The column on *Nibley Knoll* (600 ft. ; r.) commemorates William Tyndale (1484–1536), translator of the Bible, claimed as a native of the parish.—22 m. *Berkeley Road*.

A line diverges here for (2½ m.) *Berkeley* (Berkeley Arms, T.H., R. 4/6, D. 4/), a small town ¾ m. S. of station. ***Berkeley Castle** (Earl of Berkeley), in which Edward II was murdered in 1327, is a well-preserved specimen of a feudal stronghold, with a moat, a circular keep (1155–60), a 14th cent. gateway, and later towers. The E.E. **Church* contains a monument with an epitaph by Dean Swift, who wrote also the epitaph on Dicky Pearce, the jester (d. 1728), in the churchyard. Edward Jenner (1749–1823), introducer of vaccination, was born and died (in what is now the vicarage) at Berkeley. The line goes on to (5¼ m.) *Sharpness*, the foreport of Gloucester, and crosses the Severn by the *Severn Bridge.*—9½ m. *Lydney* (p. 178).

At (26½ m.) *Frocester* is a large tithe-barn (c. 1300 ; 184 ft. long ; comp. p. 90).—28¼ m. *Stonehouse* (comp. below).

Branch-lines run hence to *Stroud* (3½ m. ; p. 175) ; and via (4¼ m.) *Woodchester*, with its Roman villa and a noteworthy War Memorial erected by the Dominicans of Woodchester Priory, to (5¾ m.) *Nailsworth*.

37 m. **Gloucester** (*Rfmts.*), see p. 175.—43½ m. **Cheltenham Spa** (Lansdown Station), see p. 179.—47¼ m. *Cleeve*, 1½ m. W. of Bishop's Cleeve (p. 199).—50¾ m. **Ashchurch** (*Rfmts.*).

A branch runs hence via Tewkesbury (p. 180) to (14 m.) *Great Malvern* (p. 193), and another to (17¾ m.) *Broom Junction* (for Stratford-on-Avon).

52¾ m. *Bredon* has a fine Norman and Dec. church and a large tithe-barn (14th cent.). On the right is the rounded Bredon Hill (961 ft. ; *View). We cross the Avon.—59¾ m. *Wadborough*.

A loop-line (not used by the expresses) diverges to the l., 1 m. beyond Wadborough, for (65½ m.) **Worcester** (Shrub Hill ; p. 194) and (72 m.) **Droitwich Spa** (p. 196), rejoining the main line at (76 m.) *Stoke Works*.

72¼ m. (direct) *Stoke Works.*—Beyond (74½ m.) *Bromsgrove* the train ascends the *Lickey Incline* (1 in 37) to (76¾ m.) *Blackwell.*—83½ m. *Kings Norton* has an interesting church (Norman details) and a grammar school (partly 13th cent.).—84 m. *Bournville*, see p. 234.—88¾ m. **Birmingham** (New St. Station), see Rte. 41.

B. Bristol to Birmingham via Stratford-on-Avon

98¾ m. G.W.R. in 2¼–2½ hrs. (18/7, 11/2) ; to (74 m.) *Stratford-on-Avon* in c. 1¾ hr. (15/2, 9/1).

From *Bristol* (Temple Meads) to (4¾ m.) *Filton Junction*, see p. 187.—9 m. *Coalpit Heath.*—From (11 m.) *Yate* to (29 m.) *Stonehouse*, see above.—The train avoids Gloucester.—44¾ m. **Cheltenham Spa** (Malvern Road Station). We skirt the

Cotswold Hills (p. 181).—48¾ m. *Bishop's Cleeve* has an exceptionally interesting Trans. church (good porch).—53¾ m. *Winchcombe* (*George, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/), an old-fashioned market town (2741 inhab.), has a fine late-Perp. church.

Hayles Abbey, a Cistercian ruin (1246) 2 m. N.E., was the burial place of its founder Richard, Earl of Cornwall and King of the Romans (1209–72), and of his son Henry (murdered at Viterbo in 1271). *Postlip Hall* (2 m. S.W.) is an Elizabethan manor-house with a Norman chapel. Henry VIII's widow, Catherine Parr (1512–48), who married Lord Seymour of Sudeley, is buried in the chapel adjoining *Sudeley Castle* (1 m. S.E.).

60¾ m. **Broadway** (*Lygon Arms*, R. 9/, L. 5/, D. 6/6, pens. 15/–21/), in Worcestershire, is an extraordinarily pretty village, with charming Elizabethan houses, which has become a favourite residence of authors, artists, and actors, including many Americans.—74 m. **Stratford-on-Avon** (p. 239).—76¾ m. *Wilmcote* (p. 239).—82 m. *Henley-in-Arden* (Bell, R. & B. 7/6; Golden Cross, R. & B. 6/6) is a quaint little town in the *Forest of Arden* (p. 228), with a 13th cent. market-cross. —95¾ m. *Tyseley*.—98¾ m. **Birmingham** (Snow Hill), see Rte. 41.

37. FROM LONDON TO OXFORD

The RAILWAY makes a hurried one-day's visit to Oxford a possibility; the RIVER ROUTE (p. 202) demands both leisure and fine weather.—The direct ROAD (54 m.; motor-coach 5 times daily in 3 hrs., 6/) is part of the route from London to Gloucester (A 40; see p. 174). Another road route (58 m.; motor-coach twice daily in 3 hrs., 6/) is via (26½ m.) *Maidenhead* (A 4; see Rte. 17 and below), (35 m.) *Henley-on-Thames* (A 415; p. 200), and (48½ m.) *Dorchester* (A 42; p. 207).

A. By Railway

63½ m. G.W.R. in 1¼–2 hrs. (13/3, 8/). This 'Thames Valley Route' is described below. Alternative routes via Beaconsfield and Princes Risborough (see pp. 230, 225; G.W.R., 55¾ m. in 2¼–2½ hrs.) and via Bletchley (see pp. 163–164, 225; L.M.S., 77¾ m. in 2-2¾ hrs.; same fares; change at Bletchley).

From London (Paddington), via (18½ m.) *Slough* (junction for *Windsor*, p. 203), to (21 m.) *Burnham Beeches*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. At (22½ m.) *Taplow* we cross the Thames from Bucks to Berkshire.

Berkshire (pron. 'Barkshire'), or **Berks**, of an irregular shape compared by Ashmole to a lute and by Fuller, less poetically, to a slipper, is bounded on the N. by the beautiful Thames valley. It comprises the four natural divisions of the Vale of the White Horse, on the N.; the Vale of Kennet, on the S., once famous for elm-wood bowls; the Berkshire Downs, with their attractive villages, between these; and the Forest District E. of the Loddon. Apart from Reading, the county is purely agricultural, and Berkshire hogs have long been famous.

24¼ m. **Maidenhead** (*Skindle's*, R. 6/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6; *Dumb Bell*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, both in Taplow; *Riviera*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/6, D. 5/; **Crown*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Thames*, well situated, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; *Bear*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6–5/, D. 5/; *St. Ives*, *Oldfield House*, unlicensed), with 16,741 inhab., at the beginning of a beautiful stretch extending to Marlow (7 m.), is perhaps the gayest of the 'up-river' summer resorts, especially during the week-ends.

About 2½ m. N. of Taplow station is **Cliveden** (Lord Astor), famous for its beautiful woods. The present mansion (1849) succeeds one built for the dissolute second Duke of Buckingham who, after killing the Earl of Shrewsbury in a duel (1668), while the Countess, disguised as a page, held his horse, retired with her to this "bower of wanton Shrewsbury and of love." In this house, 'Rule Britannia,' ascribed to Dr. Arne, was first performed on Aug. 1st, 1740. The former Italian Garden is now a war-cemetery.—A little farther on (2½ m. S.E. of Bourne End station, see below) is **Dropmore**, an estate with magnificent *Gardens (open Mon. and Sat., 11–5).

A line runs from Maidenhead to (9¾ m.) *High Wycombe* (p. 230) via *Cookham* (Crown; King's Arms) and *Bourne End* (Quarry). Bourne End is the junction for (2¾ m.) **Great Marlow** (*Compleat Angler*, R. 7/6, D. 7/; *Crown*, R. 6/, D. 5/6; *George & Dragon*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Old Greyhound*), a pleasant old market-town and anglers' resort (5146 inhab.). In 1817–18 Shelley and his wife occupied Albion House (now divided; tablet) in West St., and here the 'Revolt of Islam,' and 'Frankenstein' were written. Frank Smedley (1818–64) and G. P. R. James (1799–1860) also lived at Marlow. The monument of Sir Myles Hobart (d. 1632), in the parish church, is said to be the first monument in England erected at the public expense.

Motor-Buses from Maidenhead to *Cookham Dean* (6*d*.), *High Wycombe* (1/3), *Marlow* (9*d*.), *Reading* (1/3), *Slough* (10*d*.), and *Staines* via *Windsor* (1/10).

31 m. *Twyford* is the junction for Henley.

1¾ m. *Wargrave* (George & Dragon, R. 5/6, D. 6/; White Hart, R. 5/, D. 6/) is a pretty riverside village frequented by artists. The picturesque church contains the monument of Thomas Day (1748–89; p. 171). The sign-board of the George & Dragon was painted by Leslie and Hodgson.—At (2¾ m.) *Shiplake* Tennyson was married in 1850.—4¾ m. **Henley-on-Thames** (*Red Lion*, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6; *Catherine Wheel*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Rivermead*, private, pens. 15/; *White Hart*, *Angel*, commercial), a pleasant well-built town (6841 inhab.), has a handsome bridge. The course of the famous regatta (p. 206; prices raised 15%) begins about 350 yds. below Regatta or Temple Island and ends at (1 m. 450 yds.) Poplar Point, immediately opposite which is *Phyllis Court*, a fashionable riverside club. On the Berkshire bank, close to the bridge, is the boathouse of the well-known *Leander Rowing Club*.—On a window of the 'Red Lion' Shenstone is said to have written his famous lines:

"Whoe'er has travell'd life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
The warmest welcome at an Inn."

36 m. **Reading** (*Rfmts.*; **Caversham Bridge*, at Caversham, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Great Western*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Ship*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *George*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Grand*, R. 6/, D. 3/6; *Queen's* R. & B. 7/6), the county town of *Berkshire*, situated on the Thames and Kennet, is a flourishing industrial centre (92,274 inhab.) with a university. Of its famous Benedictine *Abbey* (founded by Henry I in 1121) only scanty ruins are left.

A tablet in the chapter-house records that the canon 'Sumer is icumen in,' the earliest known piece of music for several voices, was composed by one of the monks here about 1240. A memorial stone marks the grave of Henry I (d. 1135). The gatehouse was once occupied by the *Abbey School*, where Jane Austen was a pupil in 1786. In *Reading Gaol* (closed), adjoining the ruins, Oscar Wilde wrote 'De Profundis' (1897); the 'Ballad of Reading Gaol' is later.

Reading University (c. 1000 students), in London Road, was founded in 1892 as a University Extension College, and received its charter in 1926. The ancient *Grammar School*, of which Abp. Laud (1573–1645) and Thomas Noon Talfourd (1795–1854), both born at Reading, were pupils, occupies modern buildings in the same road In Blagrave St. is the

Museum & Art Gallery (open 10 to 6 or dusk) notable for *Finds from Silchester (see below).

Three Mile Cross, 3½ m. S. of Reading, is the scene of 'Our Village,' by Miss Mitford, who is buried at *Swallowfield*, 2½ m. farther S.E. In 'Belford Regis' she idealizes the scenery and society of Reading and its neighbourhood.

From Reading a branch of the S.R. runs to (24½ m.) *Staines* (*London*), via (14½ m.) *Ascot*, *Sunningdale*, and *Virginia Water*. **Ascot** (*Royal Ascot*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Berystede*, R. 5/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *Royal Foresters*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/) is the scene of the most fashionable race-meeting of the year, with the 'Gold Cup,' held early in June (see the *Blue Guide to London*).

From Reading a branch of the G.W.R. runs to (15½ m.) *Basingstoke* (p. 53) via (7½ m.) *Mortimer* (Railway Inn), station for Silchester (3 m. S.W.) and Stratfield Saye (2½ m. S.E.).—**Silchester** (*Inn*, ½ m. from the W. gate) is identified with *Calleva Atrebatum*, a flourishing Roman town, which seems to have contained several dye-works. It was called by the Saxons *Cilceastre* or *Silceastre*. The site of the ancient town is enclosed by walls fully 1½ m. in circuit and at places still 12–14 ft. high (S. side), but most of the excavations have been covered up again. -**Stratfield Saye House**, presented by the nation to the first Duke of Wellington in 1815, contains relics of the Duke, pavements from Silchester, and portraits (no adm.). 'Copenhagen,' the Duke's favourite charger, is buried in an adjoining paddock.

Motor-Buses from Reading (St. Mary's Butts) to *Maidenhead*; *Ascot* and *Windsor*; *Wallingford* and *Wantage*; *Henley* and *High Wycombe*; *Silchester* and *Basingstoke*; *Newbury*; *Bradfield*; *Camberley*; *Aldershot*; etc.

From Reading (G.W.) to *Newbury* and *Weymouth*, see Rte. 15; to *Exeter*, see Rte. 16. Adjoining the G.W.R. station is the S.R. station.

Between Reading and Moulsford the railway follows one of the most beautiful portions of the Thames (comp. p. 206). —38¾ m. *Tilehurst* (Roebuck, R. or D. 5/).—41½ m. *Pangbourne* (Elephant, R. 6/6; George, R. 6/), with a Nautical College for the merchant marine, lies opposite *Whitchurch* (Bridge House).—44¾ m. *Goring & Streatley*. Opposite *Goring* (Miller of Mansfield, L. 5/6, D. 6/6) is the pretty village of *Streatley* (Swan, L. 4/6, D. 5/6; Bull, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), at the foot of the juniper-studded downs (*Views), 3¼ m. E. of Aldworth, with its remarkable effigies.—The train crosses the Thames and quits its valley for a time.—48½ m. *Cholsey & Moulsford*. *Cholsey* has a partly Norman church. *Moulsford* (Beetle & Wedge, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) lies 2 m. from the station.

A branch-line runs hence to (2¾ m.) **Wallingford** (*Lamb*, T.H., R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Beau Regard*, residential, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *George*, R. & B. 9/6; *Bucklands*, private, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 7/6; *Feathers*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a historic town of 2724 inhab., on the Thames, encircled with earthern ramparts. In *St. Peter's Church* is buried Sir Wm. Blackstone (d. 1780).—About 3 m. N.E. of Wallingford, beyond the long bridge across the Thames, is **Ewelme,** the prettiest of Chiltern villages, with a *Church, almshouse, and school of the 15th century. Within the church are the *Tombs of the Duchess of Suffolk (d. 1475; wife of the founder) and of her parents Thomas Chaucer (supposed to be the son of the poet) and his wife. The Duchess wears the Order of the Garter on her left arm (comp. p. 208). On the floor are 15 brasses (1458–1517). The font (c. 1480) has a magnificent pyramidal *Cover in carved wood.—To *Shillingford* and *Dorchester*, see p. 206. -Motor-Buses from Wallingford to *Oxford*, *Abingdon*, *Henley*, etc.

53 m. **Didcot** (*Rfmts.*).—Before and after (56¼ m.) *Culham* we cross the Thames.—At (58½ m.) *Radley* is St. Peter's College, a well-known public school (1847).

Radley is the junction for (2½ m.) **Abingdon** (*Queen's*, *Lion*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Crown & Thistle*), a pleasant old agricultural town (7167 inhab.) which sprang up round a powerful Benedictine mitred *Abbey*, founded in the 7th century. The sole remains of the abbey are the gateway, the prior's house, and the guest-house (adm. free). Close to *St. Helen's*, a fine Perp. church with interesting details, is the picturesque *Christ's Hospital*, an almshouse founded in 1553. In the market-place is the *Town Hall*, with an undercroft (1677). The church of *Sunningwell*, 3 m. N., has a classic seven-sided porch (added in 1552). Roger Bacon is said to have used the tower for astronomical observations.

Beyond Radley we skirt the Thames. The famous view of Oxford appears on the right.—63½ m. **Oxford,** see Rte. 38.

B. By River

The Thames above London is an ideal boating-river, for its commercial traffic is small, its current gentle (except after floods), and its varied scenery unsurpassed for quiet, typically English beauty. Quaint villages and sleepy little towns stand on its banks, and comfortable and attractive inns and hotels are numerous (though rarely cheap). The finest stretches are those between Maidenhead and Marlow, Henley and Sonning, Mapledurham and Goring. Leisurely boating-parties should not neglect the peculiar charm of the Thames, its solitary back-waters and side-streams.

Steamers. An excellent service of steamers is maintained during the summer months by Messrs. Salter Bros. of Oxford, plying twice daily (except Sun.) in each direction between *Kingston* (Sun Hotel) and (91½ m.) *Oxford* (Folly Bridge). The morning steamer leaves Kingston at 9 a.m., spends the night at Henley, and reaches Oxford at 7 p.m. The afternoon steamer leaves at 2.30 p.m., spends the first night at Windsor and the second at Wallingford, and reaches Oxford at 1.10 p.m. Fares: from Kingston to Windsor, 3/6, day return 4/6; to Henley, 7/8, return 14/; to Reading 9/6; to Oxford 15/, return 27/; etc. Rfmts. are obtainable, and the steamers stop for luncheon at Windsor, Henley, or Wallingford.

Boating. Rowing-boats, punts, and canoes may be hired anywhere (skiffs c. 1/–1/6 the first hr., 6*d*.–1/ every additional hr.; 9/6 12/6 per day; 20/–40/ per week), but a previous bargain is essential. Sailing-boats and motor-launches cost from 42/ per day up. The best punting waters are at Staines, Maidenhead, and Goring.—Rowing-boats proceeding upstream keep near the bank; going downstream, they pass outside boats coming up. Punts are entitled at all times to the course nearest the bank. Rowing-boats should give way to sailing-boats, steamers, and racing-boats.—There are 31 Locks between Kingston and Oxford; small boats may pass through the locks or over the rollers (fee 6*d*., incl. the return-journey on the same day; four-oar and sailing-boats 1/; launches 1/6–5/6; passes for extended trips, valid for 15 days, are issued at 1⅓ of these fees).

In the following description the words 'right' and 'left' (r. and l.) refer to the journey upstream. For fuller details of the stage between Kingston and Windsor, see the *Blue Guide to London.*

Kingston (*Griffin*; *Sun*) is reached by electric train from Waterloo every 10 min.—1 m. *Surbiton.*—1½ m. *Thames Ditton.*—3 m. *Hampton Court* (Mitre; Thames). The Thames here separates Middlesex (r.) from Surrey (l.). On the right is the palace.—Above the bridge is *Molesey Lock* (rollers), and above *Tagg's Island*, a pleasure-resort, we pass *Hampton* (r.; Bell; Red Lion), with Garrick's Villa. Opposite is *Hurst Park Racecourse.*—6 m. *Sunbury Lock* (rollers). *Sunbury* (Magpie; Flower Pot; Weir) lies on the Middlesex bank near *Kempton Park Racecourse.*—7½ m. *Walton Bridge. Walton-on-Thames* (Swan) is on the Surrey side. R., ¾ m. farther, is *Halliford* (Ship; Red Lion), adjoined by *Shepperton* (Anchor).—9½ m. *Shepperton Lock* (Ship). At the mouth of the *Wey* (l.) lies *Weybridge* (p. 41).

Beyond *Chertsey Bridge* (Bridge Hotel) is (11½ m.) *Chertsey Lock*. *Chertsey* lies on the Surrey side.—At (r.) *Laleham* (Horse Shoes; Feathers) Matthew Arnold (1822–88) was born and is buried.—13½ m. *Penton Hook Lock*.—15½ m. *Staines* is on the Middlesex bank.—Just short of (16½ m.) *Bell Weir Lock* (rollers; Angler's Rest) the *Colne* enters the Thames; thence almost to Henley the right bank belongs to Buckinghamshire. On the left lies *Egham*, above which is the level meadow of *Runnymede* probably the actual place where King John 'sealed' Magna Charta in 1215, in spite of the popular association with (18 m.) *Magna Charta Island*. Above Runnymede is *Cooper's Hill*, celebrated in Sir John Denham's poem. The left bank of the river now belongs to Berkshire. Just within the boundary is *Beaumont College*, a Jesuit boys' school in a house once occupied by Warren Hastings.—19½ m. *Old Windsor Lock*. At *Old Windsor* some foundations supposed to be those of the Confessor's palace, were discovered in 1919.—Beyond the Albert Bridge (1851) is *Datchet* (r.; Manor House Hotel), where Falstaff was ducked in the Thames. Opposite is the Home Park.—We pass under the Victoria Bridge and reach (22½ m.) *Romney Lock*.

23 m. *Windsor Bridge* connects *Windsor* (l.) with *Eton* (r.).

Windsor (*White Hart*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Castle*, T.H., R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Riverholme*, private, R. 5/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/) is fully described in the *Blue Guide to London*. ***Windsor Castle**, the chief residence of the sovereigns of England for 850 years, is situated on a low but steep cliff rising abruptly from the Thames. William the Conqueror had a castle here, but the present castle dates mainly from Henry III (1216–72), with many later modifications, culminating in a complete restoration begun in 1824 and not finished until the reign of Queen Victoria.

In the absence of the Court the conditions of admission to the castle are as follows. The *Lower Ward*, the adjacent *Cloisters*, and the *North Terrace* are open free daily. The *State Apartments* are shown on week-days, except Fri., between 11 and 3 or 5 (according to the season; adm. 1/, children 6*d*.; half-price on bank holidays). The *Round Tower* (in summer only; free), the *Albert Memorial Chapel* (free; closed 1–2), and the Queen's Doll's House (in summer only; 6*d*.) are shown on the same days and at the same hours. *St. George's Chapel* is open on week-days (except Fri.) from 12.30 to 3 or 4 (services at 10 & 5, on Sun. at 11 & 5). The *Curfew Tower* is shown on application to the keeper. The *East Terrace* is open on Sun. afternoon in June-Aug., when the Guards' Band plays (2.30-4.30). The *Royal Stables* are open daily (1–2.30).

On entering the Lower Ward from Castle Hill by *Henry VIII's Gateway* we have, on our right, the houses of the *Military Knights of Windsor* (an order founded by Edward III), and opposite are the *Horseshoe Cloisters* (Edward IV;

1474–83), St. George's Chapel, and the Albert Memorial Chapel. Behind the last are the *Dean's Cloisters*, the *Deanery*, and the timberwork *Canons' Cloisters*, to which visitors may ascend direct from Thames St. by the *Hundred Steps*.—***St. George's Chapel,** a superb example of late-Perp. work, in which the use of flying buttresses has reduced the walls to little more than a frame for the huge windows, was mainly built by Edward IV and completed by Henry VII and Henry VIII. In the beautiful interior are numerous memorials of royal personages. The choir contains the stalls, banners, and coats-of-arms of Knights of the Garter, to whose patron saint the chapel is dedicated; beneath are the vaults (extending under the Albert Chapel) in which lie Henry VI, Henry VIII, Charles I, George III, George IV, William IV, and Edward VII.—The ***Albert Memorial Chapel,** built by Henry VII, presented by Henry VIII to Card. Wolsey (who, however, is not buried here), and wrecked under James II by a Protestant mob, was restored and sumptuously decorated by Queen Victoria as a splendid memorial to her husband, Prince Albert (d. 1861). It contains the cenotaph of Prince Albert and monuments to the Duke of Clarence (d. 1892; elder son of Edward VII) and the Duke of Albany (d. 1884, youngest son of Victoria). Visitors are not admitted beyond the entrance.—From the *North Terrace* (*View) we enter the **State Apartments,** used mainly for royal visitors, which contain many fine pictures, historical portraits, sumptuous furniture, tapestry, armour, historical relics, and other treasures.

In a room to the left of the Grand Staircase is the *Queen's Doll's House* (adm. 6*d*.), designed by Lutyens on the scale of an inch to a foot and furnished and decorated on the same scale by 1500 eminent artists and craftsmen (1922–23). In the *King's Drawing Room* is a series of noble *Works by Rubens; the *Picture Gallery* contains many important works; and in the *Queen's Ball Room* is perhaps the finest array in the world of *Portraits by Van Dyck. The *Guard Room* contains many interesting historical relics. *St. George's Hall* (200 ft. long), in which the festivities of the Order of the Garter are held, contains the banners of the 26 original knights, and on the ceiling are the coats-of-arms of the knights since 1350. The large **Waterloo Chamber* is hung with portraits of sovereigns, generals, and ministers who took part in the Congress of Vienna (1814-15).—The King's Private Apartments (no adm.) are in the E. wing of the Upper Ward.

In the Middle Ward, on a mound surrounded on three sides by a moat, rises the **Round Tower** or *Keep*, once the residence of the Constable, which dates substantially from Edward III. The *View from the battlements (220 steps) is said to extend into 12 counties.

In the *Home Park*, adjoining the castle on the N. and E., are *Frogmore House* and the sumptuous *Frogmore Mausoleum*, erected by Queen Victoria (d. 1901) for Prince Albert and now containing her remains also (adm. 12-4 on Whit Monday).—To the S. of Windsor is *Windsor Great Park* (2000 acres), traversed by the Long Walk, a magnificent avenue of elms.

On the other side of Windsor Bridge begins the long street forming the small town of **Eton** (3366 inhab.; *Bridge House*, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6) and leading to (⅜ m.) ***Eton College,** founded by Henry VI in 1440. The *Schools* are officially open to visitors on Tues., Thurs., & Sat., 2.30–5, the *College Hall & Library*, daily 3–5; but they are usually shown at any time on application, provided they are not in use for school purposes. The *Chapel* is open daily, 11–1 & 2.30–5.

The pupils of Eton College include 70 *Collegers*, representing the original foundation, who obtain scholarships by open competition and live in College, and about 1100 *Oppidans*, who live at the masters' houses. There are about 65 masters in all. The boys wear tall hats, broad collars, and short jackets, the last replaced for boys above a certain height by tail-coats. Boating is sedulously practised; rowing boys are 'wet bobs,' cricketers are 'dry bobs.' The School Speech Day is June 4th (George III's birthday).

The main block of fine mellow red brick, includes two courts. On the W. side of *School Yard*, the larger, is the *Upper School* (1689–94) with busts of eminent Etonians; the panelled walls and staircase are covered with the names of boys cut in the wood. On the N. side of the court is the *Lower School* (1624–39), with ancient wooden pillars. Opposite stands the **Chapel*, a stately Perp. structure begun in 1441; within a series of *Wall Paintings (1479–88) of British workmanship was discovered in 1923. In the *Cloisters*, the second court, are the oldest school-buildings (1443) and the *College Hall* (1448–58) and *Library* (1730). From the Cloisters we enter the *Playing Fields*. On the other side of the main road opposite the Upper School is the *School Hall* with the *School Library*, which owns the MS. of Gray's 'Elegy.'

Above Windsor is (24 m.; l.) *Clewer*, with a partly Norman church.—25 m. *Boveney Lock* (rollers). 27 m. *Down Place* (l.) was the residence of Jacob Tonson (d. 1736), the publisher, and a meeting-place of the Kit-Cat Club.—At (27½ m.) *Monkey Island*, a popular resort, the stream is very swift.—28 m. *Bray Lock* (rollers). At the charming village of *Bray* (Hôtel de Paris, suite from 25/; Braymead Court, R. & B. 12/), ½ m. farther on, is the picturesque Jesus Hospital (1616). The fine half-timbered 15th cent. mansion of **Ockwells* lies 2 m. W.

The notorious 'Vicar of Bray,' who thrice changed his creed in order to keep his preferment, is commonly identified with one Simon Aleyn (d. 1588), who, however, flourished under the last four Tudor monarchs, and not "in good King Charles's golden days."

Passing under the G.W.R. bridge and (29½ m.) *Maidenhead Bridge* we reach **Maidenhead** (p. 199), opposite *Taplow* (r.). Here begins one of the most beautiful reaches of the Thames, and on fine Sundays in summer (especially on 'Ascot Sunday'; comp. p. 201) hundreds of boats pass through (30¼ m.) **Boulter's Lock.** On the right, for 2 m. above the lock, extend the **Cliveden Woods* (p. 200), and to the E. of (32¼ m.) *Cookham Lock* (rollers) lies *Dropmore* (p. 200). *Cookham* lies on the left bank, ½ m. beyond the lock, and on the right, 1 m. farther, is *Bourne End* (p. 200). The fine Quarry Woods (l.) begin just short of (36½ m.) *Marlow Lock*. *Marlow* (p. 200) is on the right bank. We next pass (l.) *Bisham Abbey* (no adm.), a Tudor mansion incorporating the hall of an Augustinian priory, in which Princess Elizabeth was confined for three years by her sister Queen Mary.—38 m. *Temple Lock* (rollers).—38½ m. *Hurley Lock*. *Hurley* (*Olde Bell, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6), ½ m. from the river (l.), a picturesque village, has a partly pre-Conquest church and the remains of a

Benedictine abbey. About 1 m. farther on is (r.) *Medmenham Abbey* (Dog & Badger, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/6), a mansion on the site of a 13th cent. Cistercian monastery.

The 'Monks of Medmenham,' otherwise the 'Hell-Fire Club,' a fashionable club founded here by Sir Francis Dashwood about the middle of the 18th cent., were notorious for their blasphemous orgies (probably exaggerated in the telling). Churchill, the poet, Whitehead, the dramatist, and John Wilkes (a guest only) were among the leading spirits.

Beyond *Aston Ferry* (l.; Flower Pot) is (42 m.) *Hambleden Lock*. The pretty village of *Hambleden* (Stag & Huntsman) lies 1 m. from the river (r.).—Round the next bend we reach *Regatta Island* (p. 200) and the Henley Regatta course. *Fawley Court* (r.) is a mansion designed by Wren.

44½ m. *Henley Bridge*. **Henley** (p. 200) is on the right (Oxford) bank.—45½ m. *Marsh Lock* (rollers). Then comes *Wargrave* (p. 200), on the Berkshire bank.—48 m. *Shiplake Lock*, where the little river *Loddon* joins the Thames. *Shiplake* (p. 200) is on the right. The charming village of *Sonning* (*French Horn, on the right, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; White Hart, with garden, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 7/) is on the left.—51 m. *Sonning Lock* is one of the prettiest on the river.

53½ m. *Caversham Lock*, ½ m. beyond which is *Caversham Bridge*, leading to **Reading** (p. 200).

57 m. *Tilehurst* (p. 201), on the left bank.—58 m. **Mapledurham Lock*, with a much-painted mill and weir. Close by is the Tudor manor-house of the Blount family of which Martha Blount, Pope's friend, was a member.—One of the finest reaches of the Thames extends hence to Cleeve Lock. On the right is *Hardwicke House*.—60½ m. *Whitchurch Lock*, with a bridge connecting *Pangbourne* (l.; p. 201) with *Whitchurch* (r.; p. 201). Farther on is *Basildon* (l.; Crown, P.R., R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/), with the mansion of Viscount Fane (1770).—64½ m. *Goring Lock*, with a bridge connecting *Goring* (r.; p. 201) with *Streatley* (l.; p. 201).—65 m. *Cleeve Lock* (Leather Bottle). The Oxford trial eights are rowed between Moulsford railway-bridge and (2 m.) this point. Opposite *Moulsford* (l.; p. 201) is *South Stoke*, with an E.E. church.

70½ m. *Wallingford Bridge*, leading from **Wallingford** (l.; p. 201) to (3 m.) Ewelme (p. 201).—71½ m. *Benson Lock*. On the Oxfordshire bank is *Benson* or *Bensington* (Crown, White Hart, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), where Offa of Mercia once had a palace.—The twin *Sinodun Hills* or *Wittenham Clumps* (ancient encampment) now come into view and remain in sight for the next 8 miles.—72½ m. *Shillingford Bridge* (Shillingford Bridge, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/6), leading on the right to *Shillingford* (New Inn, L. 2/, D. 4/). Farther on is (74½ m.) the mouth of the river *Thame*. Above this point the Thames is known also as the *Isis*.—75½ m. *Day's Lock*. On the left bank is *Little Wittenham*.

On the right a footpath leads past some ancient earthworks to (1 m.) **Dorchester** (*White Hart*, R. or D. 4/), now a mere village but formerly a Roman station and an important Saxon town. From 634 to 707 it was the cathedral city of Wessex, and from 869 to 1072 that of Mercia. A priory of Austin canons was founded here in 1140. The **Abbey Church* of SS. Peter and Paul is a remarkable Trans. Norman and Dec. building, the ground-plan and proportions of which are unusual. We note the unrivalled *Choir-arcades and the Norman leaden font, with figures of the Apostles. The E. end of the church has three unique windows, filled with tracery throughout and ornamented with sculptured figures. The painted glass is original. On the N. side is the celebrated *Jesse Window.

About 2¾ m. above Day's Lock is (r.) *Clifton Hampden* (Barley Mow, on the left, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 6/).—78½ m. *Clifton Lock.* On the backwater is the pretty village of *Long Wittenham* (Plough), the church of which contains a unique piscina and a leaden font of c. 1190. We next pass *Appleford* (l.), near the railway-bridge.—81½ m. *Culham Lock. Culham* (Lion; p. 201), on the right, is connected by a bridge with *Sutton Courtenay* (Grange, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6), a delightful old village on a backwater, with an interesting church. The Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928) died and is buried here.—*Culhamford Bridge* (r.), farther on, dates from 1416.—**Abingdon** (p. 201) has a rebuilt bridge, ¼ m. below (84 m.) *Abingdon Lock.*—Beyond the railway-bridge begin (r.) the beautiful woods of **Nuneham Park*, the seat of Viscount Harcourt (no adm.).

Leaving *Radley* (p. 201) on the left, we arrive at (88½ m.) *Sandford Lock* (King's Arms).—About ½ m. farther on is *Kennington Island* (Swan).—90 m. *Iffley Lock* (rollers); the picturesque old mill was burnt down in 1908. On the right is ***Iffley Church,** the best-preserved specimen of a small Norman parish church in England, built about 1170, with a fine low square tower, of which the top story is specially notable. The last bay of the chancel is E.E., and many of the windows were inserted in the Dec. and Perp. periods.—The reach between Iffley and (1½ m.) Folly Bridge is the scene of the 'Eights' and 'Torpid' boat-races (p. 209). Opposite the 'New Cut,' an artificial mouth of the *Cherwell* (p. 208), is the University Boathouse (l.). On the right is the long line of college barges, behind which lies Christ Church Meadow. The steamer landing-place at (91½ m.) **Oxford** (Rte. 38) is at Folly Bridge.

THE THAMES ABOVE OXFORD, the 'Upper River,' is much less frequented for boating, in spite of its beauty, as the river is shallow in the dry season and the currents are swift in time of flood. Lodging is sometimes difficult to obtain near the river. A common plan is have a boat carted to (32½ m.) Lechlade and to descend the river thence (charge 20/–70/, according to size of boat).—The unattractive section between Folly Bridge and Medley Weir may be avoided by beginning the expedition at the latter.—1 m. *Osney Lock.*—2 m. *Medley Weir* (rollers). On the right is *Port Meadow*, where the burgesses of Oxford have enjoyed the right of free pasture since the time of Edward the Confessor. —3¼ m. *Godstow Lock* (Trout), with the ruined Benedictine nunnery, where Fair Rosamond (p. 225) was educated and was buried (c. 1176), though Hugh of Lincoln is said to have ordered the removal of her body from the church in 1191. To the left is *Wytham* (White Hart), famous for its strawberries, with *Wytham*

Abbey.—4¼ m. *King's Weir* (rollers).—7 m. *Eynsham Weir* (rollers), with *Swinford Bridge* (1777; car 4*d*.), leading to *Eynsham*, ¼ m. to the right. —8¾ m. *Pinkhill Lock.*—11½ m. *Bablock Hythe* (Chequers), celebrated in Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.' On the left a path leads to (1 m.) *Cumnor*, the scene of Amy Robsart's death. Cumnor Place is gone, but the church, with a statue of Queen Elizabeth and memorials of Amy Robsart, is interesting. To the right is (2 m.) *Stanton Harcourt*, with the gatehouse, 'Pope's Tower,' and the kitchen of the old manor-house (adm. daily, 3*d*.). The church contains perhaps the earliest chancel screen in England and the monument of Margaret Harcourt (1471), one of the three known effigies of ladies wearing the Order of the Garter (comp. p. 201).—We pass two locks and three bridges, including (15 m.) *New Bridge* (c. 1200), said to be the oldest on the Thames.—27 m. *Grafton Lock*. On the right, farther on, is (½ m.) *Kelmscott*, the country home of William Morris from 1871 till his death in 1896. Morris is buried in the churchyard.—29 m. *Hart's Weir* (Anchor). The right bank now belongs to *Gloucestershire* (p. 174).—30¼ m. *Buscot Lock.*—31½ m. *St. John's Lock* (Trout), the first on the river.—32¼ m. *Lechlade Bridge*. **Lechlade** (p. 226) is on the right bank.—33 m. *Inglesham.*—36½ m. *Hannington Bridge*. On the right is *Kempsford* (George), with a beautiful church-tower.—39 m. (l.) *Castle Eaton* (Red Lion).—43¼ m. *Cricklade*, with two interesting churches.

38. OXFORD

OXFORD (57,052 inhab.), a thriving city, an episcopal see, and the seat of an ancient university, is one of the most picturesque and interesting towns in Europe. The beautiful grouping of its spires and towers is renowned, not less the noble Gothic architecture of its colleges, with their verdant 'quads' and sequestered gardens, and the "streamlike windings" of its famous High Street. The Cherwell ('Char') joins the Isis (or Upper Thames) just below the town.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY has 21 colleges and 2 halls, about 60 professors, as many readers or lecturers, 300 fellows, and about 5000 undergraduates. *Campion Hall* and *St. Benet's Hall* are licensed as private halls for Jesuit and Benedictine students respectively. Not incorporated with the University are six theological institutions (*Mansfield College*, *Manchester College*, *St. Stephen's House*, *Wycliffe Hall*, *Pusey House*, *Ripon Hall*), *Ruskin College* (p. 225), and the Women's Colleges (p. 211).

Railway Stations. *G.W.* (Pl. A 1; Rfmts.), for London, Birmingham, etc.; *L.M.S.* (Pl. B 2), for Bletchley (Bedford, Cambridge).

Hotels (charges raised during Eights Week and Commemoration, when rooms must be booked in advance). RANDOLPH (Pl. B 4, 5), Beaumont St., R. from 7/6, B. 4/, L. 5/, D. 7/6; *MITRE (Pl. D 5), High St., old-fashioned but comfortable, R. from 7/6, B. 3/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6; CLARENDON (Pl. C 4), Cornmarket St., T.H., R. & B. from 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 21/; EASTGATE (Pl. E 7), High St., R. from 5/6, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; KING'S ARMS (Pl. C 6), Holywell St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 15/6; GOLDEN CROSS (Pl. D 5), Cornmarket St., R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; WILBERFORCE (Pl. D 4), temperance, Queen St., R. from 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/.—Private: GUEST HOUSE, 58 High St., R. from 5/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6, pens. 14/; PARKEND (Pl. B, C 2), Park End St., new, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/; OXENFORD HALL, Magdalen St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 13/6; ORIEL, 106 High St., R. & B. 7/6, pens. 3½ gs.; GRESHAM (Pl. B 4), 14 Beaumont St., R. & B. from 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/; CASTLE (Pl. B 1), opposite L.M.S. station, D., R., & B. 14/; BECKET (Pl. C 1), near the stations, pens. 14/; ST. ALDATE'S HOUSE, 97 St. Aldate's St., unpretending, pens. 10/6–16/6.—In Iffley Road (beyond Pl. E 8; both private): ISIS (No. 47), R. & B. from 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. from 14/; FREELANDS, at New Iffley, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 10/6. —At Boar's Hill (p. 225): BOAR'S HILL, R. from 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens.

from 15/6.—LODGINGS are easily obtained during the vacations.

Restaurants. At the hotels; *Stewart's*, 21 Cornmarket St.; *Boffin's*, Carfax; *St. George's Café*, corner of Cornmarket St. and George St.; *Fuller's*, *Cadena Café*, 24 & 45 Cornmarket St.; *Weeks*, 85 High St. and Cornmarket St.; *Chantry*, High St.; *Oriel*, 106 High St.; etc.

Baths, Merton St. (Pl. E 6, 7); swimming-bath 1/, Turkish bath 2/6. —RIVER BATHING. In the Cherwell at *Parson's Pleasure*, South Parks Road (towel 6*d*.); in the Thames at the *University Bathing Place*, beyond the University Boat House (p. 207).

Post Office (Pl. D 4), St. Aldate's.

Taxicabs, 1/6 a mile.—MOTOR-BUSES (office, 138 High St.) ply in the city and its environs and to *Cumnor*, *Stanton Harcourt*, *Nuneham*, *Dorchester*, *Shillingford*, *Wallingford* and *Henley*, *Witney* and *Lechlade*, *Burford*, *Radley* and *Sutton Courtenay*, *Abingdon*, *Wantage*, *Stow-on-the-Wold*, *Woodstock* and *Chipping Norton*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* via High Wycombe, Henley, or Thame in 3 hrs. (6/); to *Cheltenham* (G.W.R.) in 2 hrs.

New Theatre (Pl. C 4), George St. The Oxford University Dramatic Society (O.U.D.S.) occupies this theatre for a week in February.

Boating is very popular on the Cherwell and the 'Upper River' (above Medley, p. 207), while the Thames between Folly Bridge and Iffley is mainly reserved for the eights. 'Centreboard' sailing is popular on the Upper River; punts and canoes are the most suitable craft for the Cherwell.

Hints to Visitors. The best way of seeing Oxford is under the escort of a 'member of the University'; but the colleges and most of the college gardens (except on Sun.) are always freely open, and the chapels, halls, and libraries (when closed) are shown on application to the porter (fee or fixed charge). During the vacations, expecially in 'the Long' or 'the Long Vac.' (from mid-June to Mid-October), the characteristic University life ebbs, but the 'architectural' visitor finds compensation in the absence of bustle. *Commemoration* or the *Encœnia* is the week at the close of the summer-term when honorary degrees are conferred and the colleges give their Commemoration Balls. In *Eights Week*, at the end of May, the college boat-races (from Iffley to Folly Bridge) and cricket-matches are held. The college crews (over 40 in number) race in four divisions, and the top boats of the second, third, and fourth divisions ('sandwich boats') row also at the bottom of the first, second, and third divisions. The boats start at intervals of 160 ft.; if a boat succeeds in 'bumping' the one in front of it, it takes the place of the latter in the next day's contest. The 'Torpids' ('Toggers'), at the end of February, are similar races in boats without sliding seats, and serve as trials for filling up vacancies in the 'eights.' The 'Coxswainless Fours' are rowed in November, the 'Pair Oars' and the 'Sculls' in early June. The inter-university boat-race, cricket and football matches, and athletic sports take place in London (see the *Blue Guide to London*).—The chapels of New College, Magdalen, and Christ Church (Cathedral) are noted for their musical services.—In correct University parlance, High Street is always spoken of as 'the High' (similarly, 'the Broad,' 'the Corn,' for Cornmarket St., 'the Turl,' 'St. Old's,' for St. Aldate's St., and 'Holywell'); in referring to the colleges the word 'college' may be omitted except in the case of New College and should never be used of Christ Church. 'Undergraduate' should never be shortened to 'undergrad.' Men 'go up' to the university at the beginning of term, and 'go down' when they leave. To 'send down' means to expel either temporarily or definitively. College menservants are 'scouts' at Oxford, 'gyps' at Cambridge. A quadrangle is a 'quad' at Oxford, a 'court' at Cambridge. To 'keep at,' signifying to inhabit, is a phrase peculiar to Cambridge.

History. The first authentic mention of Oxford (the 'ford of the oxen' or the 'ford over the Ouse' or river, i.e. the Thames) occurs in the Old English Chronicle of 910 (see p. 219). The University is first mentioned in the 12th cent. and probably owed its origin indirectly to the expulsion of foreign students from Paris. The early students found accommodation at halls or 'hostels,' some of which blossomed out into 'colleges,' corporate bodies with their own rules and privileges. The teaching side was in due time recognized as a 'studium generale' or university, likewise with all the powers of a corporation. By the reign of King John there were already 3000 students. In 1214 the University received from Pandulf, the papal legate, its first legal privilege, conferring immunity from lay jurisdiction, which was the first stage in the long and often riotous struggle between 'Town' and 'Gown.' The Reformation was felt most severely at

Oxford, and the successive changes of religion effectively emptied the University of students. The Test Act of 1581 made Oxford an Anglican university, and until 1871 all members had to subscribe to the Thirty-Nine Articles. Always the "home of lost causes," the University espoused the Stuart cause at the outbreak of the Civil War, while the city declared for Parliament. Oxford became the headquarters of the king and court in 1642, but in 1646 yielded to Fairfax. After the Restoration the University settled down into the unlettered ease of the 18th cent., the intellectual stagnation being interrupted only by the Methodist movement. Interesting events of the 19th cent. were the somewhat disastrous revival of Gothic architecture; the Tractarian and Lux Mundi movements in the Anglican Church; and the beginning of the democratization of the University shown in the 'Extension' movement and the foundation of Ruskin College. During the Great War the number of undergraduates fell to about 350, and most of the colleges and University buildings were used as quarters for officer cadet battalions or as hospitals. The academic year 1919–20 saw three important changes: the dethroning of Greek as a necessary part of University education, the admission of women to degrees, and the acceptance of a Government grant (after 700 years of independence).

University System. The distinguishing mark of Oxford and Cambridge, as compared with American, Continental, and even Scottish universities, is their combination of the communal life of the *Colleges* with the teaching and degree-conferring functions of the *University*. There is no University Building as such, the 'University' being the inward and spiritual grace of which the colleges are the outward and visible forms. Both University and colleges are corporate bodies with their own endowments (comp. above), and the colleges now contribute to the funds of the University. Each college has its own staff of tutors, but its members are entitled to attend also all University lectures. The Honours lectures of the colleges are open to all members of the University.

The college community consists of a Head, Fellows, and Undergraduates. The Head is known as *Master* (the almost invariable term at Cambridge), *Warden*, *President*, *Principal*, *Provost*, *Rector*, or (at Christ Church) *Dean*.—The *Fellows* are selected from the most distinguished graduates. The Fellows and Tutors are popularly known as *Dons*.—The *Undergraduates* are either *Scholars* (who form part of the foundation) or *Commoners* (at Cambridge, *Pensioners*; the great majority, including *Exhibitioners*). Gentlemen Commoners and sizars or servitors are almost extinct. Most of the undergraduates live within the college, the others (chiefly seniors at Oxford, freshmen at Cambridge) occupy approved ('licensed') lodgings in the town. They are subject to various rules as to their hours of freedom and as to the wearing of academic dress.—At both universities there are now also a small number of *Non-Collegiate* or *Unattached Students*, who live in private lodgings, under the general control of a *Censor*.

The ultimate governing authority of the University consists of the Masters of Arts, resident or non-resident, who have kept their names on the books, and is known at Oxford as *Convocation*, at Cambridge as the *Senate*. The Senate legislates by so-called 'graces,' Convocation by 'statutes.' All legislation, however, is initiated by the *Council of the Senate* (Cam.) or the *Hebdomadal Council* (Ox.), small elected bodies consisting of University officials, heads of colleges, and other members of the Senate or Convocation. At Cambridge this Council is elected by the so-called *Regent House*, composed (roughly) of the resident part of the Senate; at Oxford all measures must be approved by the similar body known as *Congregation*, and under the statutes of 1926 these bodies can legislate without the consent of non-residents. The executive authority of the University rests in theory with the *Chancellor*, elected by the Senate or Convocation and usually a royal prince or nobleman of high standing, but the duties are practically performed by the resident *Vice-Chancellor*, who is invariably one of the heads of colleges, nominated at Oxford by the Chancellor and elected at Cambridge by the Senate. Among other University officials are the two *Proctors*, who have charge of University discipline and are assisted by Pro-Proctors and by servants popularly known as 'Bull Dogs'; the *Librarian*; the *Registrar* (Ox.) or *Registrary* (Cam.); and the *Public Orator*. The parliamentary representatives of the Universities are elected by the graduates and by women who hold a degree or its equivalent.

Every undergraduate must pass a preliminary examination ('Responsions' or 'Smalls' at Oxford, 'Previous Examination' or 'Little-Go' at Cambridge), or must have already passed a similar test. At Oxford, after 'Matriculation,' he has to pass two examinations for his degree of Bachelor of Arts (B.A.), whether he is reading for honours or for a pass school—the *First Public Examination* (Moderations, 'Mods'), and the *Second Public Examination*. The subjects of *Honour Mods.* are Greek and Latin literature or more advanced mathematics. In addition, every candidate for a degree must pass an examination in Holy Scripture or 'book offered instead thereof.' The Second Public Examination comprises either a Pass School (arranged in 'groups') or an Honours Examination in one of ten Schools, of which Literæ Humaniores or 'Greats' (philosophy and Greek and Roman history) is the most esteemed. The honours lists (in both the First and Second Public Examinations) are divided into four 'classes,' arranged alphabetically.—At Cambridge the ordinary or 'poll' (or οἱ πολλοί) degree is taken by those not reading for honours. The honours men are examined in one of fourteen 'Triposes' (so-called from the three-legged stools formerly used by the examiners) and are divided into three classes only, arranged alphabetically, so that the proud mathematical distinction of the 'Senior Wrangler' is a thing of the past.—No additional examination is necessary at either University for the degree of *Master of Arts* (M.A.), which is merely a matter of fee and standing.—Both Universities confer the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor of Law (D.C.L. at Oxford, LL.D. at Cambridge), Medicine, Theology, and Music, and of Doctor in Science and Letters.

The University year (not occupying more than seven months) is divided into three terms, known at Oxford as Michaelmas, Hilary and Trinity, and at Cambridge as Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms. The average expenses of an undergraduate, living in college and sharing to a reasonable extent in the social life of his colleagues, may be estimated at between £250 and £300 per annum. Non-collegiate students and members of colleges making a special feature of economy (e.g. Keble and Selwyn) may manage on considerably less. Many undergraduates are aided by 'open' *Scholarships* or *Exhibitions*, varying in value from £25 to £120. In addition, many public schools have 'closed' scholarships to specified colleges. There are also *Research Scholarships*, of greater value and usually for post-graduate students. The usual value of a *Fellowship* (see p. 210) is from £400 to £700.

A unique feature of Oxford life is the body of *Rhodes Scholars* (nearly 200 in number), appointed under the will of the Right Hon. Cecil J. Rhodes (d. 1902). The scholarships are of the value of £350 and are tenable for 3 years. They are awarded to students from the Dominions of the British Empire, from the United States, and (with a temporary interruption during the War) from Germany.

The Women Students of Oxford (over 800) were admitted to full membership of the University in 1920, including the right to degrees; at Cambridge women students attend University and college lectures and are entitled to receive titular degrees by diploma.—The recognized societies of women students in Oxford are *Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Norham Gardens; *Somerville College* (1879), Woodstock Road; *St. Hugh's College* (1886), St. Margaret's Road; *St. Hilda's Hall* (1893), Cowley Place; and the *Society of Oxford Home-Students* (1879; address of Principal, Jowett Walk). The annual cost of residence and tuition at these varies from £150 to £170. For the women's colleges at Cambridge, see p. 369.

At Carfax (Pl. D 4, 5; quadrifurcus, quatre voies), in the centre of the old city, four streets join. The 13th cent. tower at the N.W. angle is a relic of St. Martin's church, in which Shakespeare is said to have stood sponsor for the infant William Davenant. Thence High St. (p. 215) leads to the E., but we diverge to the right down St. Aldate's Street (Pl. E 4, which descends past the *Town Hall* (1893-97), the *Post Office*, and *St. Aldate's*, to (⅜ m.) *Folly Bridge* and the façade of Christ Church. Behind St. Aldate's is Pembroke College.

In Rose Place, to the right farther on, is *Bishop King's Palace*, built in the 16th cent. by Robert King, last abbot of Osney (p. 225) and first bishop of Oxford, but dating in its present form from 1628.—On Folly Bridge (rebuilt in 1827) stood a gatehouse (pulled down in 1770), said to have been used as an observatory by Roger Bacon.

Pembroke College (Pl. E 4), founded in 1624 to supersede the ancient Broadgates Hall, is named after the Earl of Pembroke, chancellor at the time. The chapel (1732; redecorated in 1884) has the finest classic interior in Oxford; the other buildings are mostly of the 19th cent. (fine hall).

Famous Members: Bp. Bonner, Francis Beaumont, John Pym, and Sir Thomas Browne studied at Broadgates Hall; Samuel Johnson (who occupied the second floor rooms over the gateway), Shenstone, James Smithson (founder of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington), George Whitefield, Blackstone, and Lemprière at Pembroke. The library, the old refectory of Broadgates Hall, contains Johnson's desk; in the Senior Common Room are his portrait by Reynolds and his tea-pot.

***Christ Church** (Pl. E 5), known familiarly as 'the House' (Aedes Christi), is the largest college in Oxford (c. 400 undergraduates). 'Cardinal College,' founded in 1525 by Wolsey, and refounded in 1532 by Henry VIII, was suppressed in 1546 and Christ Church was founded in its place. The throne of the Bp. of Oxford was placed in the church here in 1546, so that the college chapel is also the cathedral of Oxford, while the Dean is head both of the college and of the cathedral chapter. The 'Students' of Christ Church correspond to the 'Fellows' of other colleges.—In *Tom Tower*, built by Wren in 1682 over Wolsey's Gateway (statue of Wolsey, 1719) the main entrance, hangs 'Great Tom' (9–7 or dusk; 2*d*.), a huge bell from Osney Abbey (7 tons; recast in 1680), on which 101 strokes are sounded every evening at 9.5 (one for each member of the original foundation), giving the signal for the closing of all college gates. The Great Quadrangle ('Tom Quad'; 264 ft. by 261 ft.), the largest in Oxford, originally intended by Wolsey as a cloister, was not finished until the Restoration.

The pool in the centre, known as 'Mercury' from a 17th cent. statue since destroyed, was provided in 1928 with a copy of Giov. da Bologna's Mercury.

From the N.E. corner of Tom Quad a tower-gateway (called 'Kill-Canon' from its draughtiness), with statues of Dean John Fell (1660–86; "I do not like thee, Dr. Fell") and Dean Liddell (1855–91), leads to Peckwater Quadrangle, built in 1705 on the site of Peckwater Inn. Here (S. side) is the *Library* (1716–61; adm. 3*d*., 10 1, 2–4 or 5).—Canterbury Quadrangle (1770), to the S.E., occupies the site of Canterbury Hall, which had Sir Thomas More as a student. A gateway leads hence into Merton St. (p. 214).

In the S.E. angle of Tom Quad, beneath the massive bell-tower (1878), a staircase (1640), with a beautiful fan-tracery *Roof, leads to the *Hall* (9.15 6 or dusk; adm. 2*d*.), the largest and finest in Oxford, completed by Wolsey in 1529 In this hall, 115 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high, with an elaborately carved oaken roof, stage-scenery was used for the first time in England in a play acted before Charles I in 1636. The splendid collection of *Portraits include those of Wolsey, ascribed to *Robert Greenbury*; Henry VIII, by *Sonmans*; Queen Elizabeth, by *Zucchero* (?); Bp. King, by *C. Johnson*; Locke and Atterbury, by *Kneller*; William Penn (copy of the portrait in Haverford College, U.S.A.);

John Wesley, by *Romney*; Canning, by *Lawrence*; Gladstone, by *Millais*; Dr. Liddon and Rev. C. L. Dodgson ('Lewis Carroll'), by *Herkomer*; Dean Liddell, by *Watts*; and Bp. Strong, by *Orpen*.

Outside the hall a staircase on the right descends to the *Kitchen* (9.15-6; fee to the cook), the oldest part of Wolsey's building.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Philip Sidney, Richard Hakluyt, Robert Burton, Richard Busby, John Locke ('sent down' for sedition, 1684), William Penn ('sent down' for nonconformity, 1661), Bolingbroke, John Wesley, Lord Mansfield, Canning, Sir Robert Peel, Gladstone, Ruskin, Pusey, Liddon, 'Lewis Carroll,' Lord Salisbury, Lord Rosebery, and Edward VII.

The ***Cathedral,** on the E. side of Tom Quad, has suffered from neglect and from restoration. Besides some old glass it has several windows designed by Burne-Jones and executed by William Morris. Adm. free 11–5; services on Sun. at 8, 10, and 6, and on week-days at 10 and 5.

Originally the church of a nunnery founded by St. Frideswide in the 8th cent., this church was rebuilt for secular priests in 1004 by Ethelred II, and became a church of Austin Canons in 1122; but the present late-Norman appearance dates from the restoration or rebuilding by Robert of Cricklade (1141–80). The three W. bays of the nave were pulled down by Wolsey, while the E wall was entirely rebuilt and the W. front altered in the course of restorations begun in 1870 by Sir G. G. Scott. The spire (144 ft.) is one of the earliest in England (13th cent.). —Dimensions, see p. xxii.

Interior. In the NAVE the massive pillars of the arcades are alternately round and octagonal. The arrangement by which the real arcade arch and the triforium in each bay are framed in what is apparently, though not really, the main arch of the arcade, is paralleled at Jedburgh Abbey. The roof is good 16th cent. woodwork, while the organ-screen and pulpit are Jacobean. On the N. side of the nave is the monument of Bp. Berkeley (d. 1753); in the pavement is a slab commemorating Dr. Pusey (d. 1882).—The TRANSEPTS, like the lantern, have early 16th cent. roofs. The S. end of the S. transept is a conjectural restoration by Scott. *St. Lucy's Chapel*, now the baptistery, in the former E. aisle of this transept, has a flamboyant *East Window, with fine old glass (c. 1330), including a representation of Becket's martyrdom, from which the saint's head has been struck out. —The CHOIR has a rich and beautiful *ROOF, which, like the clerestory windows, is in the late Perp. style. On the N. side of the choir are three aisles, the two outermost being known as the *Lady Chapel* and the *Latin Chapel*. At the E. end of the N. choir-aisle and the Lady Chapel are three rough arches of an earlier church leading originally to three Saxon apses. Between the N. choir-aisle and the Lady Chapel is the fragmentary base of the late 13th cent. shrine of St. Frideswide, once a resort of pilgrims, and opposite between the Lady Chapel and the Latin Chapel, is the so-called 'Watching Chamber' (Perp.).—The Latin Chapel (now *St. Catherine's Chapel*), mainly in the Dec. style and once used for divinity lectures, has a 17th cent. pulpit and 14th cent. glass in the side-windows. It contains numerous brasses, three fine tombs (14-15th cent.), and a tablet to Robert Burton (d. 1640), author of the 'Anatomy of Melancholy.'

From the S. nave-aisle or the hall staircase we enter the small Perp. Cloister, the W. walk of which was destroyed by Wolsey. This was the scene of Cranmer's degradation. In the E. walk is the late-Norman doorway of the Chapter-House (adm. by canon's order only), a beautiful E.E. rectangular chamber, now used for divinity lectures. From the S. side a passage leads to the ugly *Meadow Buildings* (1866).

Meadow Gate gives access to *Christ Church Meadow* (beyond Pl. E 5), across which the *New Walk* runs S. to the Isis, where are moored the *College Barges*, used by the various college boat-clubs. The *Broad Walk*, with its avenue of elms, leads E. to the Cherwell and W. to St. Aldate's Street. A path leads N. from the Broad Walk, crossing *Merton Field* and passing between Corpus (l), and Merton (r.), with sections of the old city wall on either hand, to Merton St., one of the quaintest old streets of Oxford.

Corpus Christi College (Pl. E 5, 6) was founded in 1516 by Bp. Richard Foxe, who appointed University lecturers on Greek, Latin and Hebrew, whence Erasmus named the college the 'bibliotheca trilinguis.'

The front quadrangle and the gateway, with its fine oriel and fan-vaulted roof, date from the founder's time. The remarkable sun-dial with its perpetual calendar was erected in 1581. The *Hall*, with a hammer-beam roof, is small but picturesque; in the *Chapel* is a fine altarpiece ascribed to Rubens; the rich *Library* is one of the most picturesque in Oxford. Foxe's pastoral staff is preserved in the *Buttery*. The *Turner Buildings* on the S. side date from 1706, the new buildings at the corner of Grove St. from 1886. Corpus still possesses its founder's plate, the finest in Oxford; it was the only college that did not melt down its plate for Charles I.

Famous Members: Nicholas Udall, Bp. Jewel (fellow 1542-53), Richard Hooker (rooms on library staircase, 2nd floor), Gen. Oglethorpe (p. 42), Thomas Day, John Keble, Dr. Arnold, and Dr. Robert Bridges.

***Merton College** (Pl. E 6), in all essentials the oldest college in Oxford, though both University and Balliol were endowed a few years earlier, was founded by Walter de Merton (comp. p. 17) in 1264 as a special training school for the secular as opposed to the monastic clergy. Its scholars are known as 'postmasters' (perhaps from Lat. 'portionista').

The irregular old buildings are among the most interesting in Oxford. The gateway tower was built in 1416. The front of the college was rebuilt by Sir Henry Savile in 1581. The *Hall* (much restored) has an old oak door with 13th cent. iron-work. The Dec. **Chapel* (1294-97; 10 to 4 or 5), with a conspicuous Perp. tower added in 1450, never had a nave, and the transepts (14th cent.) now form an antechapel, in which are a fine Dec. piscina, old glass, and the monuments of Sir Henry Savile (d. 1622), Sir Thomas Bodley (d. 1613; p. 219), and Anthony à Wood (d. 1695). The beautiful windows of the choir are filled with unique painted glass of c. 1300. In front of the high-altar are two very fine brasses (1387 and 1471). Between the front quadrangle and the picturesque 'Mob Quad' (c. 1380) is the curious *Treasury* or muniment room (1274), the oldest part of the college, with a high-pitched stone roof. The **Library* (11-5; gratuity), in Mob Quad, is perhaps the most interesting mediæval library in England; built in 1377-78, it still retains many of its old fittings. The *Fellows' Quadrangle* (1608-10) is a fine example of Jacobean architecture.—Adjoining the front quadrangle on the E. is St. Alban Hall Quad (1905), occupying the site of *St. Alban Hall* ('Stubbins'), which was founded in 1220 and amalgamated with Merton in 1881.

Famous Members: Duns Scotus and William of Ockham were, traditionally, Merton men, and Wycliffe is claimed as a fellow. Other famous students are Thomas Carew, Richard Steele, Lord Randolph Churchill, and Lord Halsbury. Massinger and Speaker Lenthall were members of St. Alban Hall, and Newman was its vice-principal. During the Civil War William Harvey (p. 13) was warden, and Henrietta Maria lodged here while the king was at Christ Church.

At the W. end of Merton St. is Oriel St. **Oriel College** (Pl. E 6) was founded as 'St. Mary's College' in 1324 by Adam de Brome and refounded in 1326 by Edward II, to whom he was almoner. It occupies the site of a building known as 'La Oriole' (perhaps from 'oratoriolum,' an oratory).

The picturesque front quadrangle, with hall (fine hammer-beam roof) and chapel, was built between 1619 and 1642; the back quadrangle, with the library, in the 18th century. Adjacent on the N. is *St. Mary's Hall* ('Skimmery'), absorbed by Oriel in 1902, with a picturesque little hall and chapel (c. 1640). The new front (1910) of Oriel, in High St., was built by Basil Champneys from the bequest of Cecil Rhodes, whose statue it bears.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Walter Raleigh, Wm. Prynne, Bp. Butler, Gilbert White, Bp. Wilberforce, Thomas Hughes, and Cecil Rhodes. Among its fellows have been Whately, Keble, Dr. Arnold, Newman, Pusey, H. and J. A. Froude, A. H. Clough, Matthew Arnold, and Lord Bryce.—The most eminent member of St. Mary's Hall was Sir Thomas More.

At the N. end of Oriel St. we emerge in the ***High Street** (Pl. D, E 5–7), one of the most beautiful streets in the world, leading from Carfax in a gentle curve to (½ m.) Magdalen Bridge.

St. Mary's Church (Pl. D 6) has a conspicuous Dec. *Spire (188 ft. high). The chancel and nave, in the Perp. style, date from 1472 and 1488. Facing the High is a picturesque Italian porch erected by Dr. Morgan Owen, one of Laud's chaplains; the image of the Virgin and Child, by Stone, inspired one of the charges against the archbishop. Services on Sun. at 8, 8.45, 10.30 (University Sermon in term), 11.30, 12.30, and 8.30; on week-days at 8, 8.25 and 6.30.

Since the 14th cent. at least this has been used as the University Church, where the University Sermons are preached by 'select preachers' every Sun. morning in term-time and where the 'Bampton Lectures' are given. The sermons are preceded by the 'bidding prayer' for University benefactors. Abp. Cranmer was tried at St. Mary's in 1555, and it was here, in the following year, that he publicly repudiated his recantation. Newman (p. 234) was vicar from 1828 to 1843. The interior (10–5) has been spoiled by restorations. At the W. door is the tomb of Amy Robsart (d. 1560; p. 208). On the N. side is the Dec. chantry of Adam de Brome (see above).

All Souls College (Pl. D 6, 7) was founded in 1437 by Abp. Chichele as a chantry for the souls of those killed in the French wars of Henry V and Henry VI. It has a warden and fifty fellows, but no undergraduates except four 'Bible Clerks.' The fine front and gateway and the first quadrangle are unspoiled 15th cent. work.

From the N.W. angle of the quadrangle an exquisitely vaulted passage leads to the Perp. *Chapel* (open 12-1 & 2–4), which contains an 18th cent. screen and a beautiful stone *Reredos, restored by Scott in 1872–76 after being walled up for two hundred years. We note the 15th cent. glass in the antechapel. The 'Signa Madonna' is a gesso relief ascribed to Leon. da Vinci. The second or N. quadrangle, built by Hawksmoor in 1720–35, is debased in style, but "somehow or other the architect blundered into magnificence." On the N. side is the *Library* (200 ft. long), founded by Christopher Codrington (d. 1710), governor of the Leeward Islands, containing Wren's designs for building of St. Paul's.

FAMOUS MEMBERS (Fellows): Linacre, Sheldon, Jeremy Taylor, Wren, Blackstone, Bp. Heber, Lord Salisbury, Max Muller, and Marquess Curzon.

University College (Pl. D, E 6), almost opposite All Souls, though it nominally claims Alfred the Great as its founder in 872, received its first endowment by bequest of William of Durham (d. 1249), and until 1280 was administered by the University. It removed to its present site about 1343.

The long curved front of the college, with its two tower-gateways, oriels, and ogee gables, is a good example of 17th cent. Gothic. The W. gateway, with statues of Queen Anne (outside) and James II (inside), leads to the larger quadrangle (1634–74); the E. gateway, with statues of Queen Mary (outside) and Dr. Radcliffe (inside), to the smaller quadrangle, built in 1719 from a bequest by Dr. Radcliffe. The *Chapel* (1639, altered in 1800 and 1862) has some 17th cent. glass by Van Ling. The *Library* was built by Scott in 1861, and the beautiful *Master's Lodge* in Logic Lane was added by Bodley in 1879. New buildings in High St. by Barry (1843) and in Logic Lane (spanned by a bridge) by H. W. Moore (1902).—A passage in the N.W. corner of the great quad leads to the **Shelley Memorial* (11 to sunset), a domed chamber containing the beautiful marble figure of the drowned poet by Onslow Ford (1893). Shelley had rooms in 1810 on the first floor of the stair to the right of the Hall; he was 'sent down' after 11 months for publishing his pamphlet on 'The Necessity of Atheism.'

Famous Members: Shelley, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Dr. Radcliffe, Sir Edwin Arnold, and, as fellows, Lord Stowell, Lord Eldon, Dean Stanley, Goldwin Smith, Conington, and Viscount Cecil.

Nearly opposite University is the Italianate front of **Queen's College** (Pl. D 7), founded in 1340 by Robert de Eglesfield, confessor to Queen Philippa, and favoured by her and other queens consort. The founder provided for a provost and twelve fellows to represent Our Lord and the Apostles, and seventy 'poor boys' as disciples, the first formal arrangement in Oxford for the education of undergraduates.

Several quaint customs are kept up at Queen's: the college is summoned to dinner by the sound of a trumpet; on Christmas Day the 'boar's head' dinner is celebrated; and on New Year's Day the Bursar presents to each guest at the 'gaudy' a needle and thread ('aiguille' and 'fil,' a pun on the founder's name), with the words 'Take this and be thrifty.' The eight senior scholars are known as 'Taberdars.'

The college was mainly rebuilt in 1692 1716. The fine front quadrangle (1710) is mainly by Hawksmoor. The *Chapel* (good glass) and the handsome *Hall* were designed by Wren. The *Library*, in the back quadrangle, is an ornate room containing 95,000 vols., incl. the finest collection of Slavonic literature in England. The founder's drinking-horn is still in use as a loving-cup.—Henry V (portraits in the library and common-room) is said to have lodged at Queen's.

Famous Members: Wycherley, Joseph Addison and Wm. Collins (both of whom migrated to Magdalen from Queen's), Jeremy Bentham, Wm. Mitford, Francis Jeffrey, and Walter Pater.

From the corner of Queen's Lane the finest view of the grand curve of the High St. is obtained. Opposite, a little farther down, are the New Examination Schools (Pl. E 7; adm. 9-4, 3*d*.), with portraits of English composers, adjoined by the building of the *Delegacy of Non-Collegiate Students*. Visitors may be present at vivâ voce examinations.

***Magdalen College** (pronounced 'Maudlen'; Pl. E 8), the most beautiful as well as the richest college in Oxford, was founded by William of Waynflete in 1448, but the buildings on the present site, once occupied by the Hospital of St. John, were not completed till 1480. The scholars of Magdalen are called 'demies' (because they receive only half the allowances of a fellow). Magdalen made great sacrifices for the royalist cause during Charles I's occupation of Oxford; but none the less in 1687–88 the fellows courageously resisted James II's unconstitutional attempt to force his nominee upon them as president of the college.

The chief feature of the High St. front is the graceful Perp. **Tower (view), 145 ft. high, built in 1492–1507 as the bell-tower of the college chapel, though separated from it. According to tradition it was designed by Wolsey, who was bursar at the time. A 17th cent. 'Eucharistic Hymn' is sung at the top of the tower at 5 a.m. (6 a.m. summer time) on May morning. Entering by the modern gateway we have on the left the new buildings of *St. Swithun's Quadrangle* (1882), and straight in front is the President's House, to the left of which is the *Grammar Hall*, a picturesque old fragment of Magdalen Hall. Immediately to our right are the open-air *Pulpit*, where a University sermon is preached on St. John the Baptist's day (June 24th), and the narrow entrance of the *Chaplain's Quadrangle*, in which there are remains of St. John's Hospital, including the blocked-up Pilgrims' Gate. The *Chapel* (10–4; entrance under the ivy-clad Muniment Tower, to the right) was finished before 1483, but the interior is now practically 19th cent. work. Services on week-days in term are held at 6.15 p.m., on Sun. (adm. by fellow's order) at 9.30 a.m. & 6.15 p.m.; the choir is famous for its singing. Beyond the Muniment Tower is the *Founder's Tower*, containing the state apartments. Beneath the Muniment Tower a passage leads to the picturesque **Cloisters*, dating from the founder's time but renewed in 1822. The grotesque figures (c. 1509) on the buttresses of the quad are known as the 'hieroglyphs.' A flight of steps in the S.E. corner leads to the *Hall*, with beautiful panelling, an oriel, a musicians' gallery on the top of a Jacobean screen, a number of fine portraits, and a modern oak roof. The old *Kitchen* was perhaps a part of the original hospital. The *Library* contains a large number of illuminated MSS. and early printed books, incl. Wolsey's copy of the Gospels. The imposing *New Buildings*, beyond the lawn to the N. of the cloisters, date from 1735. Beyond stretches the *Grove*, a deer-park whence a bridge crosses to a meadow, encircled by the Cherwell and by the *Water Walks, one of which (on the N.) is known as 'Addison's Walk.'

Famous Members: Bp. Foxe, Grocyn (divinity reader), John Colet (?), William Lily (?), Wolsey (the 'boy bachelor'), Card. Pole, Foxe the martyrologist (fellow), John Lyly, John Hampden, Prince Rupert, Joseph Addison, Henry Sacheverell, Wm. Collins, Gibbon ('sent down' for joining the Church of Rome), John Wilson ('Christopher North'), Charles Reade (fellow), and Goldwin Smith. The present Prince of Wales also studied here.

Just beyond the college, *Magdalen Bridge* (view), crosses the two branches of the Cherwell to the uninteresting suburb of *East Oxford* (to Mesopotamia, see p. 222).

Opposite Magdalen is the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. E 7), the oldest in England, founded in 1621 (open free).

We retrace our steps to Queen's Lane (p. 216), a narrow and crooked roadway between high walls. On the right, opposite the side-entrance of Queen's, is St. Edmund Hall (Pl. E 7), founded c. 1220 and acquired by Queen's College in 1559, the only survivor of the ancient halls. The picturesque old buildings date for the most part from about 1650. A little farther on is *St. Peter's in the East* (Pl. D 7), with a *Crypt of c. 1150, and the tomb of James Sadler (1753–1828), pastrycook, who made the first English balloon-ascent, in 1784.

In New College Lane is the modest entrance of ***New College** (Pl. D 7), which, in spite of its name, is over 500 years old, having been founded in 1379 by William of Wykeham (p. 56).

The buildings, completed about 1386, remain very much as the founder left them, and are among the earliest and finest examples of the English Perp. style. The *Front Quadrangle* was sadly marred in 1675 by the addition of a third story and the modernization of the windows. The noble **Chapel* (2–4; closed at 3 on Sat.) was restored in 1879. The *Glass in the antechapel is original 14th cent., except the great W. window, painted from the designs of Reynolds (1777). In the pavement is a fine series of 23 brasses, dating from 1403 to 1619. The stalls retain their old misericords. In a recess on the N. side of the altar is the founder's *Pastoral Staff. The choral services vie with those of Magdalen (8 a.m. & 5 p.m. in term, 8 & 6 in summer; Sun. 8, 9.30, & 6; sub-warden's order necessary on Sun. in term). The quiet **Cloisters*, with remarkable wood vaulting, to the W. of the chapel, and the detached *Bell Tower* were completed in 1400. The *Hall*, adjoining the chapel, is the oldest and one of the finest halls in Oxford, with linen-fold panelling ascribed to Abp. Warham and a modern oak roof. A passage in the E. side of the quad, under the *Library* (by Wyatt), leads to the picturesque *Garden Quadrangle*, built in 1684–1708. The chief feature in the extensive **Gardens* is a well-preserved remnant of the old *City Wall*, constructed in the reign of Henry III.—New buildings by Scott (1872–76) and by Champneys (1886–88).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Chichele, William of Waynflete (?), Grocyn, Abp. Warham, Sir Henry Wotton, Bp. Ken, and Sydney Smith.

We emerge in HOLYWELL STREET (Pl. C 6, 7), a quaint old street, leading from Broad St. via Longwall St. to High St.

In Mansfield Road, leading from Holywell to the Parks, are **Manchester College** (Pl. C 7; Unitarian) and **Mansfield College** (Pl. B 7; Congregational), two Nonconformist theological colleges, neither of which forms part of the University. The former was built in 1891–93, the latter in 1886-89.

Beyond the *Old Music Rooms* (Pl. C 7), Holywell St. ends at Broad St., at the corner of which is the *Indian Institute* (Pl. C; 1882), for Indian students training for the Indian Civil Service. It contains an Oriental museum and a library.

Between the Indian Institute and the new buildings of Hertford (p. 219) is a remnant of the octagonal *Chapel of Our Lady by Smith Gate*, with a beautiful little 'Annunciation' over the S. entrance.

The classical **Clarendon Building** (Pl. C 6), at the corner of Catherine St., built by Hawksmoor in 1713, partly from the profits of Lord Clarendon's 'History of the Rebellion,' housed the Clarendon Press (p. 225) till 1830 and is now used for various University delegacies. Adjoining it in Broad St. is the **Sheldonian Theatre** (Pl. C 6; open 10–1 & 2–6, 3*d*.), built by Wren in 1668 at the expense of Abp. Sheldon, in imitation of the Theatre of Marcellus at Rome. Here is held the *Commemoration* or *Encœnia* (about June 20th; see p. 209), commemorating benefactors of the University. The octagonal cupola, reconstructed in 1838, commands an excellent *View of Oxford.

The *Old Ashmolean Museum* (Pl. C 5, 6), adjacent on the W., was built in 1679–83 to receive the collections of Elias Ashmole (p. 224) and now houses the Lewis Evans *COLLECTION OF HISTORICAL SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS (open 11–1 & 2–4).

Behind the Sheldonian lies the ***Divinity School** (Pl. C 6; 10-5, 3*d*.), built in the middle of the 15th century. Beyond the vestibule or *Proscholium*, used as a 'Pig Market' under Edward VI, we enter a noble room, with an elaborately vaulted and arched stone *Roof, in which Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were examined in 1555, and the House of Commons met in 1625. It was restored by Wren.—The door at the W. end leads into the *Convocation House* (1638) where

Convocation and Congregation meet. The *Apodyterium*, or robing-room, is used as the Vice-Chancellor's Court The door at the E. end of the Divinity School leads to the Old Schools Quadrangle, built in 1439 and rebuilt in 1613–16. The Gate Tower on the E. side is ornamented with columns of the five classical orders and a statue of James I. Here, in the S.W. corner, is the entrance (' Bibliotheca Bodleiana ') to the—

***Bodleian Library** (Pl. C 6), which extends also over the upper story of the Divinity School and the Convocation House (adm. 3*d.*; daily, except Sun. and holidays, 9 to 3, 4, 5 or 7). The library, the oldest and one of the most important in the world, with over 1,250,000 printed books and c. 40,000 MSS., was founded in 1602 by Sir Thomas Bodley (1545-1613), who presented his magnificent collection to the University. The central apartment, over the Divinity School, originally contained the library of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), dispersed in the reign of Edward VI; the E. wing was added by Bodley in 1602 and the W. wing in 1636. The library is one of the six that enjoy a right to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom.

Some of its treasures are exhibited in glass cases in the library and in the picture gallery higher up the staircase (subject to rearrangement).

In the Library: 7th cent. MS. of the Acts of the Apostles ('Codex E'), believed to have been the Venerable Bede's; earliest MS. of Jerome's Latin Translation of the Chronicles of Eusebius; 7th cent. MS. of the Augustine Gospels ('Codex O'); *Old English Chronicle (Peterborough Abbey, 1123), open at the page containing the first mention of Oxford (910); Celtic and English MSS.; Caedmon's Metrical Translation of Genesis in Old English (11th cent.), with outline drawings of the Winchester School; 13-14th cent. Psalters; *Benedictine Missal (Abingdon, 1461); Milton relics; Books of Hours; oldest extant MS. of the Chanson de Roland (12–13th cent.).—In the Picture Gallery: Shelley collection (MSS. and souvenirs, including a copy of the 'Necessity of Atheism'); contemporary copy of Magna Charta; MSS. of Pope, Tennyson, Thomas Hardy; Latin exercise book of Edward VI; Latin letter from Queen Elizabeth; draft letter of Charles I to Henrietta Maria; incunabula, including Bible by Gutenberg, Fust, and Schœffer (1450-6); Mazarine Bible; Biblia Pauperum; Caxton's Advertisement; first book printed at Oxford (1468); First Folio of Shakespeare; oldest continuing English periodical (Oxford Gazette, 1665: now London Gazette); Dante's Divina Commedia, first edition; Persian and Indian MSS.

The historical portraits include three portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots (one disputed), Sir Kenelm Digby, by *Van Dyck*, Selden, by *Mytens*, Wallis, by *Kneller*, Flora Macdonald, by *Allan Ramsay*, Dean Stanley, by *Watts*, etc.—The gallery contains also Bodley's chest, a chair made from the wood of Drake's ship the 'Golden Hind,' a Ptolemaic armillary sphere (c. 1595), and other curiosities.—Near the end is a bronze statue of the Earl of Pembroke (chancellor, 1616–30), by *Le Sueur*, after Reubens. Beyond this is a collection of Napoleonic books, engravings, and furniture, bequeathed by Lord Curzon (1926).

In the square to the S. of the Old Schools rises the ***Radcliffe Camera** (Pl. D 6), a classical domed rotunda, the chef-d'œuvre of *James Gibbs* (1737-49), built for the Radcliffe Library (p. 222). Since 1861 it has been used as a reading-room for the Bodleian (10–10; visitors 2*d.*).

Hertford College (Pl. C 6), at the corner of Catherine St. and New College St., refounded in 1874, is the successor of

Hart Hall (founded in 1284), which afterwards became Hertford College (1740-1816) but was absorbed by Magdalen Hall in 1822. The oldest part is the 16th cent. library, formerly the hall. The modern chapel, by Jackson (1908), is much admired.

Famous Members. Of Hart Hall, John Selden; of the original Hertford College, Charles James Fox; of Magdalen Hall, William Tyndale, Thomas Hobbes, Lord Clarendon, Sir Matthew Hale, Sir Henry Vane, and Dr. Wilkins.

On the W. side of Radcliffe Square is **Brasenose College** ('B.N.C.'; Pl. D 6), founded in 1509, by Wm. Smyth, Bp. of Lincoln, and Sir Richard Sutton. The name is probably derived from the brazen knocker (a lion's head) of the old hall, which was carried off to Stamford in 1333; this was recovered in 1890 and is kept in the college hall. The 'Phœnix' undergraduates' club, founded c. 1780, is the oldest in Oxford.

The front quadrangle, with the entrance-tower and the *Hall*, entered by a curious porch, dates from the founders' time (a third story was added in the reign of James I). The present *Chapel* and the *Library* were built in 1656 66. The former is noteworthy for its successful combination of classical and Gothic forms. The new quadrangle (by Jackson) facing the High St. dates from 1887–1910.

Famous Members: John Foxe, Robert Burton, Elias Ashmole, John Marston, the dramatist, Bp. Heber, R. H. Barham of the 'Ingoldsby Legends,' H. H. Milman, Walter Pater (fellow), and Earl Haig. The 'Childe of Hale' whose name is borne by the Brasenose boat, was a gigantic servant of the college, said to have been 9 ft. 3 in. high.

We now follow High St. as far as Turl Street (Pl. C, D 5), which connects it with Broad St. On the right of the Turl, at the corner of Brasenose Lane, is **Lincoln College** (Pl. D 5), founded in 1427 by Bp. Fleming of Lincoln as a counterblast to the Wycliffite movement.

The *N. Quadrangle* is a pleasing example of pre-Reformation architecture, marred by the addition of modern battlements. The *Hall* (1436) contains a portrait of John Wesley, whose pulpit is preserved in the antechapel of the college **Chapel*, which, like most of the S. quad, was built by Bp. Williams of Lincoln in 1610–31. The cedar wainscoting and contemporary stained glass of the chapel should be noted. The *Kitchen* is the oldest part of the college. The *New Library* to the S. of the college dates from 1906, the *Grove Buildings* from 1880. *Wesley's Rooms* (restored 1928), over the passage between the quadrangles, are shown on application to the porter (3*d*.).

Famous Members: Sir Wm. Davenant; Dr. Radcliffe (fellow); John Wesley (fellow 1726–51), who here founded the society of 'Methodists'; Robert Montgomery (p. 38); Mark Pattison (rector 1861-84); and Lord Morley.

On the opposite (W.) side of the Turl is **Jesus College** (Pl. C 5), the first post-Reformation college in Oxford, founded in 1571, nominally by Queen Elizabeth but in reality by Hugh Price, treasurer of St. David's. The college has always had a very close connection with Wales.

The oldest part of the college is the Turl St. front, rebuilt in the Perp. style in 1856. The S. side of the front quadrangle, the hall, chapel, and principal's house, were built by Sir Eubule Thelwall (principal in 1621-30). The picturesque back quadrangle, with the library, was mainly the work of Sir Leoline Jenkins, the 'second founder' (principal 1661-73). The new buildings in Ship St. were designed by R. England (1906–8). The *Chapel* is a good specimen of 17th cent. Gothic, with barrel vaulting and an E. end added in 1636. The service is in Welsh on Wed. and Fridays. The *Hall* has a carved Jacobean screen and contains portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I by Van Dyck, Charles II by Lely, and Nash the architect by Lawrence. In the *Common Room* is a fine original portrait of Queen Elizabeth by Zucchero.

Famous Members: Bp. Lancelot Andrewes (fellow), James Howell, Henry Vaughan the 'Silurist,' Beau Nash, J. R. Green, and Sir John Rhys.

Exeter College (Pl. C 5), opposite Jesus, founded by Walter de Stapledon in 1314 and refounded by Sir Wm. Petre in 1566, is now one of the largest colleges in Oxford.

The college buildings are almost entirely modern. The W. front and tower-gateway were rebuilt in 1671–1703 and again in 1834. The *Hall* (1618; restored in 1818) contains a Jacobean screen with the earliest representation of a man smoking. The **Chapel* (open 2-4) is an elaborate work by Gilbert Scott (1857). On the S. wall is the *Star of Bethlehem Tapestry by Burne-Jones and Morris. The pretty little *Garden* (open after 1 p.m.) contains the library (1855); Heber's tree, a chestnut which shadows his former rooms in Brasenose College (p. 220) and some fig-trees planted by Bp. Kennicott.

Famous Members: John Ford, Sir John Eliot (1607), the first Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Chas. Lyell, J. A. Froude (fellow), F. D. Maurice, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and Wm. Morris.

We now cross Broad Street to visit **Trinity College** (Pl. B 5, 6), founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas Pope, on the site of Durham College (established c. 1360 for students from Benedictine monasteries in the North).

The buildings are among the most charming in Oxford. In the front quadrangle is the creeper-covered *Chapel*, rebuilt in 1691–94. It contains a carved cedar-wood screen and altarpiece by Grinling Gibbons; on the left of the altar is the tomb of the founder and his third wife. The *President's House* and the *New Buildings*, on the E. side of the front quadrangle, are by Sir T. G. Jackson (1883 87). On the S. side, facing the Broad, are a number of picturesque cottages, once students' halls, recently incorporated in the college; next to them is *Kettell Hall*, built by Dr. Kettell, president in 1599-1643. Parts of the small quadrangle beyond the chapel are relics of Durham College (e.g. the buttery, bursary, common room, and the E. side). The *Hall* was rebuilt in 1618–20 and contains a specially fine collection of portraits. In the Common Room is the Reynolds portrait of Dr. Johnson, who stayed for five weeks at Kettell Hall. The *Library*, opposite, contains some curious 14th cent. glass. The *War Memorial Library* (1928, by J. Osborne Smith) is a small classical building recalling the style of the chapel. The *Garden Quadrangle*, farther on, the N. block of which was built by Wren in 1665, is one of the first Italian buildings in Oxford. The *Gardens* are noted for their lime-tree walk, planted early in the 18th century.

Famous Members: Thomas Lodge, Lord Baltimore, one of the founders of Maryland (1594), Abp. Sheldon, Jas. Harrington, Henry Ireton, Sir John Denham, Lord Chancellor Somers, the Earl of Chatham, Walter Savage Landor (1793), 'sent down' for firing at the rooms of the man opposite, Card. Newman, Professor Freeman, Sir Richard Burton (1840), 'sent down' for trying to fight a duel, Sir A. Quiller-Couch, and Lord Bryce.

A short way along Parks Road is **Wadham College** (Pl. C 7), founded by Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham of Ilminster (p. 88) and built in 1610 13 on the site of an Augustinian friary.

The buildings, the least restored in Oxford, are in a noble and undecorated Perp. style, in spite of their late date. Between the hall and the chapel, on the E. side, is a Jacobean porch, with statues of Nicholas and Dorothy Wadham. The *Chapel*, which was modified internally in 1834, has a Jacobean screen and stall work, and good 17th cent. stained glass. The **Hall* has a hammer-beam roof, a Jacobean screen, and a large collection of portraits. The secluded **Fellows' Gardens* (open on week-days), with a lovely view of the garden-front of the college, are among the most charming in Oxford.

Famous Members: Adm. Blake, Christopher Wren, Speaker Onslow, Lord Chancellor Westbury, Dean Church, Sir T. G. Jackson, and the English Positivists, Dr. Congreve, Frederic Harrison, and Prof. Beesly.

In South Parks Road, adjoining Wadham Gardens, is the imposing **Rhodes House** (Pl. B 6, 7), by Sir H. Baker (1929), headquarters of the Rhodes Trust. The bronze bird crowning the dome is copied from the carved stone birds found at Zimbabwe in Rhodesia.

Farther on in Parks Road is the **University Museum** (Pl. A 7; open 10–2, 6*d*., and 2–4, 3*d*.; free on Thurs. and Sat. 2–4), built in 1855–60 for the natural science collections of the University.—At the N.E. corner of the central court is the entrance to the **Pitt-Rivers Museum*, an interesting anthropological collection.

Grouped round the museum are a number of well-equipped *Laboratories*, devoted to University instruction and research in natural science. The *Radcliffe Library*, removed from the Radcliffe Camera in 1861, is housed in a new building by Jackson, to the S. On the opposite side of Parks Road are the *Schools of Rural Economy and of Forestry* (1908); in the Parks to the E. are *Science Laboratories* and the *Astronomical Observatory* (open 10–1).

Nearly opposite the museum is **Keble College** (Pl. A 6), opened in 1870 as a memorial to the Rev. John Keble (1792–1866). Membership is restricted to adherents of the Church of England.

The buildings, designed by Butterfield, have been criticized for their colouring and lack of harmony with the spirit of Oxford architecture. The *Chapel* (open 10–12.30 and 2–4 or 5; adm. for 1–2 pers. 6*d*., for 3–6 pers. 1/) is richly decorated with wall-paintings and mosaics; the Liddon Chapel (ticket at the porter's lodge) contains Holman Hunt's famous painting 'The Light of the World.' In the *Library* are the 'Christian Year' and other MSS. of Keble.

Opposite Keble is an entrance to the **University Parks,** 100 acres of playing fields surrounded by a belt of shrubs. To the E. is a pleasant walk along the bank of the Cherwell, and on the S.E. begins a walk called *Mesopotamia*, leading between two branches of the river to St. Clement's and (1¼ m.) Magdalen Bridge (p. 217).

We regain the centre of Oxford via the wide ST. GILES'S STREET (Pl. A, B 5).

St. Giles's Church (beyond Pl. A 5) is situated at the point of divergence of Banbury Road and Woodstock Road, the chief thoroughfares of the modern residential district of NORTH OXFORD, favoured by married 'dons.' In Banbury Road are the *School of Engineering*, *Wycliffe Hall*, a theological college on Evangelical lines, and *St. Hugh's College* (p. 211).—In Woodstock Road are *St. Aloysius's Church* (Rom. Cath.); *Somerville College* (p. 211); and the *Radcliffe Infirmary* and *Observatory* (with Kneller's portrait of Radcliffe).—*Rewley House* (Pl. A 4, 5), in Wellington Square, is the headquarters (1927) of the University Delegation for Extra-Mural Studies.

On the W. side of St. Giles's St. are *Pusey House*, a High Church clergy-house with the library of Dr. Pusey (1800–82), and *St. Benet's Hall* (Pl. A 5; p. 208); on the E. side are *Campion Hall* (No. 12; p. 208) and St. John's College.

St. John's College (Pl. B 5, 6) was founded in 1555 by Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London, on the site of the old Cistercian college of St. Bernard (1437).

The front and the W. side of the first quadrangle are remnants of St. Bernard's College. The *Hall* (c. 1502) and the *Chapel* (1530) have been modernized. The portraits in the former include those of Henry Hudson, the navigator, and Sir Walter Raleigh. In the chapel rest the remains of the founder and Abps. Laud and Juxon. The E. side of the first quadrangle and the S. side of the second were put up about 1597. The remaining two cloistered sides of the second quadrangle were built in 1631–36 at the expense of Abp. Laud. The famous *Colonnades and the charming *Garden Front form an interesting blend of the traditional Gothic of Oxford with the classical style of Italy. The bronze statues of Charles I and Henrietta Maria on the gate-towers are by Le Sueur. The *Library* (adm. by Fellow's order), on the S. and E. sides of this quad, contains a portrait of Charles I, over which several psalms are written in a minute hand; Laud's skull-cap, the staff he used at his execution, and the notes he made at his trial; and a rich store of ecclesiastical vestments. The **Gardens* of St. John's, laid out by Capability Brown, are perhaps the most beautiful in the University. The new buildings in St. Giles were added in 1883–1910.

Famous Members: Edmund Campion, the Jesuit, Abps. Laud and Juxon, James Shirley, the dramatist, and Dean Mansel.

St. Giles's St. is continued on the S. by Magdalen St., in which, opposite the W. front of Balliol, is the *Martyrs' Memorial* (Pl. B 5), with statues of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer (burned at the stake in Broad St., at a spot marked by a cross in the roadway opposite Balliol College).

Balliol College (Pl. B 5), planned by John de Baliol, father of the Scottish king, as a penance imposed by the Bishop of Durham, was established by his widow Dervorguilla between 1260 and 1266, at first merely as a students' hostel.

The buildings are almost entirely modern, but the ancient gates (1288) are now restored (N.W. of front quadrangle). The first quadrangle, into which the Broad St. entrance leads, contains the *Library* and its reading room (formerly the dining-hall), both dating from the 15th cent., but recast by Wyatt in the 18th. The *Chapel* was built by Butterfield in 1856. The Garden Quadrangle is bounded on the E. by the buildings of Trinity. The range of buildings on the N. side includes the *Hall* (1877), which was finely panelled in 1910. The S. front, in Broad St., is by Waterhouse (1869).

Famous Members: John Wycliffe (master in 1364), Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (?), John Evelyn, Adam Smith, Southey, Sir Wm. Hamilton, Abp. Tait, Card. Manning, A. H. Clough, Abp. Temple, Matthew Arnold, Calverley ('sent down' in 1852), Swinburne, Andrew Lang, T. H. Green (fellow 1860), Arnold Toynbee, Lord Lansdowne, Earl of Oxford and Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, and Viscount Grey (the present chancellor of the University). Benjamin Jowett was master in 1870–93, Edward Caird in 1893–1907.

Beyond Broad St. Magdalen St. is continued to Carfax (p. 211) by Corn Market Street (Pl. C, D 5). Here, on the left, is *St. Michael's* (Pl. C 5), with a gaunt tower dating at least from the Norman Conquest.

At 3 Cornmarket St. (adm. through the shop; 6*d*.) is the *Painted Room* or Guest Chamber (discovered 1928) of the old *Crown Tavern*, whose landlord, John Davenant, may have entertained Shakespeare c. 1600 (comp. p. 211).

St. Michael's St., opposite the church, or Frewen Court, farther on, leads to the premises of the **Oxford Union Society** (Pl. C 4), founded in 1823 as a social and debating club for University men. The wall-paintings in the library, by members of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, have almost entirely faded. The debates are held at 8 p.m. on Thurs. in term; visitors' tickets may be obtained through a member.

St. Michael's St. leads to New Inn Hall St. (Pl. C, D 4), in which is **St. Peter's Hall** (1929), founded by the Evangelical Churchmen's Ordination Council, and incorporating *Hannington Hall*, the headquarters of the Oxford Missionary Union (1897).

At the corner of St. Giles's St. and Beaumont Street (Pl. B 4) is the imposing classical building, by C. R. Cockerell (1845), of the ***Ashmolean Museum** (Pl. B 4, 5; open 10–4; on Sunday in term, 2–4; adm. 10–2, 6*d*., free in the afternoon). The E. wing of the building is occupied by the *Taylor Institution* of modern languages.

The humble nucleus of this important museum of art and archæology was 'Tradescant's Ark,' a collection of curiosities formed by John Tradescant the elder (d. 1637), and his son John (1608–1662), which passed through the hands of Elias Ashmole (1617–92) to the University in 1677.

Ground Floor. To the left of the entrance is the RANDOLPH GALLERY, containing the *Arundel Marbles*, a collection of ancient sculptures and reliefs formed by Thomas Howard, second Earl of Arundel (d. 1646), and later acquisitions. Though generally fragmentary and suffering from incompetent restoration, many of these are of great interest.—To the S. of the Randolph Gallery are the EGYPTIAN SCULPTURE GALLERY and the SUDAN ROOM.—The MEDIÆVAL ROOM, N. of the Randolph Gallery, contains, besides pottery, glass, bronzes, fibulæ, etc., the *Westwood Collection of Fictile Ivories*.

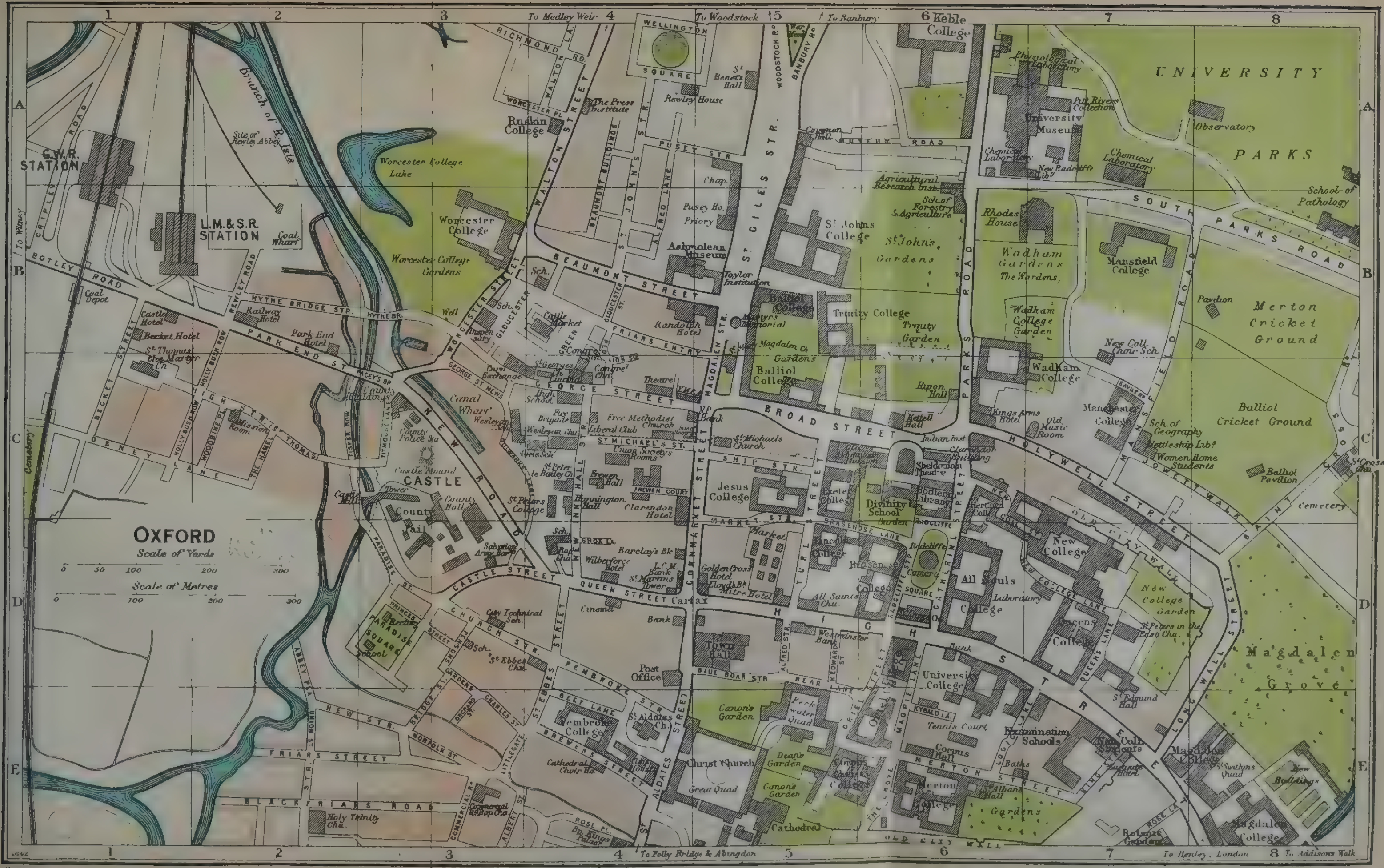
Upper Floor. Passing through the small Eldon Room (see below), we descend a few steps (r.) into the FIRST HALL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ANTIQUITIES, devoted to collections from Egypt, the Near East and prehistoric Europe, together with Teutonic and Anglo-Saxon antiquities. The *Cretan collection, principally from the excavations of Sir Arthur Evans at Knossos, is of special importance. Displayed in the S.W. corner of the Hall are gold ornaments of the British Bronze Age, the 'Alfred Jewel,' best explained as the handle of an 'æstil' or pointer for following the lines of illuminated MSS.; the similar 'Minster Lovell Jewel'; the 'Risano Jewel,' from Dalmatia; three silver staves of the University (late 16th cent.); and the Albany Collection of Stuart Relics.—The SECOND HALL contains the important series of Greek vases, bronzes, terracottas, antiquities from Kertch, a fine bronze head of a Diadumenos (5th cent. B.C.), a bronze female head (Roman), and a copy (Roman, 2nd cent. A.D.) in marble of a bronze statuette of Herakles, possibly by Myron. -The THIRD HALL is undergoing rearrangement (1929).

First and Second Floors. The FINE ART COLLECTIONS are arranged in chronological groups beginning on the second floor. We ascend the staircase from the Great Gallery to the FORTNUM GALLERY, which includes Italian *Pictures and *Sculptures of the 15–16th centuries. The central cases contain the Fortnum Collection of bronzes and majolica.—In the CHAMBERS HALL ROOM are sketches by *Rubens* and *Van Dyck* and 17th cent. Dutch and Flemish paintings.—We descend to the GREAT GALLERY, divided into five bays in which are exhibited **Collections of Prints and Drawings*. The collection of **Drawings by Old Masters*, in the three middle bays, is one of the most celebrated in the world (Michael Angelo, Raphael, Leonardo da Vinci, Durer, Holbein, Rembrandt, Watteau, and others). The N. bay contains a representative collection of *English Water Colours* (1790–1850).—To the N. is the COMBE ROOM, with works by the *English Pre-Raphaelites*. The small adjoining room contains paintings by *Bonington*, *Constable*, *Corot*, *Sargent*, and other 19th cent. masters.—To the E. of the Great Gallery is the RAFFAELLO GALLERY (18th cent.). On the N. wall are pictures by *Hogarth*, *Reynolds*, *Wilson*, *Gainsborough*, *Romney*, and by *Watteau* and *Chardin*. On the S. wall are contemporary Italian paintings (mainly Venetian).—Between this gallery and the Great Staircase is the small ELDON ROOM containing a large Gobelins tapestry, the last picture painted by *Claude* (at the age of 82), and two celebrated marble busts by the English sculptor *Edward Pierce* (d. 1698).

Facing the other end of Beaumont St. is **Worcester College** (Pl. B 3), sometimes known from its remoteness as 'Botany Bay.' It was founded in 1714 by Sir Thomas Cookes, but incorporates *Gloucester Hall* (founded in 1283), afterwards known as St. John Baptist's Hall or Gloucester College.

The main part of the buildings are in the heavy classical style of the 18th cent. (1746–84). The *Chapel*, very dark, was elaborately decorated by Burges in 1866 with paintings and mosaics. On the left side of the quadrangle is a row of five small **Monastic Houses*, known as the 'Cottages,' relics of the mediæval Gloucester Hall, with the mutilated arms of various Benedictine abbeys over the doorways. The **Gardens* are extensive and beautiful and contain a lake.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Walsingham, the chronicler, member of the Benedictine house; Sir Kenelm Digby and Richard Lovelace of St. John Baptist's Hall; and Thomas de Quincey and F. W. Newman of Worcester.


OXFORD
Scale of Yards
5 50 100 200 300
Scale of Metres
0 100 200 300
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
A
B
C
D
E
To Medley Weir
To Woodstock
To Banbury
To Witney
To Folly Bridge & Abingdon
To Henley, London
To Addisons Walk
G.W.R. STATION
L.M.&S.R. STATION
Branch of R. Isis
Site of Rewley Abbey
Coal Wharf
Worcester College Lake
Worcester College
Worcester College Gardens
Ruskin College
The Press Institute
Richmond Rd.
Wellington Square
Walton Street
Worcester Pl.
Beaumont Buildings
St. John's Str.
Alfred Lane
Pusey Str.
Rewley House
St Benet's Hall
Pusey Ho. Priory
Chap.
Ashmolean Museum
Taylor Institution
Beaumont Street
Randolph Hotel
Martyrs' Memorial
St. Giles Str.
Woodstock Rd.
Banbury Rd.
War Memorial
Keble College
Museum Road
Common Hall
St. Johns College
St. John's Gardens
Agricultural Research Inst.
Sch. of Forestry & Agriculture
Balliol College
Trinity College
Trinity Garden
Magdalen Ch. Gardens
Ripon Hall
Kettell Hall
Parks Road
Physiological Laboratory
University Museum
Pitt Rivers Collection
Chemical Laboratory
New Radcliffe Lib.
Rhodes House
Wadham Gardens
The Wardens
Wadham College Garden
Wadham College
UNIVERSITY PARKS
Observatory
School of Pathology
South Parks Road
Mansfield College
Mansfield Road
Pavilion
Merton Cricket Ground
New Coll. Choir Sch.
Balliol Cricket Ground
Balliol Pavilion
Manchester College
Savile Rd.
Sch. of Geography
Nettleship Lab.
Women Home Students
Jowett Walk
St. Cross Rd.
St. Cross Chu.
Cemetery
Botley Road
Cripley Road
Rewley Road
Hythe Bridge Str.
Hythe Br.
Coal Depot
Castle Hotel
Becket Hotel
Railway Hotel
Park End Hotel
Park End St.
Becket Street
St. Thomas the Martyr Ch.
Holly Bush Row
High Str. St. Thomas
Mission Room
Woodbine Pl.
The Hamel
Osney Lane
Fisher Row
Tidmarsh Lane
Worcester Street
Gloucester St.
Sch.
Well
Dispensary
Cattle Market
Green St.
Congre. Ch.
Friars Entry
Lion St.
St. Georges Ch.
Cinema
Corn Exchange
George St. Mews
George Street
High School
Theatre
Y.M.C.A.
Magdalen Str.
County Buildings
Canal Wharf
Wesleyan Sch.
New Road
County Police Sta.
Castle Mound
CASTLE
Tower
Castle Mill
County Hall
County Jail
Fire Brigade
Wesleyan Chu.
Free Methodist Church
Liberal Club
St. Michael's St.
Union Society's Rooms
St. Michaels Church
N.P. Bank
Broad Street
Ship Str.
Frewen Hall
Frewen Court
St. Peter le Bailey Ch.
St. Peters College
Hannington Hall
Clarendon Hotel
New Inn Hall St.
Jesus College
Exeter College
Old Ashmolean Museum
Sheldonian Theatre
Clarendon Building
Indian Inst.
Bodleian Library
Divinity School Garden
Turl Street
Market Str.
Market
Catherine Street
Hertford Coll.
New Coll. St.
Holywell Street
Kings Arms Hotel
Old Music Room
Old City Wall
Brasenose Lane
Lincoln College
Brasenose College
Radcliffe Camera
Radcliffe Square
All Souls College
Laboratory
New College
New College Lane
New College Garden
Long Wall Street
Sch.
Bapt. Chu.
Shoe La.
Barclay's Bk.
Wilberforce Hotel
L.C.M. Bank
St. Martin's Tower
Golden Cross Hotel
Lloyds Bk.
Mitre Hotel
Cornmarket Street
All Saints Chu.
Salvation Army Bks.
Castle Street
Paradise St.
Queen Street
Carfax
High Street
Queens College
Queens Lane
St. Peters in the East Chu.
St. Edmund Hall
Magdalen Grove
Princes St.
Rectory
Paradise Square
School
City Technical Sch.
Church Str.
St. Ebbes Chu.
Pembroke Str.
Cinema
Bank
Post Office
Town Hall
Blue Boar Str.
Alfred Str.
Westminster Bank
Bear Lane
Kedward St.
Oriel Str.
Oriel College
Magpie Lane
University College
Kybald La.
Tennis Court
Logic Lane
Examination Schools
Non Coll. Students
Eastgate Hotel
Baths
Rose La.
Magdalen Bridge
St. Swithuns Quad
New Buildings
Magdalen College
Botanic Garden
Abbey Pl.
Union St.
New Str.
Bridge St.
Gardens
Orchard St.
Charles St.
Norfolk St.
St. Ebbes Street
Beef Lane
Pembroke College
St. Aldates Ch.
St. Aldates Street
Brewers Street
Cathedral Choir Ho.
Littlegate
Friars Street
Blackfriars Road
Commercial Rd.
Holy Trinity Chu.
Commercial Rd. Bap. Chu.
Albert St.
Rose Pl.
Bp. Kings Palace
Christ Church
Great Quad
Canon's Garden
Peckwater Quad
Dean's Garden
Canon's Garden
Cathedral
Corpus Christi College
Corpus Hall
Merton Street
Merton College
St. Albans Hall
Gardens
The Grove
Old City Wall
1642

Following the dismal Walton St. to the N., we pass on the left **Ruskin College** (Pl. A 3), founded in 1899 by Walter Vrooman and Charles Beard, American admirers of John Ruskin, to enable working men to study history, sociology, and economics in the academic atmosphere of Oxford. It has no official connection with the University. The present building was erected in 1913. Farther on is the **Clarendon Press,** belonging to the University, founded in 1586 and removed hither from the Clarendon Building in 1830. Orders for admission may be obtained from the Printer.

OSNEY TOWN, a suburb W. of the stations, occupies the site of *Osney Abbey*, a rich and powerful Augustinian house founded in 1129.—The sole relic of the Cistercian *Rewley Abbey* is a doorway in the goods-yard of the L.M.S. (Pl. A 2). —*Paradise Square* (Pl. D 3) occupies the site of the Franciscan house of which Roger Bacon was a member (tablet in Penson's Gardens).

EXCURSIONS (motor-buses, see p. 209). Favourite walks are those to *Iffley* (p. 207 ; 2 m. S.), *Godstow* and *Wytham* (p. 207 ; 3½ m. N.W.), *Abingdon* (p. 201 ; 6 m. S.), *Boar's Hill* (hotel, see p. 208 ; 4 m. S.), *Shotover* (view ; 4 m. E.), and *Cumnor* and *Stanton Harcourt* (p. 208 ; 4 and 6 m. W.). The chief river excursions are those to *Nuneham Park* (p. 207), *Godstow*, and up the Cherwell to *Water Eaton* and *Islip* (see below). *Woodstock* and *Blenheim* (see below ; 8 m. N.W.), like *Dorchester* (p. 207 ; 9 m. S.E.), are most conveniently reached by road. To *Fairford*, see p. 226.

FROM OXFORD TO LEAMINGTON, WARWICK, AND BIRMINGHAM, 65¾ m., G.W.R. in 1½–3 hrs. (13/9, 8/3). At (5½ m.) *Kidlington* a branch diverges for (3¾ m.) **Woodstock** (*Bear*, R. & B. 9/6 ; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 8/6), a sleepy little town (1510 inhab.), noted for its gloves. Fair Rosamond is said to have lived here concealed in a bower built for her by Henry II (comp. pp. 11, 207, 288). Edward the Black Prince (1330–76) was born in the vanished royal manor-house here. Elizabeth was confined in the gatehouse by her sister Mary in 1554. *Chaucer's House*, near the main entrance to the park, was the property of Thomas Chaucer, probably the son of the poet. Scott's novel of 'Woodstock,' though an admirable picture of the manners of the period, is unhistorical in its facts. In 1704 the manor was settled upon John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, as a reward for his victory at Blenheim. **Blenheim Palace** (no adm.), the vast and heavy masterpiece of Vanbrugh, in the classical style, was begun in 1705 and finished after the duke's death in 1722. The deer-park is always open to walkers ; the gardens are open in summer on Tues., Wed., & Thurs. (adm. 6*d*.).—At (16¾ m.) *Aynho* we join the main London-Birmingham line. Thence to (65¾ m.) ***Birmingham***, see Rte. 40B.

A G.W.R. branch runs from Oxford to (21 m.) *Princes Risborough* (p. 230) via (15¾ m.) **Thame** (**Spreadeagle*, R. 6/, D. 6/ ; *Swan*, R. & B. 6/), a market-town (2918 inhab.), where John Hampden died of wounds after Chalgrove Field (p. 230) in 1643.

FROM OXFORD TO BLETCHLEY, 31½ m., L.M.S. in ¾–1 hr. (6/7, 4/). This branch-line connects Oxford with Cambridge (76½ m., through-trains in 2½–3 hrs. ; 16/2, 9/9).—5¾ m. *Islip*, near the Cherwell, was the birthplace of Edward the Confessor (1004).—12 m. **Bicester** (pron. 'Bister' ; *King's Arms*, R. 6/, D. 5/), a hunting-centre (2918 inhab.), has another station, on the G.W.R., 1 m. distant (p. 231). About 1½ m. S.W. is the small Roman station of *Alchester*, now being excavated.—Florence Nightingale (d. 1910) was a frequent visitor at *Claydon House* (adm. on application), near (20 m.) *Claydon*.—21¾ m. *Verney Junction*, for Aylesbury and London (p. 253) and for (21¼ m.) *Banbury* p. 231) via (4½ m.) Buckingham and (11¾ m.) *Brackley* (p. 254). **Buckingham** (*White Hart*, T.H., R. 5/, D. 4/ ; *Swan & Castle*, R. 3/, B. or L. 3/, D. 4/) is a quaint old-world town (3059 inhab.) with a picturesque market-place. An avenue of elms leads N. to (3 m.) *Stowe*, once the princely seat (1697, remodelled in 1775) of the Dukes of Buckingham, but since 1923 a public school (house and grounds shown on application to the bursar). The famous *Gardens, laid out by Sir Richard Temple, the friend of Pope, have been extolled by Pope, Thomson, Horace Walpole, and others. The Comte de Paris died here in 1894.—31½ m. *Bletchley* (p. 164).

From Oxford to *London* by rail or river, see Rte. 37 ; to *Worcester*, see Rte. 39 ; to *Fairford*, see p. 226.

39. FROM OXFORD TO WORCESTER

57 m. G.W.R. in 1–2½ hrs. (12/, 7/3).—From London to *Worcester* by this route, 120½ m. in 2¼–3¼ hrs. (23/11, 14/4).

ROAD, 57 m. (A 42 and A 44). We quit Oxford by Woodstock Road (A 42; Pl. A 5). 8 m. *Woodstock* (p. 225).—12 m. **Chipping Norton** (A 44 ; p. 181).—8 m. *Moreton-in-the-Marsh* (see below).—8 m. **Broadway** (p. 199).—6 m. *Evesham* (p. 227).—6 m. *Pershore* (p. 227).—9 m. **Worcester** (p. 194).

Both road and railway run diagonally across **Oxfordshire,** which, while not particularly beautiful, has many buildings of architectural interest. It saw several of the early contests in the Civil War, when, as the royalist headquarters, the city of Oxford added military importance to its academic fame. The scene of Scott's 'Woodstock' is in this county, and in the upper valley of the Thames (p. 207) roamed Matthew Arnold's 'Scholar Gipsy.'

Oxford, see Rte. 38.—3¾ m. *Yarnton.*

FROM OXFORD TO FAIRFORD, 25½ m., G.W.R. in 65–70 min. (5/5, 3/3). 3¾ m. *Yarnton*, see above.—12 m. **Witney** (3364 inhab. ; *Marlborough*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/,) on the *Windrush*, possesses a butter-cross, dating from 1683, and a noble church (remodelled in the Perp. period). At *Minster Lovell*, 3 m. N., are the ruins of a moated manor-house, in which Francis, Lord Lovell, an adherent of Lambert Simnel, is said to have perished of starvation after the disastrous battle of Stoke (p. 273), owing to the death of the servant who alone knew the secret of his hiding-place.—At (15¾ m.) *Bampton* (Talbot) is another noteworthy church (Norman ; E.E. *Spire).—22¼ m. **Lechlade** (*New Inn*, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/), a small market-town.—25½ m. **Fairford** (*Bull*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a small town on the *Coln*, the birthplace of John Keble (1792–1866), is famous for the wonderful array of 16th cent. stained glass *Windows in the late-Perp. church of *St. Mary*. These, 28 in number, were long ascribed to Dürer, but they are now considered to be of English design and workmanship, under Flemish influence.

From (7 m.) *Handborough* we ascend the *Evenlode* valley all the way to Moreton. To the S. of (13¼ m.) *Charlbury* lies what is left of *Wychwood Forest*, a haunt of the 'Scholar Gipsy.'—18¼ m. *Shipton-under-Wychwood.* About 5 m. S. (bus) lies **Burford** (**Cotswold Gateway*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/ ; *Lamb*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a quaint little town on the *Windrush*, abounding in spandrelled doorways, mullioned windows, and pargetted houses. The fine church of **St. John the Baptist* (Norman, E.E., & Perp.) is notable for its many chapels. Speaker Lenthall, who died in 1662 at *Burford Priory*, is buried in the N. transept or Bell Founders' Aisle. —21¼ m. *Kingham*, for Cheltenham.

Daylesford House (p. 181) appears on the right as we approach (24 m.) *Adlestrop.*—28¼ m. **Moreton-in-the-Marsh** (*Redesdale Arms*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/ ; **White Hart Royal*, T.H., R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), in Gloucestershire. Charles I spent a night at the White Hart in 1644.

A motor-bus runs N.E. to (7 m.) *Shipston-on-Stour* (Old White Bear, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 5/6), about 6 m. W. of ***Compton Wynyates** (Marquess of Northampton), which lies secluded in a richly wooded hollow (adm. 9–12.30 and 2–5 on Wed. & Sat. ; 1/). The beautiful Tudor mansion, a harmonious combination of brick, timber, and stone, is built around a courtyard entered by a porch over the door of which are the arms of Henry VIII. The interior is notable for the number of its rooms and its secret staircases and hiding-places, including a Priest's Room, approached by three separate staircases.

33½ m. *Campden* is the station for (1 m.) **Chipping Campden** *Noel Arms*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/ ; *Lygon Arms*), an ancient town (1629)inhab.), once the capital of the Cotswold wool-trade. In 'islands' in the broad main street, with its old houses once belonging to prosperous wool-merchants, are situated the *Town Hall* and the *Market Hall*; farther to the S. are the *Grammar School* (founded 1487) and the stately Perp. church of **St. James*, with its handsome tower. In the chancel of the church are a number of good brasses, including that of William Grevil (d. 1401), "flos mercatorum tocius Anglie."—At (38½ m.) *Honeybourne* (branch to Stratford-on-Avon) we enter *Worcestershire.*

43½ m. **Evesham** (*Crown*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Northwick*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Mansion House*, *Hampton House*, both private), a town with 8685 inhab., lies in a fertile district of fruit and vegetable gardens. The Norman gateway of the churchyard and a superb detached *Bell Tower (1533) are relics of a once wealthy abbey. The churches of *St. Lawrence* (16th cent.) and *All Saints* (Perp. with E.E. remains) are both notable for their fan-vaulted chapels.

In the battle of Evesham (1265) the Royalists under Prince Edward (Edward I) defeated Simon de Montfort. An obelisk marks the spot where the latter fell; he was buried in the abbey.

In the church of *Wickhamford*, 2 m. S.E., is the tomb of Penelope Washington (d. 1697), bearing the Washington arms (p. 254).—About 2¼ m. N.W. of Evesham is *Wood Norton*, once the imposing English home of the Duc d'Aumale, and afterwards of his nephew, the Duc d'Orléans.

49 m. **Pershore** (*Royal Three Tuns*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Angel*, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 4/). The Benedictine **Abbey Church* (closed 1–2) preserves the Norman crossing and S. transept (c. 1100), a fine lantern-tower (c. 1335), and a beautiful apsidal choir, with interesting vaults in the aisles, and a combined triforium and clerestory (1239).

57 m. **Worcester** (Shrub Hill Station), see p. 194.

40. FROM LONDON TO BIRMINGHAM

ROAD. *A. Via Dunstable and Coventry* (A 5088, A 5092, A 6, A 5, A 45), 110 m. Quitting London by Finchley Road R 22–Y 15), we turn left, beyond West End Lane, into the Watford By-pass (A 5088).—6 m. *Hendon.*—At (3 m.) *Mill Hill* we turn r. into the Barnet By-pass (A 5092).—At (5 m.) *South Mimms* (p. 267) we turn l. into A 6.—At (7 m.) **St. Albans** (p. 243), we join WATLING STREET (A 5).—4 m. *Redbourn.*—4 m. *Markyate.*—5 m. **Dunstable** (p. 245).—4 m. *Hockliffe.*—8 m. *Fenny Stratford.*—7 m. *Stony Stratford* (p. 164).—8 m. *Towcester* (p. 167).—At (8 m.) **Weedon** (p. 167) we quit Watling Street and turn l. into A 45.—4 m. **Daventry** (p. 167). -8 m. *Dunchurch.*—11 m. **Coventry** (p. 228; by-pass in construction).—6 m. *Meriden* has a cyclists' war memorial and a cross that is said to mark the 'centre of England.'—2 m. *Stonebridge* (p. 156).—10 m. **Birmingham** (Rte. 41).

B. Via the Shakespeare Country (A 5088, A 41, A 46, A 446, A 45), 122½ m. From London to the Watford By-pass, see above.—About 1½ m. short of (20 m.) *King's Langley* (p. 163), we join A 41.—7 m. *Berkhamsted* (p. 163).—5 m. *Tring* (p. 163).—7 m. **Aylesbury** (p. 253).—6 m. *Waddesdon* (p. 254).—11 m. **Bicester** (p. 231).—5 m. *Baynards Green.*—2 m. *Souldern.*—2 m. *Aynho* (p. 231).—6 m. **Banbury** (p. 231).—Just short of (5½ m.) *Warmington* we diverge l. from the direct road to Warwick. [The descent of Edge Hill (1 in 7; p. 167) by this route is easier than the notorious Sunrising Hill (1 in 6) on the direct road

(A 422; 20 m.) from Banbury to Stratford.].—5 m. *Kineton* (p. 167).—4½ m. *Wellesbourne Hastings*.—5½ m. **Stratford-on Avon** (p. 239). Thence we take A 46 to (8 m.) **Warwick** (p. 237).—At (5 m.) **Kenilworth** (p. 236) we take A 446, and at (8 m.) *Stonebridge* we rejoin the main road to (10 m.) **Birmingham** (see p. 227).

A. Via Rugby and Coventry

113 m. L.M.S. from *Euston Station* in 2–3¼ hrs. (23/2, 13/11); to (94¼ m.) *Coventry* in 1⅓–2½ hrs. (19/7, 11/0).

From Rugby onwards this route lies entirely in **Warwickshire,** the most central county in England. This county was formerly considered to consist of the 'Woodland' portion to the N. and the 'Felden' (or champaign) district to the S. The former included the ancient 'Forest of Arden,' which gave the county its sobriquet of 'Woody' or 'Leafy Warwickshire.' Besides the overwhelming interest of the 'Shakespeare Land' (Rte. 42), Warwickshire has a secondary literary interest in the neighbourhoods of Coventry and Nuneaton, which may fairly be termed the 'George Eliot Country' (p. 229). A third feature of interest is suggested by the name of Birmingham.

From London (Euston) to (82¾ m.) *Rugby*, see Rte. 30.—89½ m. *Brandon & Wolston.*

About 2½ m. N., in a well-wooded park, is **Coombe Abbey* (no adm.), where Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, was living here at the time of the Gunpowder Plot. She was transferred to Coventry in order to forestall any attempt of the conspirators to seize her.

94¼ m. **COVENTRY** (130,000 inhab.), an ancient city of considerable archæological interest, is the seat of a bishop. Down to the close of the 17th cent. it was the centre of the English cloth industry, under the control of the 'Crafts' or City Companies. Afterwards it was famous for its ribbons, watches, and sewing-machines, but since 1870 it has been noted as the English headquarters of the motor-car and cycle industries, during which period the population has doubled.

Hotels. KING'S HEAD, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; QUEEN'S, R. & B. 10/6, both in Hertford St.; WARWICK COMMERCIAL, Warwick Road, R. & B. 7/; LONDON, temperance, 7 Jordan Well, ROSLYN, private, Warwick Rd., R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6.

Post Office, Hertford St.

Taxicabs, 1/3 per mile.

Tramways to the station and suburbs.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Kenilworth*, *Warwick*, *Leamington*, *Stratford-on-Avon*, *Rugby*, *Birmingham*, and *Leicester*.

History. The practical history of *Coventre*, the *Couentrev* of Domesday Book, begins with the foundation of a Benedictine monastery in 1043 by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and his wife Godgyfu. The legend, retold by Landor and by Tennyson, of how the Lady Godiva averted Leofric's anger from the town by riding naked through its streets is first found in permanent form in the 'Flores Historiarum' of 1235. The episode of 'Peeping Tom' dates from 1678 only, and his alleged effigy on the King's Head Hotel is a clumsily adapted figure in armour (perhaps originally a St. George). After the Conquest the lordship of Coventry passed to the Earls of Chester, and it prospered so greatly (in spite of conflicts between the 'Earl's Half' and the 'Prior's Half') that by 1377 it ranked in industrial importance next to London, York, and Bristol. In 1398 Coventry (Gosford Green) was the scene of the interrupted 'wager of battle' between Bolingbroke and Norfolk (Shakespeare's 'King Richard II'), and it was the meeting-place of the 'Parliamentum Indoctorum' (1404; so called on account of the exclusion of lawyers) and of the 'Parliamentum Diabolicum' (1458; so called from its numerous attainders). The City Wall, begun in 1356, was destroyed by Charles II in 1662; of its twelve gates only two remain, the Cook St. Gate and the Swanswell Gate. Coventry was a bishop's see from 1102 to 1185, but the present bishopric dates from 1918. The popular phrase 'to send to Coventry' is of uncertain derivation. 'True as Coventry blue' was a tribute to its commercial honesty. The 'Coventry Plays' are one of the four extant collections of mediæval English miracle-plays (15th or 16th cent.).—Dame Ellen Terry (1848-1928) was born in 'theatrical lodgings' in Market St.

From the *Railway Station* Eaton Road, continued by Hertford St., ascends towards the centre of the town. To the right, just before reaching Hertford St., we see *Christ Church*, a modern structure whose octagonal steeple (230 ft.), a survival of the Grey Friars' Monastery (destroyed 1539), is the first of the "three tall spires" of Coventry. Just E. of the other end of Hertford St. is ***St. Michael's**, now the cathedral, a grand Perp. edifice (1373-94), notable for its length and lightness. The tower, octagon, and spire, 296 ft. in height, are of singular grace and beauty (view). The interior, with its long range of slender columns, is impressive. —Just N.W. of St. Michael's is the church of the *Holy Trinity*, another good Perp. structure (fine interior), with the third of the spires (237 ft.). The register records the marriage of William Siddons and Sarah Kemble (Nov. 25th, 1773). Just N. of Holy Trinity may be traced the remains of the original cathedral, destroyed in the time of Henry VIII.—To the S. of St. Michael's is ***St. Mary's Hall** (1394–1414) entered by a four-centred archway. The Great Hall contains a modern statue of Lady Godiva and the celebrated Coventry Tapestry (Flemish, early 16th cent.), said to commemorate the visit of Henry VI and Queen Margaret in 1451.

Picturesque survivals are *Ford's Hospital for Women* (early 16th cent.), near Christ Church; *Bablake Hospital* (15th or 16th cent.), in Hill Street, on the W. side of the city; and several quaint houses in Gosford Street and in Butcher Row, near Broadgate.—In Earl St. is the house to which the Princess Elizabeth was brought in 1605 (see p. 228); and in Cheylesmore St. is *Cheylesmore Manor House*, from which Godiva set out on her legendary ride.

Admirers of George Eliot (*Mary Ann* or *Marian Evans*, 1819–80) should devote an extra day to the Coventry and Nuneaton district, which is intimately connected with her life and novels. In Coventry itself, which has been doubtfully identified with the 'Treby Magna' of 'Felix Holt' and with 'Middlemarch' Marian Evans was for a short time at the Misses Franklin's boarding-school (now 'Nantglyn,' 29 Warwick Road, on the W. side of Grey Friars' Green). Not far off is Cow Lane, where Mr. Franklin (prototype of 'Rufus Lyon') used to preach in a chapel now used for other purposes. From 1841 to 1849 she lived with her father at 'Bird Grove' on the Foleshill Road, a house now somewhat altered, with a new front door in George Eliot Road. In St. Nicholas St. stands 'Rosehill' (enlarged), the home of her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bray and Miss Sara Hennell. The railway from Coventry to Nuneaton affords access to other shrines (comp. also pp. 251, 257, 260).

From Coventry to Nuneaton, 10 m., L.M.S. in ½ hr., traversing the 'George Eliot Country.'—6½ m. *Bedworth*, a coal-mining centre. Corley Hall, a Jacobean farmhouse 4 m. W., has been suggested as the original of the 'Hall Farm' in 'Adam Bede.'—8¾ m. *Chilvers Coton* is the 'Shepperton' of 'Mr. Gilfil's Love Story.' George Eliot was born at the South Farm, *Arbury*. 2 m. S.W. of the station, and was taken as an infant to *Griff House* (1¼ m. S. of the station), her home until 1841 (comp. above). Both are on the Newdigates' estate of *Arbury Hall* ('Cheverel Manor'), of which her father was agent.—10 m. *Nuneaton*, the 'Milby' of 'Janet's Repentance,' see p. 168. It now includes *Stockingford*, the 'Paddiford' of 'Scenes of Clerical Life.'

From Coventry to *Warwick* and *Leamington*, see p. 237.

99¼ m. *Berkswell*. The church has a Norman chancel and Saxon and Norman crypts. We cross the *Blythe* and reach

(103 m.) *Hampton-in-Arden.*—113 m. **Birmingham** (New Street), see Rte. 41.

B. Via Bicester and Leamington

110½ m. G.W.R. from *Paddington Station* in 2 hrs. (23/2, 13/11). The expresses call at *Leamington Spa* (87½ m. in 1½ hr.; 18/3, 11/). The stations between (10 m.) *Northolt Junction* and (40 m.) *Haddenham* are reached also from *Marylebone* (Rte. 44).

The slower G.W.R. trains to Birmingham (129½ m. in 3–4 hrs.; same fares) run via Reading, Didcot, and Oxford (Rte. 37A), going on thence to join the Bicester line at Aynho (comp. p. 225).

From London (Paddington) to (21¾ m.) *Beaconsfield*, see the *Blue Guide to London.*

We are now in **Buckinghamshire,** or **Bucks,** an agricultural and pastoral county with no large town and no great church, but containing several famous mansions and many interesting villages and churches. About the middle extends the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury* and in the S.W. are the *Chiltern Hills.* The beechwoods of Bucks, once the haunt of bandits (comp. p. 253), now provide material for the 'Windsor' chairs, etc., made about High Wycombe. Lace-making is still a cottage-industry as in the days of Cowper's contented cottager. The literary and historical associations of the county are very numerous: the names of Hampden, Penn, Burke, Disraeli, Milton, Cowper, Gray, Waller, and Shelley all figure in its annals.

26½ m. **High Wycombe** (*Red Lion*, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), the largest town (21,952 inhab.) in Buckinghamshire, makes furniture and paper. The 13–16th cent. *Church* (interesting interior) is the largest in the county. *Wycombe Abbey*, once the seat of Lord Carrington, is now a girls school.

About 2½ m. N.E. lies *Penn*, the alleged ancestral home of the family of William Penn.—*Hughenden Manor* (pron. 'Hitchenden'), 1½ m. N., was the home of Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, from 1839 till his death in 1881. He is buried in the churchyard, and in the church is a monument erected by Queen Victoria.—Branch-line to *Maidenhead*, see p. 200.

On the ridge to the left appears the prehistoric fortification of *Desborough Castle.*—28¾ m. *West Wycombe*, a quaint village, has a curious 'classical' church, built on the hill (646 ft.) above it in 1763 by Sir Francis Dashwood (p. 206), with a tower surmounted by a ball capable of holding 10 persons and with a strange interior. At the E. end is a hypæthral mausoleum.

34¾ m. **Princes Risborough** (*George & Dragon*, R. 4/, L. 3/6; *Buckingham Arms*, R. 5/, L. 3/), a small town (2322 inhab.) amid the *Chiltern Hills* (p. 253), has a 17–18th cent. manor house (N.T.). It is so named as a royal possession in contradistinction to *Monks Risborough*, a village 1¾ m. N. with an interesting E.E. to Perp. church, which belonged to the Abp. of Canterbury.

Chequers, a historic Tudor mansion, 3½ m. N. of Princes Risborough (and 2 m. S.E. of Little Kimble, see below), was presented to the nation in 1917 by Lord Lee of Fareham for the use of the Prime Minister. Its collection of Cromwell portraits and relics is famous (no adm.; see the *Blue Guide to London*).

Branch-lines diverge from Princes Risborough for (21 m.) *Oxford* (see p. 225); for (9 m.) *Watlington* (Hare & Hounds, R. or L. 2/6), 4 m. S.E. of *Chalgrove Field* (obelisk; comp. p. 225); and via (3 m.) *Little Kimble*, for (7½ m.) *Aylesbury* (p. 253).

About 4 m. beyond (40 m.) *Haddenham* we diverge left (W.) from the L.N.E. line to the North.—47½ m. *Brill & Ludgershall*, for the little town of *Brill* (Sun), 2 m. S.

We enter *Oxfordshire*. 53½ m. **Bicester,** see p. 225.—61½ m. *Aynho* (p. 225). We ascend the Cherwell valley.—64 m. *King's Sutton*, the junction of a line to (44¼ m.) *Cheltenham* (p. 181), has a noted Perp. church.—67½ m. **Banbury** (*Rfmts.*; *Red Lion, White Lion*, R. 6/, D. 5/; *Whateley Hall*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Flying Horse*, R. 4/6), a well-built town (13,347 inhab.), contains several old houses of the 16–17th centuries. It is famous for its cakes and ale and for 'Banbury Cross,' removed by Parliament in 1646, but replaced by a new one in 1858. Comp. pp. 254, 225.

Beyond (71 m.) *Cropredy* (where Charles I defeated Waller in 1644) we quit the Cherwell and enter *Warwickshire*.—76 m. *Fenny Compton*.—To the left are the *Dassett Hills*.

Between (87¼ m.) **Leamington** (p. 235) and (89¼ m.) **Warwick** (Coventry Road; p. 237) we cross the *Avon*.—93¼ m. *Hatton* is the junction for Stratford-on-Avon (see p. 239).—97¾ m. *Lapworth* has a church with some very early details (possibly Saxon).—100¼m. *Knowle & Dorridge. Packwood House*, 2 m. S., is a half-timbered mansion (partly 15th cent.), with a delightful garden.—103¾ m. *Solihull* has an E.E. and Perp. church (restored).—107¼ m. *Tyseley* (p. 199).

110½ m. **Birmingham** (Snow Hill), see Rte. 41.

41. BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM, the foremost metal-working town in England and the metropolis of an industrial district of high importance, has Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops, a university, a noted art-gallery, and fine public buildings. It lies mainly in Warwickshire, with suburbs stretching into Staffordshire and Worcestershire. In population (919,438 inhab.) it ranks below only London and Glasgow among British cities.

Railway Stations. *New Street* (Pl. C 5; Rfmts.), New St., for the L.M.S. trains to London (via Coventry), Bristol, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Scotland, etc.—*Snow Hill* (Pl. A, B 5; Rfmts.), a little to the N., for the G.W.R. trains to London (via Leamington), Shrewsbury, and the West.

Hotels. *Queen's, at New St. Station (Pl. a; C 5), R. 8/6, B. 4/, L. 4/6, D. 7/6; Grand (Pl. b; B 5), Colmore Row, near Snow Hill Station, R. 12/, B. 3/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6; Imperial (Pl. e; B 5), 31 Temple St., T.H., R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Midland (Pl. c; C 5), R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6; Plough & Harrow (Pl. d; D 2), 135, Hagley St., Egbaston, comfortable, R. & B. 12/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; Stork (Pl. h; B 6), R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, Cobden (Pl. g; B 5), unlicensed, two commercial hotels in Corporation St.; Hen & Chickens (Pl. f; C 5), R. & B. 8/3, Victoria, 34 Corporation St., commercial; Grosvenor, private, Hagley St.

Restaurants. *Central, Barrow*, 15 and 74 Corporation St.; *White Horse*, 30 Congreve St. (Pl. B 4); *Pattison* (luncheon rooms), 7, 68, & 74 New

St., 73 Temple Row, and 25 Corporation St.; *Prince's Cafe*, 25 Temple St. (Pl. B 5); *Kunzle* (tea-room), Paradise St. (Pl. C 4); *Winter* (vegetarian), 51 City Arcade, off New St.

Post & Telegraph Office (Pl. C 5), Victoria Sq.—**United States Consulate,** 111 New St. (Pl. C 5).

Taxicabs, per mile 1/3, each addit. ¼ m. 3*d*.—Tramways to the various suburbs (1½*d*. to 4½*d*.).—Motor-Buses to *Tamworth*; *Lichfield* and *Burton-on-Trent*; *Walsall*; *Wolverhampton*; *Stourbridge*; *Kidderminster*; *Worcester* and *Malvern*; *Evesham*; *Stratford-on-Avon*; *Warwick* and *Leamington*; *Kenilworth*; etc.—Motor Coaches to *Coventry* and *Leicester* in 2¼ hrs. (3/6); *Northampton* in 2¾ hrs. (4/5); *Nottingham* in 2¾ hrs. (4/); *Gloucester* in 2¾ hrs. (5/); *Bristol* in 5½ hrs. (7/6); *Oxford* in 3¼ hrs. (7/6); *Southampton* in 7 hrs. (15/); and *Bournemouth* in 8½ hrs. (17/6); *London* in 6¼ hrs. (12/); etc.

Amusements. Theatres: *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C 5), New St.; *Prince of Wales* (Pl. C 4), Broad St.; *Repertory Theatre* (Pl. C 5), Station St.; *Alexandra* (Pl. C 5), John Bright St.—Music Halls. *Grand Theatre* (Pl. B 6), Corporation St.; *Empire, Hippodrome*, both in Hurst St. (Pl. C, D 5); *Gaiety*, Coleshill St. (Pl. B 6).—Concerts. *Subscription Concerts* are given regularly by the Festival Choral Society and Messrs. Harrison, *Promenade Concerts* at the Theatre Royal, and *Popular Saturday Concerts* and frequent *Organ Recitals* at the Town Hall.

History. Birmingham is generally looked upon as a purely modern city, but as a matter of fact *William de Bermingham*, Lord of the Manor, was able to show in 1309 that his ancestors had held a market and levied tolls here before the Conquest. By 1538, Leland was able to write of 'Bremischam' that "a great part of the towne is mayntayned by smithes, who have their yren out of Staffordshire and Warwikshire, and their sea-coale out of Staffordshire." In the Civil War in 1643 Birmingham was sacked and burned by Prince Rupert. Since about the close of the 18th cent. the town has made extraordinarily rapid progress. Boulton and Watt helped to establish its reputation as a manufacturing centre, while Baskerville, the printer, Priestly and Murdock, or Murdoch, the inventor of gas-lighting, gave an impetus to advance in art, science, and learning, which even the fierce 'Church and King Riots' of 1791 could not seriously hamper. Birmingham took a leading part in the Reform agitation of 1832 and in the Chartism of 1839; and the names of Joseph Sturge (1793–1859), John Bright (1811–89), and Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914) are a sufficient reminder of its continued importance in English political life.

Birmingham's characteristic industrial feature is the multiplicity of its trades, and (though it has also many huge factories) it is still the home of the 'small master,' with over 8000 independent registered workshops. Practically everything made of brass or other metal, from a pen-nib to the largest steam-engine, is turned out here. Other leading products are jewellery, plate, machinery, motors, tools, screws, nails, chemicals, and glass.

The two main railway stations are both close to Victoria Square (Pl. B 4, 5), which is embellished with statues. On the W. side of the square stands the **Town Hall** (Pl. B 4), a severely classical building, completed in 1850. Its 40 Corinthian columns (36 ft. high) are imitated from those of the temple of Jupiter Stator at Rome.

On the N. side of the square is the Council House (Pl. B 5; adm. by the door in Colmore Row, 10–1 & 2–4), erected in a Renaissance style in 1874–81, and connected by a bridge with a large extension (Feeney Galleries; 1912–19).

The upper part of both wings of the Council House and the Feeney Galleries are occupied by the ***Corporation Art Gallery and Museum** (open free 10–4 or 5, Wed. till 8, Sun. 2–5). The collection, one of the most important in England outside London, is especially notable for its examples of

David Cox and Burne-Jones and for its English Pre-Raphaelite paintings and drawings.

The older block of buildings (entered from Chamberlain Square,) is devoted to the ***Collection of Industrial and Decorative Art.** In the various rooms are exhibited textiles, lace, mediæval metal work, cassoni, ceramics, enamels, silver; *Firearms; jewellery, and sculpture, etc.—In the UPPER GALLERIES is an unrivalled series of *Drawings by *Millais, Rossetti, Ford Madox Brown, Burne-Jones* and other English Pre-Raphaelites; drawings by *William Blake, Cox, Müller, Lewis, Ruskin, Caldecott*, etc.—The BRIDGE to the New Galleries (across Edmund St.) is hung with *Burne-Jones* and *Morris* tapestries.

The ***Feeney Galleries** (1839–1905) comprise seventeen rooms of oil-paintings and water-colours.—Of special note are Room 13, *Water Colours by *David Cox* (the most complete collection in the country); Room 2, with 17th, 18th and 19th cent. portraits by *Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Etty*, etc.; Rooms 3 and 5 (Pre-Raphaelite); Room 6 (modern British School); and Room 14 (English and foreign masters). Room 16 has some early water-colours (*Turner, Girtin, Cotman, Bonington*, etc.).

The **Natural History Collection**, which occupies the galleries on the Congreve St. side and is approached by the staircase adjoining the Feeney Galleries, is of especial interest for its illustration of British birds, nests and eggs.

To the W. of the Town Hall stands the BIRMINGHAM & MIDLAND INSTITUTE (Pl. C 4), incorporated in 1854. Its School of Music (under Prof. Sir Granville Bantock) is important.

The adjacent *Central Free Library* (c. 250,000 vols.), with a collection of war poetry (1914–18), contains also the *James Watt Museum* (comp. p. 234).

In Easy Row, at the end of Paradise St. (r.), is the HALL OF MEMORY (Pl. B, C 4), by S. N. Cooke and W. N. Twist (1925), erected by ex-service men in honour of the 14,000 Birmingham men who fell in 1914–18. In Easy Row is also the "old red-brick house with three steps before the door" where Mr. Pickwick tried in vain to mollify Mr. Winkle, senior.

In Edmund St., a little to the N. of the Town Hall, is **Mason College** (Pl. B 4), built and endowed by Sir Josiah Mason in 1875–80 as a college of science. It is now the seat of the general government of Birmingham University and harbours the faculties of Arts, Medicine, and Law.—The wide and handsome COLMORE ROW (Pl. B 5) leads N.E. from Victoria Square to *Snow Hill Station* (p. 231). In a large open churchyard to the S. (right) is the **Cathedral** (*St. Philip*; Pl. B 5), a Palladian building with a good tower by Thomas Archer, a pupil of Vanbrugh (1710). The chancel was added in 1884. The stained-glass windows in the chancel and baptistery are by Sir Edward Burne-Jones (1833–98), who was born in Bennett's Hill.

NEW STREET (Pl. C 5), leading E. from Victoria Square, is perhaps the chief business and shopping street of Birmingham. Stephenson Place leads (r.) to *New Street Station* (p. 231). Beyond is the *Exchange* (1865).

CORPORATION STREET (Pl. B 5, 6), running N. (l.) from this point, is a fine street of shops and public buildings, constructed through a slum district in 1875–82. On the left side of the street are the *Victoria Law Courts* (Pl. B 5, 6), a huge red building by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell (1887–91), with stained-glass windows of Victorian men and events (adm. by ticket obtained at the Council House, p. 232).

To the right in New St. is **King Edward VI's School** (Pl. C 5, 6), the successor of a foundation of 1392, with endowments of over £40,000 a year, attended by 525 boys, with over 2000 in subsidiary schools.

New St. ends at High St. (Pl. B, C 6), beyond which (r.) is the Bull Ring, containing a bronze statue of Nelson (1758–1805), by Westmacott, and **St. Martin's Church** (Pl. C 6), a large Dec. edifice, rebuilt in 1872–75. In the chancel are monuments of the De Bermingham family (p. 232) from the old church.

From the E. end of St. Martin's the oldest street in Birmingham runs S.E. The first section is called DIGBETH (Pl. C 6). This is continued by DERITEND, on the left side of which stands the *Old Crown House* (No. 188), a quaint timbered building, probably going back to the 14th century. Beyond Deritend is the wider BORDESLEY HIGH STREET.

On the S.W. of the city is the pleasant residential suburb of EDGBASTON. The **Oratory of St. Philip Neri** (Pl. D 1), in the Hagley Road, established by Newman in 1847, is the chief English home of the Congregation of the Oratory.

The memorial church of the *Immaculate Conception*, in an elaborate Italian style, has tablets to Cardinal Newman and his associates, and to alumni of the Oratory School who fell in the Great War. Newman (1801–90) is buried in the tiny graveyard adjoining the country-house of the Oratory Fathers on *Rednal Hill*. —David Cox (1783–1859), the son of a Deritend blacksmith, is buried at *Harborne* (S.W. of Edgbaston), which was the birthplace of the historian E. A. Freeman (1823–92).

In the suburb of BOURNBROOK, S. of Edgbaston, are the buildings of **Birmingham University**, completed in 1909 from designs by Sir Aston Webb and Ingress Bell. The central tower (325 ft.) is a memorial of Joseph Chamberlain, first Chancellor of the University.

The University, incorporated in 1900 and including Mason College (p. 233), has over 1500 students, men and women, and a teaching staff of c. 250. The admirably equipped new buildings are used by the various scientific departments.

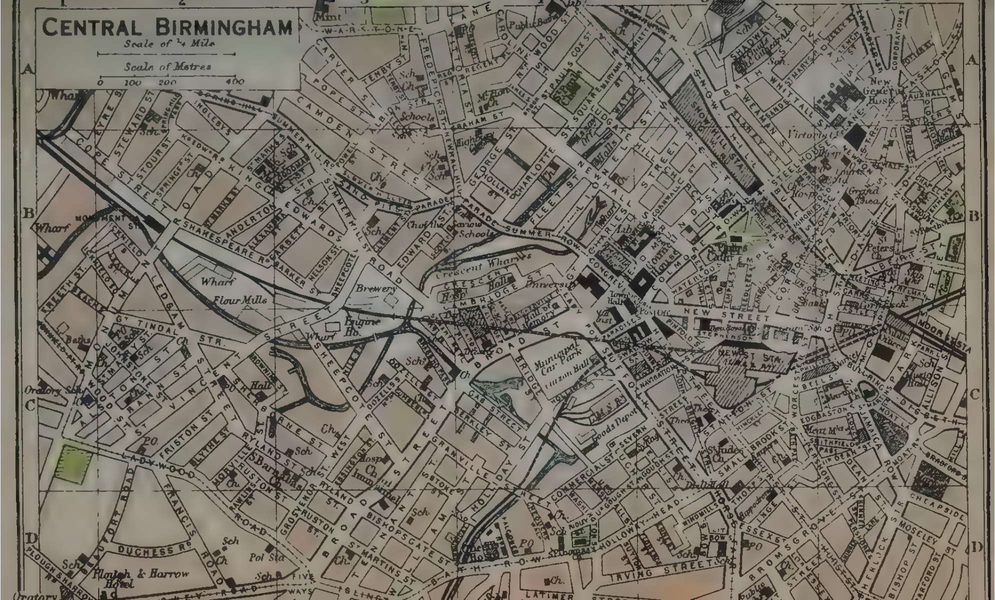
Out of the Quaker settlement for the study of ecclesiastical and social subjects established in 1903 at *Woodbrooke*, an estate at *Selly Oak*, just beyond the University, has arisen the group of associated colleges (not all belonging to the Society of Friends) known as the *Selly Oak Colleges*, with a common library named after J. Rendal Harris, director of Woodbrooke in 1903–18.

In ASTON MANOR, on the N.E. side of the city, is *Aston Park* (49 acres), interesting chiefly for ***Aston Hall** (1618–35), a fine red-brick Jacobean house, the original of Washington Irving's 'Bracebridge Hall' and now a museum (10–dusk, Sun. 2 to 4 or 5).—HANDSWORTH, adjoining Aston Manor on the W., contained the famous *Soho Works* (dismantled in 1848) in which James Watt and Matthew Boulton demonstrated the powers of the steam engine (1775–1800). Boulton, Watt, and Murdock (p. 232) all rest in *St. Mary's Church*.—At *Moor Green*, 3 m. S., is *Highbury*, long the home of Joseph Chamberlain (1836–1914), now a hospital.

About 4½ m. S. of Birmingham is **Bournville**, with the large cocoa and chocolate works of Messrs. Cadbury Brothers, a charming model village (or group of villages) with about 5000 inhab., founded by Mr. George Cadbury in 1879 and placed under the Bournville Village Trust in 1900. The village is of great interest to those concerned with the proper housing of the working classes. The tower of the Day School contains one of the four British carillons (comp. pp. 86, 250).

Halesowen (New Inn, R. & B. 5/, L. 1/9, D. 2/6), 9 m. S.W. (motor-bus), has a ruined abbey (13th cent.) and the grave of the poet Shenstone (1714–63; in the churchyard).

About 11 m. N.W. of Birmingham by railway lies **Walsall** (*Rfmts.*; *George*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6), a town (96,964 inhab.), engaged in making saddlery, bits, and harness.


CENTRAL BIRMINGHAM

Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
400
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
Mint
WARSTONE
CARVER ST
TENBY ST
POPE ST
CAMDEN STREET
FREDERICK ST
VITTORIA ST
REGENT
ALBION STR.
Schools
GRAHAM ST
CAROLINE ST
WOOD ST
Public Baths
ST PAULS
ST PAULS SQUARE
Ch.
LUDGATE HILL
SNOW HILL STA.
SNOW HILL
GREAT WESTERN RY
BATH ST
SHADWELL
WEAMAN ST
WHITTALL ST
ST MARYS ROW
LANCASTER ST
CORPORATION ST
New General Hosp.
VAUXHALL
GEM ST
Victoria Courts
STEELHOUSE LANE
NEWTON ST
Grand Theatre
PRIORY
BULL ST
DALE END
MASSHOUSE LANE
ST PETERS Ch.
ALBERT ST
MOOR ST STA.
PARK ST
ALLISON ST
DIGBETH
Public Offices
Markets
BULL RING
MOAT LA
JAMAICA ROW
CHEAPSIDE
MOSELEY ST
BISHOP ST
BRADFORD ST
HERLOCK
BROMSGROVE ST
ESSEX ST
HURST ST
PERSHORE ST
DEAN ST
SMITHFIELD PASS
Meat Mkt.
EDGBASTON ST
ST MARTINS
WORCESTER ST
SMALLBROOK ST
STATION ST
NEW ST STA.
L.M.S. RY
NEW STREET
STEPHENSON
PINFOLD ST
POST OFF.
Town Hall
COLMORE ROW
WATERLOO ST
TEMPLE ST
NEEDLESS ALLEY
CANNON ST
UNION ST
CORPORATION ST
Bank
CARRS LA
ST PHILIPS Cath.
CHURCH ST
CORNWALL ST
NEWHALL ST
CHARLES ST
LIONEL ST
FLEET ST
CHARLOTTE ST
HOLLAND ST
GEORGE ST
NEWHALL HILL
PARADE
SUMMER ROW
CONGREVE ST
Art Gallery
Council House
Crescent Wharves
CRESCENT
Hosp.
CAMBRIDGE ST
University
Hall of Memory
EASY ROW
PARADISE ST
SWALLOW ST
SUFFOLK STREET
NAVIGATION ST
JOHN BRIGHT ST
Theatre
HILL ST
Municipal Car Park
Curzon Hall
BRIDGE ST
L.M.S. RY
Goods Depot
BROAD ST
GAS STREET
BERKLEY ST
HOLLIDAY ST
GRANVILLE ST
COMMERCIAL ST
SEVERN ST
CHURCH ST
WASHINGTON ST
GOUGH ST
HOLLOWAY HEAD
WINDMILL ST
BOW ST
HORSE FAIR
Hippodrome
THORP ST
INGE ST
Drill Hall
SUTTON ST
IRVING STREET
LATIMER
BATH ROW
ST MARTINS ST
BISHOPSGATE ST
TENNANT ST
ST JAMES
Pol. Sta.
FIVE WAYS
ISLINGTON ROW
BROAD STREET
WEST
Inm.
Hosp.
ST Barnabas
RUSTON ST
RYLAND ST
GROSVENOR ST
STOKE ST
SHEEPCOTE ST
GOZELLS ST
SHERBORNE ST
BROWNING ST
Hall
Sch.
VINCENT STREET
FRISTON ST
BLYTHE ST
MORVILLE ST
LADYWOOD ROAD
FRANCIS ROAD
DUCHESS RD
RUSTON ST
Plough & Harrow Hotel
PLOUGH & HARROW RD
Oratory
WOOD ST
JOHNSTONE ST
RYSTON ST
GT TINDAL ST
LEDBAM STR.
MONUMENT ST
Baths
P.O.
Wharf
Flour Mills
Brewery
Engine Ho.
SHEEPCOTE ST
NELSON ST
BARKER ST
SHAKESPEARE RD
ANDERTON
EDWARDS
SUMMERHILL ST
SUMMERHILL RD
KING EDWARDS RD
CLEMENT ST
EDWARD ST
KENT ST
POWELL ST
ST MARKS
STOUR ST
SPRINGS ST
STEWARD ST
EYRE ST
COPE STREET
INGLEBY ST
SPRING HILL
KENTWORTH ST

A line runs from Birmingham (New St.) to (16½ m.) *Lichfield*, via (7½ m.) **Sutton Coldfield** (*Royal*, R. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Three Tuns*, R. 5/), a town of 23,028 inhab., with a large rebuilt church retaining traces of E.E. work (Norman font; quaint monuments).

From Birmingham (New Street) to Derby, 41 m., L.M.S. in 1–2 hrs. (8/3, 5/). Through trains from Bristol (see Rte. 36).—5½ m. *Castle Bromwich.*—10¼ m. *Whitacre* is the junction of a line to *Nuneaton* and *Leicester* (see p. 250). *Maxstoke Castle* (adm. on Wed., 2.30–6; 1/; gatehouse open daily), 1½ m. S., is a fortified and moated mansion of 1346, containing the chair in which Henry VII was crowned on Bosworth Field. About 2 m. farther on are the ruins of *Maxstoke Priory* (14th cent.), now partly incorporated in a farmhouse.—17 m. **Tamworth** (p. 168).—The church at (21¼ m.) *Elford* is famous for its monuments (14–16th cent.). The Elizabethan *Croxall Hall* (2 m. N.; adm. on application) was frequently visited by Dryden.

30 m. **Burton upon-Trent** (*Rfmts.*; *Queen's*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *White Hart*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6; *Station*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), the metropolis of brewing (48,927 inhab.), is situated on the *Trent*. It preserves the very scanty remains of an 11th cent. *Abbey*, while its association with beer goes back for centuries. Its sixteen breweries produce about 3,000,000 barrels of beer annually, made with water from deep wells in the gravel beds above the town. Visitors are usually admitted on application. About 8000 men in all are employed in the trade.

Beyond Burton our line runs parallel with the *Icknield Way*, about 1–2 m. to the left. We cross the *Dove.*—34¾ m. *Repton & Willington.* Repton School, founded in 1557 and attended by 400 boys, is approached by the old gateway of a priory of Black Canons, parts of which are preserved. St. Wystan's Church, with a lofty spire (210 ft.), has a 10th cent. chancel, below which and reached by two coeval staircases is a small crypt believed to go back to the 7th century.—41 m. *Derby*, see p. 251.

From Birmingham to *London* via Coventry, see Rte. 40A; via Leamington, see Rte. 40B; to *Bristol* via Gloucester, see Rte. 36A; via Stratford-on-Avon, see Rte. 36B; to *Worcester*, see pp. 197, 198; to *Wolverhampton*, *Shrewsbury*, and *Chester*, see pp. 156 157; to *Oxford*, see p. 225; to *Leicester*, see p. 250.

42. THE SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY

The three chief centres of the 'Shakespeare Country' are Leamington, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon itself. All three are surrounded by charming country.

Railway Approaches. From London *Stratford* (102¾ m.; 19/6, 11/9) is reached by the G.W.R. (Paddington Station) via Banbury and Hatton (p. 231) in 2¼–3¼ hrs. or via Honeybourne (110¾ m.; p. 227) in 4½ hrs.; by the L.N.E. (Marylebone Station; 92½ m.) via Woodford in 2½–3¾ hrs. (comp. pp. 253–254, 167); by the L.M.S. (Euston Station; 101 m.) via Blisworth in 3¾–4¾ hrs. (p. 167). In summer the L.M.S. and the G.W.R. organize 'Rail and Road' day trips from London to the Shakespeare Country.—From Oxford, via Honeybourne, see Rte. 39.—From Birmingham or Bristol and Cheltenham, see Rte. 36B.—From Leamington and Warwick, see pp. 231, 239.—Travellers from Liverpool or Manchester reach Stratford via Birmingham.

Leamington is reached from London (18/3, 11/) either by the G.W.R. (Rte. 40B; 87½ m., 1½ hr.) or by the L.M.S. (98½ m., 2–3¾ hrs.) via *Rugby* (p. 168). The shorter L.M.S. route (92 m.) via *Daventry* (p. 167), takes 2¾–4¼ hrs. The times and fares (18/8, 11/3) to *Warwick* are just a shade more; its station on the L.M.S. is at *Milverton* (p. 237). Both are easily reached from *Oxford*, *Birmingham* and *Coventry*. Cheap excursions from Birmingham and Coventry are frequent in summer.

For the Road from London or Birmingham, see Rte. 40, Road Rte. *B*.

A. Leamington and Kenilworth

LEAMINGTON, or *Royal Leamington Spa,* a fashionable inland watering-place (28,946 inhab.), is situated on the

Leam, an affluent of the Avon. Its chalybeate and saline springs first attracted attention at the end of the 18th cent., but its real prosperity dates from about 1840, when Dr. Jephson was the leading physician.

Railway Stations. *Great Western* (Rfmts.), Old Warwick Road, and *Avenue* (L.M.S.), close to each other S. of the town.

Hotels. MANOR HOUSE, Avenue Road, near the stations, R. 10/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 18/; REGENT, on the Parade, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 19/6; CLARENDON, at the end of the Parade, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; CROWN, High St., R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 17/6; BATH, near the stations, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 15/.—Private: ARMATHWAITE, Holly Walk, R. & B. 10/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; ALKERTON HOUSE, Binswood Av., R. 5/, L. 2/6; CENTRAL, DESMOND, GOODREST.—Commercial: AVON, ANGEL.

Cabs. Per mile, 1–4 pers. 2/; per hr. 6/; luggage 3*d*.—TRAMWAY to *Milverton* and (2 m.) *Warwick*.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Warwick*, *Kenilworth*, *Coventry*, *Stratford-on-Avon*, *Rugby*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* (5½ hrs.), *Bristol* (5¾ hrs.), etc.

Boats on the Leam (1/–2/ per hr.).

Theatre, Regent Grove.—*Concerts* in the Pump Room.—*Band* in the Gardens.

In the middle of the town the Leam is crossed by the *Victoria Bridge*, just N. of which are the gardens of the *Royal Pump Room & Baths*. To the E. extend the attractive *Jephson Gardens*. On the Parade, a little farther N., is the modern *Town Hall*.—On the other (S.) side of the river, near the bridge, is the modernized parish church of *All Saints*. In Avenue Rd., facing the L.M.S. station approach, is the *Art Gallery* (adm. free 11–1, 2–6, Wed. & Fri. till 8, Sun. 2.30–5). Close by, in Bath St., is the *Old Well* (free), enclosed in the *Earl of Aylesford's Pump Room*. The *New River Walk* skirts the Leam for ¾ m.

The distinguished visitors to Leamington include Nathaniel Hawthorne, who wrote some of his English Notes at No. 10 Lansdowne Circus (N.E. of the Town Hall), and Mr. Dombey, who was here presented by Major Bagstock to Mrs. Skewton and Edith Granger.

On the Lillington road, just N. of Leamington, is a venerable oak-tree (railed in) which local patriotism regards as the 'Centre of England' (but see p. 227).

The following places of interest are within a radius of 5 m. from Leamington: *Warwick* (p. 237), 2 m. W.; *Kenilworth* (see below), 4½ m. N.; *Guy's Cliffe* (p. 238), 2 m. N.W.; *Stoneleigh Abbey* (p. 237), 3½ m. N.; *Offchurch* (3 m. E.), with a 13th cent. church; *Chesterton* (4½ m. S.E.), with a fine Perp. church and an imposing windmill dubiously ascribed to Inigo Jones.

Kenilworth (*Abbey*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 16/6; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, plain), a small town (6752 inhab.), with the scanty remains of an old priory (12th cent.), is 4½ m. from Leamington by road (motor-bus every ½ hr.). An excursion by motor-car may be arranged so as to include Stoneleigh Abbey in going and Guy's Cliffe in returning (c. 15 m. in all; fares 18/–24/). ***Kenilworth Castle** (adm. 6*d*., 9–8 or dusk; closed on Sun.), c. ¾ m. from the railway station, is a magnificent feudal ruin in a charming setting. The first design of Scott's romance of 'Kenilworth' is said to have been made in 1815 in the King's Arms.

The castle was founded, soon after 1120, by Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer of England, and the keep was probably erected by his son. In 1254 it was granted to Simon de Montfort, and in 1266 it was taken by Henry III's forces after a siege of six months. Its possession then oscillated between the house of

Lancaster and the Crown. John of Gaunt added the Strong Tower, the Banqueting Hall, the White Hall, and the tower still bearing his name (1362 et seq.). From 1399 the castle continued to be a royal fortress until 1562, when Queen Elizabeth conferred it on Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. He greatly enlarged the building and entertained his sovereign here in 1566, 1568, 1572, and 1575, the lavish pageants of the last year being those so graphically described by Scott. The process of destruction was begun by Col. Hawkesworth and the other Cromwellian officers to whom the pile was awarded in 1648. On the Restoration it passed into the hands of Lord Hyde, with whose descendants, the Earls of Clarendon, it still remains.

Visitors enter the base-court or OUTER WARD by a small gate on the N. side near *Leicester's Gatehouse* (1570), the only part of the building still habitable. The *Strong Tower* (c. 1390), at the N.W. angle of the INNER COURT is the 'Mervyn Tower' of Scott, with Amy Robsart's room. In the S.E. angle are *Leicester's Buildings*, containing the rooms occupied by Queen Elizabeth in 1575. The *Garden* was on the N. side of the keep, and to the W. of it were the *Pleasance* and the *Swan Tower*, near which Amy Robsart was discovered by the Queen. The artificial lake on the S. and W. sides of the castle was drained by Col. Hawkesworth, and the *Moat* also is now dry.

About 3 m. E. of Kenilworth and 4½ m. N. of Leamington is **Stoneleigh Abbey** (Lord Leigh; park open on Thurs., house by special permission only), a palatial Italianate edifice in a park famous for its huge oaks. Some Norman doorways (fine mouldings) of the original Cistercian monastery (1154) on this site still exist; also the old gatehouse and other 14th cent. remains. Sir Henry Parkes (1815–96), 'Father of the Australian Commonwealth,' was born at the village of *Stoneleigh.*

FROM LEAMINGTON TO COVENTRY, 9½ m., in 20–25 min. Trains start from the Avenue Station.—1 m. *Warwick* (Milverton Station; see below).—4½ m. *Kenilworth* (¾ m. from the castle, p. 236).—9½ m. *Coventry* (p. 228).

B. Warwick

WARWICK, an ancient county town (13,280 inhab.), with many quaint old houses and a magnificent castle, is situated on a rocky hill on the N. side of the *Avon.*

Railway Stations. *G.W.R.* (Rfmts.), Coventry Road; *L.M.S.*, Milverton, 1½ m. E. of the town.

Hotels. *LORD LEYCESTER, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 17/6; WARWICK ARMS, T.H., R. & B. 9/, L. 4/, D. 5/, pens. 15/; WOOLPACK, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 16/6; CROWN, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, GLOBE, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, OLD BOWLING GREEN, R. 5/, D. 3/6, these three commercial.

Restaurants. *Porridge Pot*, Jury St.; *Castle*; *Zetland*, licensed.

Tramway to *Milverton* and *Leamington.*—MOTOR-BUSES from Market Sq. to *Leamington, Kenilworth, Stratford-on-Avon, Birmingham*, etc.

Racecourse W. of the town; meetings in Feb., April, Sept., and Nov.

The *East Gate* is a relic of the old wall. In Church St. is the large church of **St. Mary,** the tower, nave, transepts, and aisles of which were rebuilt after a fire in 1694, with an incongruous mixture of designs. The tower (174 ft. high) is in three stages (adm. 2*d.*; view).

INTERIOR (10–1, 2–4 or 6; adm. to chancel, chapter-house, crypt, and Beauchamp Chapel 6*d.*). Near the entrance is a bust of *Walter Savage Landor* (d. 1864), born near the East Gate in 1775. The *Chancel* (1394) is lofty and imposing. In the centre is a high tomb with recumbent effigies of Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1369), the founder of the choir, and his countess—a work that need not fear comparison with contemporary Italian sculpture. The former *Chapter House* contains the ponderous tomb of Fulke Greville, Lord Brooke, who was assassinated in 1628. In the Norman *Crypt* is one of the few cucking-stools known in England.

To the S. of the choir is the ***Beauchamp Chapel,** a wonderful example of the florid Perp. style of its period (1443–64). The Bear and the Ragged Staff, the cognizance of the Warwicks, are much in evidence in the decoration. In the centre is the tomb of the founder, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick (d. 1439), with a brass effigy surmounted by a herse of rare design. By the N. wall is the gorgeously painted monument of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester (d. 1588), and his wife Lettice (d. 1634). By the S. wall is the tomb of Robert Dudley (d. 1584), his infant son. To the S.W. of the founder's tomb is the altar-tomb of Ambrose Dudley, 'the good Earl of Warwick' (d. 1590).

The old *Market Hall* in the market-place, W. of St. Mary's, is now a *Museum* of natural history and archæology (11–1, 2–4 or 5; adm. 3*d*.).

The High St. ends at the *West Gate* (12th cent.; tower of 16th cent.). To the right (close to the gate) is ***Lord Leycester's Hospital,** a fine example of half-timbered architecture (late 14th cent.), converted by the Earl of Leicester in 1571 into an asylum for 12 poor brethren (open 8.30–7; adm. 6*d*.).

Features of interest in the interior are the Spanish chestnut beams of the hall, part of a curtain said to have been worked by Amy Robsart, and a 'Saxon' chair, in which James I sat in 1617. The brethren, who wear a black gown on state occasions, still retain the original silver badges of 1571. In the master's garden (3*d*. extra) is a fine Norman archway of the old chapel of St. James (1123).

***Warwick Castle,** which stands on the S. side of the town, overlooking the Avon, is described by Scott as "the fairest monument of ancient and chivalrous splendour which yet remains uninjured by time." The exterior, with its embattled walls and machicolated towers, is a noble example of 14th cent. fortification, whilst the interior is a magnificent and comfortable mansion of the 17th century. Visitors are admitted from 10 to 4.30 or 5.30; tickets (2/) at No. 1 Mill St., close to the lodge.

It seems reasonably certain that Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great, erected a fortress of some kind here about 915, though the mound to the W. of the castle is probably a Norman mote-hill. The fortress was strengthened by Earl Turchil at the behest of William the Conqueror. The outer walls were rebuilt and strong towers and gateways erected in the 14th century. Large sums were expended by Fulke Greville (early 17th cent.) in repairing it and making it "the most princely seat within these midland parts of the realm." In 1642 it made a successful defence against the Royalists. The restorations made after a disastrous fire in 1871 were in harmony with the old style of the building. The best *View is obtained from the river-side or bridge.

From the *Porter's Lodge* (1800) a winding approach, cut in the solid rock for over 100 yds., leads to the *Outer Court* and the *Double Gateway* (portcullis) between the massive *Cæsar's Tower* (l.; 106 ft.) and *Guy's Tower* (r.; 93 ft., though apparently the higher), we enter the well-turfed **Inner Court*, with the *Bear* and *Clarence Towers* on the right, a castle-mound in front, and the domestic buildings on the left.

The *Great Hall* contains a good collection of arms and armour, including a helmet worn by Cromwell, the armour of Lord Brooke (killed at Lichfield in 1643; p. 169), and the (apocryphal) armour and porridge pot of Guy of Warwick. In the other rooms are interesting portraits and other paintings, sculpture, furniture, china, and curiosities. The *Shakespeare Room* (not generally shown) contains some interesting Shakespeariana. In the *Chapel* is an Assumption by Raphael. The *Armoury Passage* contains a fine collection of armour. In the *Gardens* is a greenhouse containing the *Warwick Vase (5½ ft. high) found in Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli.—The extensive and attractive *Park* is watered by the Avon.

From Warwick to Kenilworth by railway (from Milverton Station) in c. ¼ hr.; by road, 3¾ m.—The Road leads N. to (1¼ m.) ***Guy's Cliffe** (Lord Algernon Percy), an 18th cent. mansion most romantically situated on rocks rising from a pool of the Avon (grounds open on written application only). Here, says legend, Guy, Earl of Warwick, lived the life of a hermit after slaying the Dun Cow and the giant Colbrand and performing heroic deeds in the Holy Land. A small chantry was established at Guy's Cliffe in the 15th cent., and John Rous, the antiquary, one of its first priests, here compiled his famous 'Roll of the Earls of Warwick.' Not far from the house is the picturesque '*Saxon Mill*,' often painted by David Cox and others.—A monument on *Blacklow Hill*, a little farther on, marks the spot where Piers Gaveston, the haughty favourite of Edward II, was beheaded in 1312 by "barons lawless as himself."—2¼ m. *Wootton Court* (l.) ; 2¾ m. *Leek Wootton.*—3¾ m. *Kenilworth* (p. 236).

From Warwick to Stratford-on-Avon. The railway (13 m.) passes (4 m.) *Hatton* (p. 231), (9 m.) *Bearley*, and (10½ m.) *Wilmcote*, birthplace of Mary Arden, Shakespeare's mother, and perhaps the 'Wincot' of Christopher Sly ('Taming of the Shrew').—The direct distance by Road (A 46) is 8 m., but the route usually followed by tourists is 1½–2 m. longer (motor-car 12/–20/, motor-bus 11*d*.). This route, beginning at the West Gate, at first follows the right bank of the *Avon*, and keeps to the left at (1½ m.) *Longbridge*. At (3 m.) *Barford* we cross the Avon.—At (4¾ m.) the fork we keep to the right.—Beyond (5½ m.) *Charlecote* the road skirts *Charlecote Park* (adm. 10–5 on weekdays ; 1/), containing the noble Elizabethan mansion (1558 ; modernized) of the Lucys (fine gatehouse ; good pictures and furniture ; Shakespearian relics). The tradition that the youthful Shakespeare was arrested for killing deer in Charlecote Park and brought before Sir Thomas Lucy (caricatured in 'Justice Shallow') is accepted as credible by Sir Sidney Lee.—6½ m. Lodge at S.W. corner of Charlecote Park.—7½ m. *Alveston.*—8¼ m. *Tiddington.*—9¾ m. *Stratford-on-Avon*, see below.

From Warwick to *Birmingham*, see p. 231 ; to *Coventry*, see p. 237.

C. Stratford-on-Avon

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, a prosperous market town (9391 inhab.) of great antiquity, is pleasantly situated, mainly on the right (W.) bank of the Avon. It owes its present prosperity largely to the fact that Shakespeare was born here in 1564. Nearly 100,000 travellers visit the birth-house every year. The wide streets contain many picturesque houses. Stratford still retains its ancient 'mop' or fair (Oct. 12th), when oxen and pigs are roasted in the streets.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts*. at both). *L.M.S.* (Pl. F 2), used also by the L.N.E. ; trains from London via Woodford, etc.—*Great Western* (Pl. C 1), for Paddington, Oxford, Birmingham, Warwick, Cheltenham, etc.

Hotels (lower charges in winter). Shakespeare (Pl. a ; D 3), with rooms named after Shakespeare's plays, R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 7/, pens. 25/ ; Red Horse & Golden Lion (Pl. b, c ; C 3), 'Washington Irving's Hotel,' R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 22/ ; Falcon (Pl. d ; D 2), R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 17/6 ; White Swan (Pl. e ; C 2), T.H., R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/ ; Swan's Nest, Banbury Rd. (beyond Pl. D 4) ; Unicorn, Bridge Foot (Pl. h ; C 4), R. & B. 8/6.—Private : *Arden (Pl. f ; D 3), R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/ ; Avonside (Pl. g ; F 3), similar charges ; New Place, next the Falcon, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 15/6, small.—Innumerable *Restaurants* and *Cafés*.

Post Office (Pl. D 3), Sheep St.—Information Bureau in the Memorial Lecture Room, opposite the Library (small fee).

Motor-Buses from Bridge St. to *Shottery, Warwick, Shipston-on-Stour, Birmingham, Leamington, Kenilworth, Coventry, Evesham*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *London, Liverpool, Bournemouth*, etc.—Small Steamers make trips on the Avon, and *Pleasure Boats* may be hired.

John Shakespeare, the son of Richard Shakespeare, a small farmer at Snitterfield (p. 242), and father of the poet, settled in Stratford c. 1551. According to varying accounts he was a glover, a woolstapler, a butcher, and a corn merchant, carrying on business in Henley St. In 1557 he married Mary, youngest daughter of Robert Arden, a substantial yeoman of Wilmcote (see above). In

1565 he became an Alderman, in 1568 High Bailiff. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE, his third child and eldest son, was born on April 23rd, 1564. Shakespeare is believed to have learned his "small Latin and less Greek" at the Grammar School between 1571 and 1577, and he seems to have married Anne Hathaway in 1582. There were three children of this union, Susanna (b. 1583) and the twins Hamnet and Judith (b. 1585). Shakespeare went to London soon after his marriage. The exact date of his return is not known, but it is probable that he attended Hamnet's funeral in 1596. Thenceforward his relations with his native town were uninterrupted, and he was formally described as 'of Stratford-on-Avon, gentleman.' He bought New Place (p. 241) in 1597, and in later days acquired considerable property in and near the town. He retired to live at Stratford in 1611, and died there on April 23rd, 1616. His wife survived him seven and a half years. Both his daughters married, but Susanna's (Mrs. Hall's) only child (first Mrs. Nash and afterwards Lady Barnard; p. 165) died childless, and the three children of Judith (Mrs. Thomas Quiney) all predeceased their mother.

***Shakespeare's House** (Pl. C 3; open daily 9–7 or dusk; adm. 1/; 2/6 including New Place and Anne Hathaway's cottage), acquired for the nation in 1847, and restored in 1857–58, consists of two tenements now forming a detached building on the N. side of Henley Street. Much of the Elizabethan timber and stonework survives.

Shakespeare inherited the double house on the death of his father, but left it to the occupation of his mother and sister. On the death of the latter in 1646 it passed to Mrs. Hall (see above). Lady Barnard (see above) bequeathed it to Thomas Hart, grand-nephew of the poet, and it remained with his family till 1806. The W. house was at one time used as a butcher's shop, and the E. house was long an inn ('Maiden Head' then 'Swan & Maiden Head').

The door of the W. house, traditionally the birthplace (left unfurnished), opens into the living-room and at the back are the kitchen and two other smaller rooms. Below is the original small cellar. An oak staircase ascends to the *Birth Room*, which faces the street. Its walls are covered with the signatures of visitors, including those of Edmund Kean, Thackeray, Dickens, and Browning; scratched on the window-panes are those of Walter Scott and Carlyle. In the back-room is the so-called 'Stratford Portrait' of Shakespeare, believed by Sir Sidney Lee to have been painted from the effigy in the church (p. 241) in the 18th century.—The E. house is devoted to a *Shakespeare Museum* and the *Library*. Downstairs are the MSS., including a letter from Richard Quiney, the only extant letter addressed to Shakespeare (1598). Upstairs are the early folio and quarto editions of the poet's works, the Ely Palace portrait, and a number of rare books of Shakespeare's era (catalogue 1/6).—The *Garden*, at the back, contains flowers, shrubs, and trees mentioned in the plays.

Henley St. ends, on the S.E., at *High Street* (Pl. C, D 3), where, at the corner of Bridge St. (l.), stands the *Quiney House*, long occupied by Judith Shakespeare with her vintner-husband Thomas Quiney and now a tea-shop. On the other side of the street is *Harvard House* (adm. 6*d.*; members of Harvard Univ. free), a half-timbered edifice of 1596, so called as the early home of Katharine Rogers, afterwards the mother of the founder of Harvard University. It was restored under the supervision of Marie Corelli, the novelist (d. 1924), and presented to the University by Mr. Edward Morris in 1909, to serve as a rendezvous for American visitors.

High St. is continued by Chapel St., at the corner of which (l.) is the *Town Hall* (Pl. D 3; 1767), containing portraits of Shakespeare (by Wilson), Garrick (by Gainsborough), the third Duke of Dorset (by Romney), and a group by Hogarth. The statue of Shakespeare on the N. front was presented by Garrick in 1769.—At the end of Chapel St. is the **New Place Estate** (Pl. D 3).

The original **New Place,** the largest house in Stratford, was built by Sir Hugh Clopton c. 1483. Shakespeare bought it in 1597, and here he died. In 1756 it came into the possession of the Rev. Francis Gastrell, who tore it down in 1759 on account of a quarrel about assessment, thereafter leaving the town "amidst the rages and curses of the inhabitants."—**Nash's House,** next door, inherited by Shakespeare's granddaughter from Thomas Nash, her first husband, was restored in 1912 to its 16th cent. condition. It is now the *New Place Museum* (9 to 7 or sunset; adm. 1/), and contains relics of the poet's demolished residence, of Garrick, and of the Shakespeare Jubilee of 1769. It contains also many objects of local interest. Through it we obtain access to the site of New Place, containing the foundations of Shakespeare's house, in the rear of which is the Elizabethan Knot Garden. The *Poet's Great Garden* (entr. in Chapel Lane) is open to the public; in the central lawn is a mulberry tree, grown from a slip of a tree planted by Shakespeare and cut down by the irascible Gastrell in 1758.

Opposite New Place, at the corner of Chapel Lane and Church St., is the *Guild Chapel* (Pl. D 3) with a nave rebuilt by Sir Hugh Clopton (1495), and a wall-painting of the Last Judgment (c. 1500) on the arch above the late 13th cent. chancel. Adjoining this, in Church St., is the *Guildhall* (Pl. D 2, 3), a half-timbered edifice, originally built in the 13th cent., but reconstructed in the 15th. The upper story (restored) is the *Grammar School* in which Shakespeare was educated (adm. 6*d*., 9–4 or 5.30 except during school-hours).

Flight-Lieut. Warneford, V.C. (d. 1915), the first airman to destroy a zeppelin (at Bruges; June, 1915), was a pupil of the school.

From the end of Church St. we follow the *Old Town* (Pl. E 2) to the left, passing (l.) *Hall's Croft*, an old house (Jacobean staircase) said to have belonged to Shakespeare's son-in-law, Dr. John Hall. Near the end of this road, delightfully situated amid lime-trees on the bank of the Avon, is ***Holy Trinity Church** (Pl. E 3; adm. 6*d*.), a cruciform edifice (restored) with an E.E. nave N. aisle, tower (13th cent.), and transepts, a Dec. clerestory and S. aisle (1332), and a Perp. porch and chancel (15th cent.). The spire was erected in 1763 in place of a wooden one.

The **Interior** is imposing and contains many monuments that deserve more attention than the Shakespearian pilgrim is usually willing to divert from the GRAVE OF SHAKESPEARE, who lies on the N. side of the chancel, covered by a slab with a doggerel inscription popularly ascribed to the poet himself. On the wall is his monument with his bust, executed soon after Shakespeare's death, by Garret (Gerard) Johnson of Southwark. The bust (original colouring reproduced) has little merit as a work of art and probably not much more as a portrait. The adjacent window, representing the Seven Ages of Man, was erected by American admirers (1885). Close to the poet's grave are those of his wife, his daughter Susanna ("witty above her sexe") with her husband ("renowned in the healing art"), and Thomas Nash, first husband of her daughter (comp. p. 240). [Judith Shakespeare was buried in the churchyard, without a stone; the exact spot of Hamnet's grave is unknown; Lady Barnard is buried at Abington, p. 165.] The chancel contains also the tombs of its builder, Dean Balsall (d. 1491), and of Shakespeare's friend John Combe (d. 1614).—In the S. transept is another American window (1896), including representations of Amerigo Vespucci, Columbus, Penn, Bp. Seabury of Connecticut, and the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers. The *Clopton Chapel* (formerly the Lady Chapel), at the E. end of the N. aisle, contains monuments of the Cloptons (see above). At the W. end of the N. aisle are the font in which Shakespeare was christened, and a case with the registers showing the entries of his baptism and burial. The *Pulpit*, erected by Sir Theodore Martin (d. 1909) in memory of his wife, Helen Faucit (d. 1898), the actress, bears her portrait as St. Helena. In the S. transept is a tablet, by Frampton, to actors who fell in 1914–18, with verses by Kipling.

Likewise on the Avon, fully ¼ m. N. of the church, is the **Shakespeare Memorial** (Pl. D 3, 4), a somewhat showy building of red brick and stone, erected in 1877–79 (open weekdays 10–4 or 6 ; adm. 6*d*.).

The Memorial includes a *Theatre*, burned down in 1926, which is being rebuilt on a new design (by *Elisabeth Scott*). Sir Frank Benson produced here all Shakespeare's plays except 'Titus Andronicus.' [Festival performances are given in Apr.–May and July–Aug. in the temporary theatre in Greenhill St.]—The *Library*, which escaped damage, contains Shakespeariana (10,000 vols.).—Upstairs is the *Picture Gallery* containing Shakespearian portraits and paintings. Authorities differ as to whether the 'Flower Portrait' of Shakespeare, hung here, was the model for the Droeshout engraving in the First Folio or was painted from it. Here, too, are the Shakespeare brooch found on the site of New Place in 1827, Shakespeare's gloves, a replica of the Davenant bust at the Garrick Club in London, and a bronze bust modelled on a supposed death-mask of the poet now in Darmstadt.—In the adjacent gounds is a *Monument to Shakespeare*, by Lord Ronald Gower, with figures of Lady Macbeth, Prince Hal, Hamlet, and Falstaff.

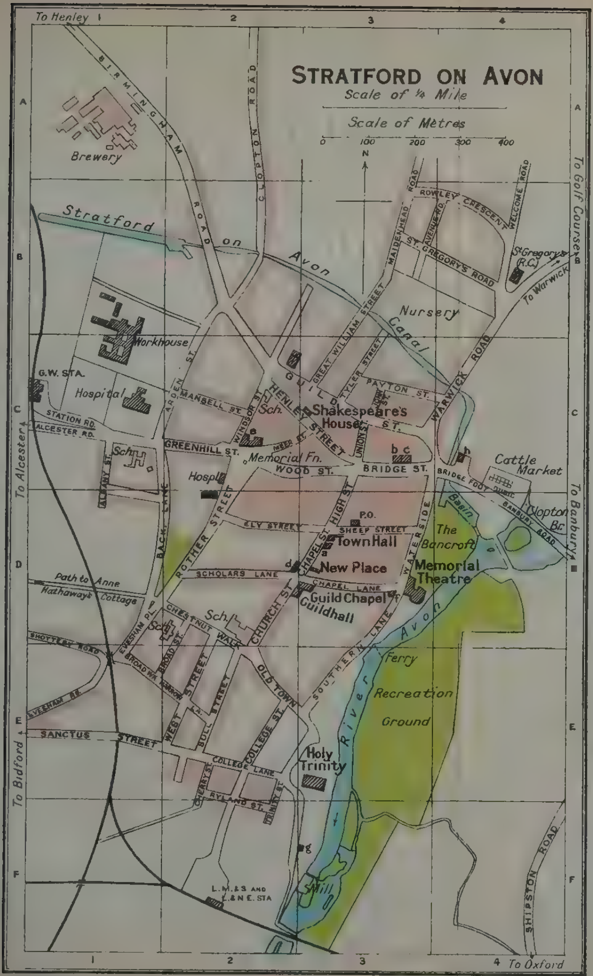
Above the Memorial is the **Clopton Bridge* (Pl. D 4), built by Sir Hugh Clopton, to be left in its original form when a new bridge is completed beside it. *Bridge Street* (Pl. C 3) leads W. into the town, passing (r.) the *Red Horse Hotel*, where 'Geoffrey Crayon's Throne and Sceptre' are still preserved in the room in which Washington Irving wrote his account of Stratford. At the W. end of Wood St. is a Shakespeare memorial *Fountain* (Pl. C 2). In the *White Swan Hotel* here is a curious wall-painting (c. 1560) of the Story of Tobias.

About 1 m. W. of Stratford, and reached by a pleasant footpath (Pl. D 1) across the fields, is **Shottery**, the birthplace of Anne Hathaway, Shakespeare's wife. **Anne Hathaway's Cottage*, a picturesque half-timbered Elizabethan farmhouse with a thatched roof, remains in its original state and contains a curious old bedstead and other relics (adm. 1/ daily, 9–7 or dusk). The old-fashioned garden is attractive.

The Environs of Stratford are, of course, packed with interest for the lover of Shakespeare, and a motor-drive of 20 m. may be arranged to include numerous 'Shakespearian villages.'

It was in the Falcon Inn at *Bidford* (no longer an inn) that Shakespeare is reported to have taken part in a carouse, and about ½ m. W. of it is shown the crabtree (or its successor) under which he slept off its effects. A Saxon cemetery (5–6th cent.) discovered here in 1924 has yielded many important finds. *Temple Grafton* and *Luddington* (2 m. S.W. of Shottery) both claim to be the scene of Shakespeare's wedding. *Wixford* has an interesting church with Norman details.—The visit to *Charlecote* (p. 239, 4 m. E., is more imperative.—*Snitterfield* (p. 239) is 3¾ m. N. ; *Wilmcote* (p. 239) is 3½ m. N.W. *Clopton House*, the manor-house of the Cloptons (p. 241) for several centuries, is 1 m. N.—*Clifford Chambers*, 1½ m. to the S., has an old church (with a wonderful chalice and paten of c. 1495) and a quaint half-timbered vicarage. Michael Drayton (1563–1631) was a frequent visitor at the 16th cent. manor-house ("the Muse's quiet port" ; burned down in 1918).—Longer excursions may be made to *Alcester*, *Warwick*, *Leamington*, *Kenilworth*, *Broadway*, and *Evesham*.

From Stratford to *Birmingham* or *Bristol*, see Rte 36B ; to *Blisworth*, see p. 167 ; to *Woodford*, see p. 167 ; to *Hatton* (Warwick, Leamington), see p. 239 ; to *Broom Junction*, see p. 198. Comp. also p. 235.


STRATFORD ON AVON
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
N
To Henley
To Golf Course
To Warwick
To Banbury
To Alcester
To Bidford
To Oxford
Brewery
Birmingham Road
Clopton Road
Stratford on Avon Canal
Rowley Crescent
Welcome Road
Maidenhead Road
Avenue Rd.
St. Gregory's Road
St. Gregory's (R.C.)
Nursery
Workhouse
G.W. Sta.
Hospital
Station Rd.
Alcester Rd.
Arden St.
Mansell St.
Windsor St.
Sch.
Guild St.
Great William Street
Tyler Street
Payton St.
Warwick Road
Henley Street
Shakespeare's House
Union St.
Greenhill St.
Meer St.
Memorial Fn.
Wood St.
Bridge St.
Bridge Foot
Cattle Market
Banbury Road
Clopton Br.
Basin
Hospl.
Albany St.
Back Lane
Rother Street
High St.
P.O.
Ely Street
Sheep Street
Town Hall
Chapel St.
New Place
Waterside
The Bancroft
Memorial Theatre
Scholars Lane
Chapel Lane
Guild Chapel
Guildhall
Church St.
Path to Anne Hathaway's Cottage
Chestnut Walk
Evesham Pl.
Shottery Road
Broad St.
Broad Walk
Grove Rd.
West Street
Bull Street
Southern Lane
River Avon
Ferry
Recreation Ground
Old Town
Evesham Rd.
Sanctus Street
College St.
College Lane
Holy Trinity
Cherry St.
Ryland St.
Trinity St.
Mill
L.M.&S and L.&N.E. Sta.
Shipston Road
a
b
c
d
e
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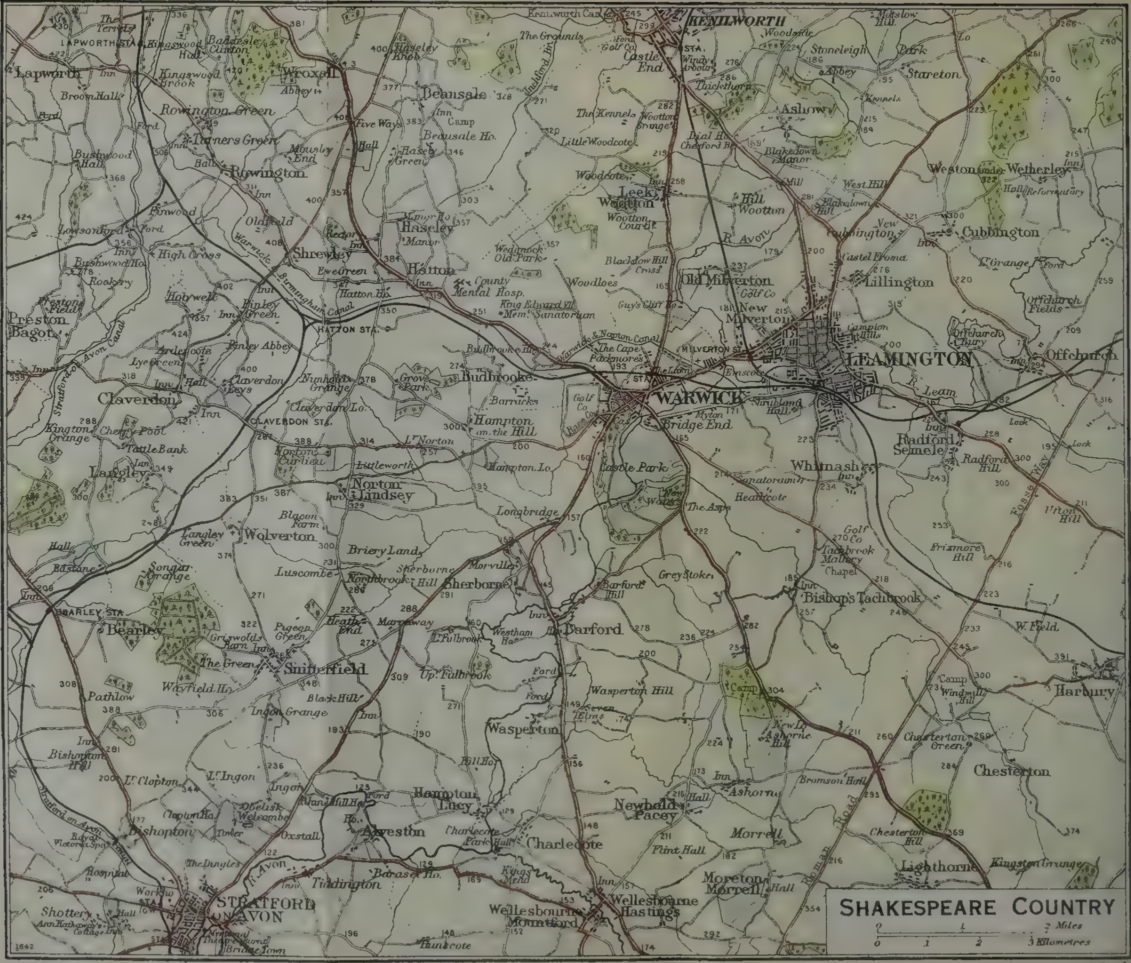

SHAKESPEARE COUNTRY
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
KENILWORTH
Kenilworth Cas.
Castle End
Lapworth
Lapworth Sta.
Wroxall
Rowington
Rowington Green
Turners Green
Shrewley
Haseley
Hatton
Hatton Sta.
Beausale
Leek Wootton
Hill Wootton
Ashow
Stoneleigh
Stareton
Weston under Wetherley
Cubbington
Lillington
Old Milverton
New Milverton
Milverton Sta.
LEAMINGTON
Offchurch
WARWICK
Bridge End
Budbrooke
Hampton on the Hill
Claverdon
Claverdon Sta.
Preston Bagot
Langley
Norton Lindsey
Wolverton
Sherborne
Barford
Bishop's Tachbrook
Whitnash
Radford Semele
Harbury
Chesterton
Bearley
Bearley Sta.
Snitterfield
Wasperton
Hampton Lucy
Charlecote
Alveston
Tiddington
Newbold Pacey
Ashorne
Moreton Morrell
Wellesbourne Hastings
Wellesbourne Mountford
Lighthorne
Bishopton
STRATFORD ON AVON
Shottery
Bridge Town
Fosse Way
Roman Road
Warwick & Birmingham Canal
Warwick & Napton Canal
Stratford on Avon Canal
R. Avon
R. Leam

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43. FROM LONDON TO DERBY AND TO NOTTINGHAM

Via Bedford, Leicester, and Trent

L.M.S. (St. Pancras) to (49¾ m.) *Bedford* in 1–2 hrs. (10/2, 6/1) ; to (99 m.) *Leicester* in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (20/4, 12/3) ; to (126½ m.) *Nottingham* in 2¼–3 hrs. (25/9, 15/6) ; to (128½ m.) *Derby* in 2½–3 hrs. (26/10, 16/1).—*Bedford* may be reached also by the L.M.S. (Euston ; 62¾ m.) in 1½–2¾ hrs. (via Bletchley, p. 164) ; *Leicester* and *Nottingham* by the L.N.E. (Marylebone ; see Rte. 44) ; *Nottingham* by the L.N.E. (King's Cross) via Grantham (p. 273).—MOTOR-COACHES from Aldwych, Glasshouse St., W.1, or Marchmont St., W.C.1, to *Bedford* in 2½ hrs. (3/), *Leicester* in 5¾ hrs. (8/6), *Derby* in 6½ hrs. (11/), and *Nottingham* in 7 hrs. (11/).

ROAD. To *Leicester*, 101½–102½ m. ; to *Nottingham*, 127½–128½ m. ; to *Derby*, 130–131 m. (A 5088, A 5092, A 1, A 600, A 6, and A 60). From London to (26 m.) *Welwyn*, see p. 267. At Welwyn we take A 600.—9 m. *Hitchin* (p. 268).—7 m. *Shefford* .—10 m. **Bedford** (p. 245). [Or Bedford may be reached (51 m.) by turning l. into A 6 at (14 m.) *South Mimms* (p. 267) and going via (21 m. from London) **St. Albans** (see below) and (31 m.) *Luton* (see Road Route *C* on p. 163).] We now keep to A 6 all the way to Derby.—13½ m. *Rushden*.—1½ m. *Higham Ferrers* (p. 247).—2 m. *Irthlingborough*.—7½ m. **Kettering** (p. 247).—4 m. *Desborough* (p. 247).—7 m. **Market Harborough** (p. 248).—15 m. **Leicester** (p. 248). [Or from London to (101 m.) Leicester via (85 m.) *Churchover*, see pp. 150, 162.]—11 m. *Loughborough* (p. 250), whence it is 15 m. (r., by A 60) to **Nottingham** (p. 255) and 17½ m. by A 6 (straight on) to **Derby** (p. 251).

From London (St. Pancras) to (20 m.) *St. Albans*, short of which we enter *Herts* (p. 163), see the *Blue Guide to London*.

20 m. **ST. ALBANS** (*Peahen*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/ ; *Red Lion*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/ ; *Clarendon*, temperance, R. & B. 5/) is an ancient city (25,588 inhab.) on the *Ver*, with the most elevated cathedral in England (320 ft.).

St. Albans is the successor of the important Roman-British town of *Verulamium*, of which a few remains are still visible (p. 245). It owes its name to St. Alban, a Roman soldier and the first Christian martyr in England, who was beheaded here in 303 A.D. for harbouring St. Amphibalus, the priest who had converted him. The Benedictine abbey founded here c. 793 by Offa of Mercia rose to great wealth and power, so that from 1154 to 1396 its mitred abbot was the premier abbot in England. Matthew Paris (d. 1259) was a monk here. During the Wars of the Roses two important battles took place at St. Albans (1455 and 1461).—Sarah Jennings (1660–1744), Duchess of Marlborough, was born at St. Albans, and frequently lived in Holywell House, at the foot of Holywell Hill.—Cowper, the poet, spent eighteen months in St. Albans in 1764–65, partly in an institution for the mentally afflicted in College St.—A house at the end of Catherine St., now re-christened *Bleak House*, has some claims to be the original house Dickens had in view in writing his novel.

The ***Cathedral** is one of the earliest Norman churches in England, though it has additions representing every subsequent period of architecture. In interior length (520½ ft.) it is surpassed by Winchester Cathedral (526 ft.), but its nave is the longest Gothic nave in existence (comp. p. xxii). The massive Norman tower, with its striking arcade, is (like the other Norman portions) largely constructed of Roman bricks and tiles. The W. façade and the transeptal façades are for the most part modern.

The church is open daily from 10 to 4, 5, or 6. Services on week-days at 10 (11 on Wed. & Fri.) and 5 (4.15 in winter ; Sat. always 4, Wed. 8.15), on Sun. at 8, 11, & 6.30.

History. The central part of the cathedral is substantially the church built on the site of Offa's church in 1077–88 by Paul of Caen, the first Norman abbot, and dedicated in 1116. The E. and W. ends were built in the 13th and 14th cent., and the whole of the exterior was thoroughly but somewhat injudiciously restored after 1856 by Sir Edmund Beckett (afterwards Lord Grimthorpe). In 1877 the church became the cathedral of a new diocese.

Interior. The interior of the W. Porch (restored) is a beautiful example of early Gothic.—The plain but graceful W. end of the Nave is E.E., abruptly joining the severe early Norman work on the N. side and continued on the S. side by five Dec. bays erected c. 1325. On the second pillar on the N. side is an inscription to 'Sir John Mandeville,' the imaginary traveller, who was supposed to have been born at St. Albans, and on the W. and S. sides of the Norman piers are considerable remains of *Wall Paintings.—A stone *Rood Screen* (c. 1350) separates the nave from the Norman ritual Choir, which projects into the nave and is continued E. by the **Presbytery*. Most of the presbytery and of the retro-choir was rebuilt in the transition style from E.E. to Dec. by Abbot John de Hertford (1235–60). On the N. side of the presbytery is the late-Perp. chantry of Abbot Thomas Ramryge (d. 1520), on the S. side the chantry of Abbot John de Whethamstead (d. 1465), now containing the large *Brass of Abbot Thomas de la Mare (d. 1396). The unfinished altarpiece (The Resurrection) is by Alfred Gilbert. The stone **Altar Screen* was erected by Abbot Wm. de Wallingford (1476–84).—The Transepts are the best preserved portions of the Norman church. In the S. transept the blind *Triforium on the E. wall has arches separated by small circular shafts, fitted with Norman capitals and Norman bases, but usually accepted as relics of Offa's Saxon church. The S. wall (rebuilt) incorporates the doorway of the former slype. The Elizabethan dole-cupboards here should not be overlooked.

In St. Albans Chapel, E. of the presbytery, is the elaborately carved marble base of *St. Albans Shrine*, pieced together from more than 2000 fragments in 1872. The so-called **Watching Loft* (c. 1400), on the N. side, with carvings of the Months on the back, consists of a relic cupboard (below) and (probably) an ordinary chantry (above). On the S. side is the *Monument of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (d. 1447).—Beyond the retro-choir is the Lady Chapel, built by Abbot Hugh de Eversden (1308-26), freely restored.—In the N. presbytery aisle are fragments of the *Shrine of St. Amphibalus* (p. 243).

A few yards W. of the cathedral is the *Abbey Gatehouse* (1380), the only relic of the conventual buildings, long used as a gaol and now occupied by the *Grammar School* founded by Edward VI.

Thence a path descends to the *Ver*. The little *Fighting Cocks Inn*, by the bridge, was perhaps originally a boat-house or gate of Offa's Saxon monastery.

Beyond the bridge lies the site of the Roman city of **Verulamium**, founded soon after the Roman conquest of A.D. 43. Striking fragments of the Roman walls remain, best near St. Germain's Chapel. A theatre, the only Roman theatre discovered in England, was excavated in 1847 and part of a town hall and the forum in 1898–1908.

From the bridge a pleasant path leads along the Ver to (c. ½ m.) **St. Michael's Church**, the burial-place of Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Albans (1561–1626), with a statue representing him in a characteristic attitude. The church, founded c. 950, retains some traces of Saxon work. The road goes on (passing the Roman theatre; left) to (1½ m.) *Gorhambury* (Earl of Verulam). Near the modern mansion are the ruins of the Elizabethan house in which Bacon died.

To the N. of the *Town Hall*, near the middle of the town, is **St. Peter's**, a late-Perp. church, with the graves of many of the slain in the battles of St. Albans, and to the S. is the *Clock Tower*, the old town belfry (15th cent.; adm. 2*d*.).

At (24¾ m.) *Harpenden* (6738 inhab.; Railway, R. 4/6) is *Rothamsted Experimental Station*, noted for its agricultural experiments.

We now enter **Bedfordshire**, or **Beds**, watered by the tortuous *Ouse* and famous as the county of John Bunyan and John Howard. Education (at Bedford) and straw-plaiting are characteristic industries.

30¼ m. **Luton** (*Rfmts.*; *George*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Red Lion*, T.H., R. & B. 8/), on the *Lea*, with 57,077 inhab., is one of the chief centres of the straw-plait and hat-making industry, said to have been introduced by Mary, Queen of Scots, from Lorraine into Scotland and thence to have followed James I to England. The *Plait Halls*, or markets, are interesting. The fine old church of *St Mary* contains a stone tabernacled *Font-cover and the Wenlock Chapel (1461), with its late-Perp. wooden *Screen and its remarkable double arch.

From the L.N.E. station trains run W. to (12½ m.) *Leighton Buzzard* (p. 164) via (4½ m.) **Dunstable** (*Old Sugar Loaf*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Saracen's Head*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Red Lion*), another straw-plait town (8894 inhab.). In the **Church of St. Peter and St. Paul*, a grand example of Norman and E.E., Abp. Cranmer pronounced sentence of divorce against Catherine of Aragon in 1533 (comp. below). At *Whipsnade*, on the Chilterns 3 m. S., is a 'natural park' of the London Zoological Society.

41¾ m. **Ampthill** (*White Hart*, R. or D. 4/6), an old-fashioned market-town (2270 inhab.), has been identified as Mark Rutherford's 'Cowfold.' The church contains the monument of Richard Nicolls (1624–72), first English governor of New York (1664–67).

A memorial cross in *Ampthill Park*, with an inscription by Horace Walpole, marks the site of *Ampthill Castle*, the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1531–33 (comp. above).

To the E. of Ampthill Park are the ruins of *Houghton Towers*, built for the Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother," by John Thorpe and Inigo Jones (c. 1600). It is sometimes identified with Bunyan's 'House Beautiful.'

49¾ m. **BEDFORD**, a pleasant residential county town (40,247 inhab.) on the *Ouse*, with some manufactures, is chiefly notable for its Bunyan associations and for its schools.

Railway Stations (1 m. apart). *Midland Road* (Rfmts.), W. of the town, for the main line and for Hitchin and Northampton. *St. John's*, S. of the Ouse, for Oxford and Cambridge.

Hotels. Swan, by the bridge, a fine old house, Bridge, St. Mary's St., at both R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Lion, T.H., High St., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Waverley, private, at Midland Rd. station, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Rose, small commercial, High St., D., R., & B. 9/6.

Restaurants. *Norman*, *Silver Grill*, in High St.

Post Office, Dame Alice St. near High St.

Taxicabs for 1 pers. 1/6, 2 pers. 2/, 3–4 pers. 2/6; per hr. 5/.

Motor-Buses from St. Peter's to *Ampthill*, *Olney*, *Kimbolton*, *Luton*, *Dunstable*, *Leighton*, *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, *Northampton*, etc.

The well-known Schools of Bedford originated in the bounty of Sir William Harpur (d. 1573), a native of the town and Lord Mayor of London, who in 1556 endowed the "free and perpetual school" for which Edward VI had granted a patent in 1552. The Harpur Trust now controls four schools (with nearly 2500 pupils) and manages also a number of almshouses in Dame Alice St. *Bedford School* is one of the largest public schools in the country (850 boys, of whom 450 are day-boys).

Near the S. end of High St. is *St. Paul's*, containing the tomb of Sir Wm. Harpur. In St. Paul's Square is a statue of John Howard; and near *St. Peter's*, at the N. end of High St., is one of Bunyan.

In Mill St., on the E. side of High St., is the **Bunyan Meeting,** built in 1850 on the site of the barn where John Bunyan used to preach. The panels, by F. Thrupp, on the beautiful bronze doors (1876) illustrate the 'Pilgrim's Progress.' Within is a *Bunyan Museum* containing interesting personal relics and other memorials of John Bunyan. Visitors apply at *Howard House* (next door), which belonged to John Howard.

John Bunyan (1628–88), born at Elstow (see below), served as a youth in the Civil War on the side of the Parliament (comp. p. 248). Returning to Elstow to take up his father's trade of tinker or brazier, he joined a Nonconformist body at Bedford in 1650 and in 1657 was appointed a preacher. In 1660 he was committed to prison for unlicensed preaching, and though never legally convicted, he was kept in prison more or less continuously for twelve years, with possibly a short period of liberty in 1666. After the first six months his treatment seems to have been rigorous. His place of detention was the *County Gaol*, which used to stand at the corner of High St. and Silver St. Here he wrote 'Grace abounding to the Chief of Sinners' (1666) and other works. The first part of the 'Pilgrim's Progress' was written during a further term of imprisonment for six months in 1675-76, this time in the *Town Gaol* on the old Bedford bridge. He died in London and is buried in Bunhill Fields.

About 1½ m. S. of Bedford, beyond the bridge, is **Elstow,** birthplace of John Bunyan in 1628. On the right as we enter the village is a cottage (much altered) said to have been occupied by him after his marriage. While playing at tip-cat on the village green one Sunday afternoon Bunyan was "put into an exceeding maze" by a vision which led to his conversion. The old *Moot Hall* facing the green was used by the Bunyan congregation until the opening of the *Bunyan Memorial Hall* in 1910. The picturesque *Church* consists of the nave and part of the chancel of the abbey-church of a Benedictine nunnery. In the detached bell-tower hang the 17th cent. bells, the ringing of which was Bunyan's favourite amusement as a young man, until a superstitious fear that a bell or the tower itself might fall on him drove him away. A country fair once annually held at Elstow may have supplied some touches for 'Vanity Fair,' and the high ground at Ampthill (p. 245) may have suggested the 'Delectable Mountains,' though similar claims are made for St. Catherine's Fair at Guildford and for the Surrey Hills. A stream near Elstow has been held to be the original 'Slough of Despond.' 'House Beautiful,' see p. 245.

From Bedford to Northampton, 21½ m., L.M.S. in 40–50 min. (**4**/7, 2/9).—10½ m. **Olney** (*Bull*, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/) is a little bootmaking town of 2871 inhab. on the Ouse. The *Cowper and Newton Museum* (10–1 & 2–5; adm. 1/) now occupies the red-brick house in the market-place in which the poet William Cowper (1731–1800) dwelt with Mrs. Unwin from 1767 to 1768, the period of 'John Gilpin' and 'The Task.' The garden behind, with the poet's summer-house, communicates with the parsonage, the residence of the Rev. John Newton

(d. 1807), perpetual curate of Olney, fellow-author with Cowper of the 'Olney Hymns.' At *Weston Underwood*, nearly 2 m. S.W., is the house occupied by Cowper and Mrs. Unwin from 1788 to 1795.—21½ m. *Northampton* (St. John's St.), see p. 164.

From Bedford (St. John's) to *Cambridge* and to *Bletchley* (Oxford), see p. 164.

65 m. **Wellingborough** (*Hind*, a fine 17th cent. building, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), a shoemaking and ironworking town (20,365 inhab.), in *Northants*, overlooks the *Nene*. The parish church (All Hallows') contains quaint misericords.

A branch line runs hence to (5¼ m.) **Higham Ferrers** (*Green Dragon*, R. 4/6, L. 2/6), a picturesque little town (2851 inhab.), with a remarkable group of buildings erected in 1424 by Abp. Chichele (1362–1443) in honour of his birthplace.

72 m. **Kettering** (*Royal*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *George Albion*, R. & B. 7/6, commercial) is an industrial town (29,692 inhab.) with boot and clothing factories and ironworks. The church, with its fine spire (177½ ft.), is late-Perp., with an early-Dec. N. portal and E. end. The Art Gallery contains paintings presented to his native town by Sir Alfred East (1849–1913).

The Baptist Missionary Society, the first in England, was founded here in 1792 by William Carey, Andrew Fuller, and a few others in a house now known as the 'Mission House.'

The line from Kettering to Cambridge (47¾ m. in 1¾ hr.) passes (12½ m.) *Raunds*, with its famous *Spire (183 ft.) and (17½ m.) *Kimbolton*. *Kimbolton Castle* (Duke of Manchester; no adm.), incorporates some of the old castle which was the residence of Catherine of Aragon in 1533–36, after her divorce (p. 245).

From Kettering to Nottingham via Melton Mowbray, 51½ m., L.M.S. in 1–2 hrs. (10/8, 6/6).—5 m. *Geddington*, 2½ m. S.E., once a royal manor, has an elegant Eleanor's Cross (see p. 265), a 14th cent. bridge, and an interesting church. We cross the Welland by a lofty viaduct into **Rutlandshire**, the smallest county in England (152 sq. m.) and a famous fox-hunting district, included in 'the Shires' (see p. 248).—22 m. **Oakham** (*Crown*, R. 4/6, D. 5/) is the county town (3327 inhab.) of Rutland and the headquarters of the Cottesmore Hunt. The chief relic of the *Castle* is the unique late-Norman banqueting-hall, which contains a remarkable collection of horseshoes nailed to the walls, contributed, according to the custom of the manor, by royalties and peers of the realm on entering the lordship for the first time. The handsome church of *All Saints* (14–15th cent.), the *Grammar School* (founded in 1587), the picturesque *Butter Cross*, and the old stocks, in the market-place, and *Flore's House* (13–15th cent.), should be noticed also. Jeffery Hudson, Henrietta Maria's dwarf (1619–82), and Titus Oates (1649–1705) were natives of Oakham.—Beyond (27½ m.) *Whissendine*, with a fine church, we enter *Leicestershire* (see below).—33½ m. **Melton Mowbray** (*Harborough*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Bell*, *King's Head*, *George*, R. 4/6–5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6), in summer a quiet country town (9187 inhab.), is crowded with foxhunters during the season. It is noted also for its pork pies and Stilton cheese. *St. Mary's* (E.E. and Dec.) is one of the finest parish churches in the country.—Our line now crosses the charming Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire *Wolds*.—43½ m. *Widmerpool*, 2½ m. N. of which is *Owthorpe*, the residence and burial-place of Col. Hutchinson, the regicide (d. 1664; p. 255).—51½ m. *Nottingham* (p. 255).

75½ m. *Glendon & Rushton*. In the grounds of *Rushton Hall* (1595–1630; adm. on written application) is the singular 'triangular lodge,' designed in honour of the Trinity. —78 m. *Desborough & Rothwell*.

We now enter **Leicestershire.** Though this county includes several industrail centres (Leicester, Loughborough, Hinckley) as well as a small coalfield in the N.W., adjoining the picturesque region of *Charnwood Forest*, it is best known for its famous grass lands (mainly in the E.), a classic region for fox-hunters. Leicestershire, Rutland, and Northamptonshire are sometimes spoken of as 'the Shires,' but, more strictly, that term is reserved for the country hunted by the celebrated packs of foxhounds known as the Quorn (pron. 'Corn'), the Cottesmore, the Pytchley (pron. 'Pye-tchley'), the Woodland Pytchley, and the Belvoir (pron. 'Beever'), and thus excludes a considerable part of Northants while it includes a portion of Lincolnshire. Outside these limits are 'the Provinces.'

83 m. **Market Harborough** (*Three Swans*, R. 5/, D. 6/; *Angel*, R. or D. 5/; *Peacock*, R. or D. 5/), a town of 8577 inhab., is a famous fox-hunting centre. In the market-place are the quaint grammar school (1614) and the Perp. church of St. Dionysius, with its beautiful Dec. broach spire. Close by is the old house in which Charles I is said to have slept the night before the battle of Naseby (p. 168; 7 m. S.W.).

For the L.M.S. lines to *Northampton*, *Rugby*, and *Peterborough*, see pp. 166, 168.—A L.N.E. branch runs via *Melton Mowbray* (23½ m.; see p. 247), to *Nottingham* (46 m.; p. 255).

The country between Market Harborough and Leicester is hunted by the Pytchley, Quorn, and Fernie foxhounds.—88¾ m. *Kibworth* (Rose & Crown, R. 4/6) was the birthplace of Mrs. Barbauld (1743–1825). Dr. Philip Doddridge was a dissenting minister here in 1723–25.

99 m. **LEICESTER** (234,190 inhab.), on the *Soar*, is the county town of Leicestershire. It has long been noted as the centre of the hosiery trade, and it has important manufactures of boots and shoes, elastic fabrics, etc. It is the seat of a bishop and of a University College.

Railway Stations. *London Road* (Rfmts.), for the L.M.S.; *Central* (Rfmts.), Great Central St., and *Belgrave Road*, for the L.N.E.

Hotels. GRAND, Granby St. and Belvoir St., R. & B. 11/, L. 4/6, D. 5/6; BELL, T.H., Humberstone Gate, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; ROYAL, Horsefair St., R. & B. 10/; L. 3/, D. 5/; WYVERN, private, at London Rd. Station, R. & B. 9/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; STAG & PHEASANT, Humberstone Gate, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6.—WELLINGTON, Granby St., VICTORIA, London Rd., WHITE HART, GEORGE, both near the Clock Tower, all commercial, R. & B. 7/6–9/.

Post Office, Granby St.

Cabs, 1/6 per mile, 6*d*. each addit. ¼ mile.—TRAMWAYS traverse the principal streets.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Market Harborough*, *Uppingham*, *Oakham*, *Loughborough*, *Burton-upon-Trent*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *Nottingham* in 1½ hr., *Coventry* in 1¼ hr. and *Birmingham* in 2¼ hrs., *London* in 5 hrs., *Bristol* in 5½ hrs., etc.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal*, Horsefair St.; *Opera House*, Silver St.; *Palace*, *Music Hall*, Belgrave Gate.

History. Leicester was the traditional residence of King Lear and his daughters. Under the Romans it was the fortified camp of *Ratæ Coritanorum*. From 680 to 869 it was the seat of the East Mercian bishopric, but soon after it became one of the Five Boroughs of the Danelagh (p. 255). It was recovered by Ethelfleda, the Lady of Mercia, in 918. It passed in 1239 to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, who was a great benefactor of the town. Under the Lancastrian kings the castle was an occasional royal residence, and several parliaments were held here in the 15th century. Richard III, however, on his way to Bosworth Field (p. 168), was obliged to sleep at an inn. In the Civil War Leicester was captured by Prince Rupert in 1645 after a three days' siege at which John Bunyan was present (comp. p. 246), but it was recovered by Parliament after the battle of Naseby (p. 168). The modern prosperity of the city may perhaps be dated from the introduction of the stocking-frame about 1686.

The modern centre of Leicester, about ½ m. from each of the three railway stations, is marked by a *Clock Tower*

(1866), adorned with statues of Simon de Montfort and three later benefactors of the city. High St. is continued by St. Nicholas St.

In St. Nicholas Street is the church of **St. Nicholas,** the oldest in Leicester, built partly of Roman materials, with a charming early-Norman tower, a primitive Romanesque nave of the Saxon period, and an E.E. chancel. On the W. side of the churchyard stands the **Jewry Wall,** a mass of Roman masonry about 70 ft. long and 18 ft. high, conjectured to have belonged to a temple, bath or town-gate.

The 'Peacock Pavement,' one of many Roman pavements found in the city (see the Museum), may be seen at No. 50 St. Nicholas St.

St. Nicholas St. ends at the *West Bridge* over the Grand Junction Canal, beyond which is *Bow Bridge* over to Soar.

An inscription on an adjoining house records the last resting-place of Richard III; according to tradition, his body, disinterred from the monastery of the Grey Friars, was thrown into the river, but was afterwards reburied here.

Castle St. leads from the E. end of the West Bridge to the remains of the once famous CASTLE. On the W. side of the Castle Yard is the 18th cent. *County Hall*, concealing part of the late-Norman hall of the castle and a large dungeon (apply at the keeper's house, adjacent). Opposite is ***St. Mary's**; to the original Norman collegiate church were added a chancel in the richest late-Norman style (after 1150) and, in the E.E. period, a wide parochial nave, on the S. side, and a massive tower. On the right of the lane leading to the ruined *Turret Gateway* is the *Castle Mound*, perhaps dating from Ethelfleda's time (see p. 247). The gateway leads into the *Newarke*, added to the castle precincts in 1332, which includes the *Trinity Hospital* (with its attractive chapel), founded in 1330, on the right, and the *College of Art and Technology* on the left. On leaving the Newarke by the splendid *Magazine Gateway* (1322) we turn to the left. Peacock Lane leads to the right from Southgate St. to the old civic church of **St. Martin,** the cathedral since 1926, mainly E.E. in style with a Perp. chancel. Adjacent (N.) is the **Old Town Hall* or *Guildhall*, a 15–16th cent. timber and plaster building, originally the hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi. A little to the E. (via St. Martin's St.) lies the *Market Place*, the *Corn Exchange* in which has a fine outside staircase. To the S. is the *Town Hall* (1875), containing fine portraits and MSS. Nearly opposite is the *Central Municipal Library*.

Belvoir St., S. of the library, leads (N.) to the New Walk, a handsome avenue in which is the *City Museum & Art Gallery* (10–dusk, Sun. 2–5), noted for its interesting Roman antiquities.—From the end of the New Walk University Road leads to the right to the *University College*, a branch of the East Midlands University (p. 256). Beside the college is *Wyggeston Grammar School*.

From Belgrave Rd. station, Abbey Park Road leads (N.E.) to the *Abbey Park*, and to the remains of **Leicester Abbey**, whither Cardinal Wolsey, "an old man, broken with the storms of state," came to die, in 1530. His tomb has disappeared.

Charming walks or drives may be taken from Leicester through the rugged **Charnwood Forest,** which extends to the N.W. Of interest are (4½ m.) *Groby*, with the remains of the mansion of the Greys of Groby, where Elizabeth Woodville (afterwards queen of Edward IV) lived with her first husband, Sir John Grey, and (6½ m.) *Newtown Linford*, which is adjoined by *Bradgate Park*, with the ruins of the hall where Lady Jane Grey, the "nine days' queen" (born here in 1537), was found by Roger Ascham reading Plato's 'Phædo' while the rest of the family were gone hunting.

On the line from Leicester to *Burton* (31 m.; L.M.S. in 1–1½ hr.) the chief station is (21¼ m.) **Ashby de la Zouch** (*Royal*, R. 4/6, D. 5/; *Queen's Head*, R. & B. 7/6; *Midland*, P.R., R. & B. 6/), a thriving town (4983 inhab.) in pretty surroundings. The *Castle* (weekdays 9.30–7 from March to Oct.; adm. 6*d*.), now a picturesque ruin, was built c. 1474 and slighted by the Parliamentarians in 1645. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent a night in it in 1569 and again in 1586, but it is more famous as the locale of several scenes in 'Ivanhoe.' The 'Tournament Field' lies about 1 m. N. of the town. In the late-Perp. church of *St. Helen* is the tomb of Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (d. 1791), Wesley's friend; an almost unique recumbent effigy of a pilgrim (15th cent.); and a finger-pillory for delinquents in church. About 2 m. N.E. is *Coleorton Hall* (adm. by permit), the seat of the Beaumonts, visited by Wordsworth; in the gardens are memorials to Sir Joshua Reynolds and Francis Beaumont.

From Leicester lines run to BIRMINGHAM (39½ m.) via (19½ m.) *Nuneaton* (p. 168) and (27½ m.) *Shustoke*, birthplace of Sir Wm. Dugdale (1605–86), who is buried in the church; to PETERBOROUGH (52 m.) via (15 m.) *Melton Mowbray*, *Oakham* (26¼ m.) and (40 m.) *Stamford*; to GRANTHAM (41½ m.) via (11¼ m.) *John o'Gaunt*, *Melton Mowbray* (18¼ m.; p. 247) and the beautiful *Vale of Belvoir*, and (29¾ m.) *Redmile* (p. 272; for *Belvoir Castle*); and to RUGBY (20 m.). —For the L.N.E. from Leicester to *London*, *Nottingham*, *Sheffield*, etc., see Rte. 44.

Beyond Leicester the main line follows the course of the *Soar*.—103¾ m. *Syston*, junction for Peterborough.

Queniborough Hall, 2 m. N.E., was the headquarters of Prince Rupert during the siege of Leicester (p. 248).—*Wanlip* church, 1½ m. W., contains one of the finest brasses in England (to Sir Thomas Walsh, d. 1393).

109 m. *Barrow-on-Soar & Quorn*, with the kennels of the famous Quorn Hunt (p. 248), commands a pretty view. *Quorndon* (p. 254) is 1 m. W.

111½ m. **Loughborough** (*Great Central*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/), a hosiery town (25,874 inhab.), has a large Dec. and Perp. church (All Saints). 'Great Paul' of London was cast here. The *War Memorial Tower* (1923), in Queen's Park, has a carillon of 45 bells, said to be the largest in the world.

Our line crosses the Soar into *Nottinghamshire*.—116¼ m. *Kegworth* (Station Hotel, R. & B. 6/6), on the Leicestershire bank, is notable for its beautiful late-Dec. church. In the church of *Kingston-on-Soar* is a richly decorated 15th cent. chantry, profusely displaying the rebus (Babe-in-Tun) of the Babington family.

Derbyshire is one of the most picturesque counties of England in virtue of the famous *Peak District* in the N. and N.W., which is described in Rte. 45. Its S. half is a pleasant land of meadows and open country. The chief rivers are the Derwent and the Dove, both tributaries of the Trent. The main industry is mining (coal and iron, with some lead and zinc), though Derby and some other towns are manufacturing centres of importance.

At (119¾ m.) **Trent** (*Rfmts.*), an important junction (comp. p. 282), the lines to Nottingham and to Derby part company.

A local line to (13½ m.) *Derby* (see p. 251) also runs W. via (4¼ m.) *Castle Donington*, 1 m. W. of which is *Donington Hall*, rebuilt in 1793 and utilized during the War as an internment camp for officer prisoners-of-war.

The line from Trent to Nottingham, re-entering *Nottinghamshire*, commands pleasant river-views.—121¾ m. *Attenborough*, with the house where Henry Ireton (1611–51) was born.—126½ m. **Nottingham** (L.M.S. Station), see p. 255.

From Trent the trains to Derby, Manchester, and Liverpool follow the N. bank of the *Derwent*.—122¾ m. *Draycott*.

128½ m. **DERBY** (pron. 'Darby'; 129,836 inhab.), the capital of Derbyshire, an episcopal see since 1927, the seat of extensive railway carriage and locomotive works, and an important manufacturing town with a great diversity of industries, is situated on the W. bank of the Derwent.

Railway Stations. *L.M.S.* (Rfmts.), Midland Road.—*Friargate* (Rfmts.), for the L.N.E.

Hotels. *Friary, Friar Gate, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; Midland, adjoining the L.M.S. Station, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; Royal, Victoria St., R. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Clarendon, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, Priory, Regent, York, commercial.

Restaurants. *St. James's*, St. James St.; *Jacobean*, Victoria St.

Post Office, Victoria St.

Taxicabs, 1/4 per mile, *3d.* for every ⅛ m. beyond.—Tramways ply to the stations, the racecourse and cricket ground, etc.—Motor-Buses from the Corn Exchange to *Belper* and *Matlock*, *Burton*, *Uttoxeter*, *Nottingham*, *Ashbourne*, *Melbourne*, and *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *Manchester*, *London*, *Birmingham*, *Sheffield*, *Leeds*, *York*, *Newcastle*, etc.

History. The Roman station of *Derventio* was at Little Chester, on the opposite bank of the Derwent. Derby was one of the 'Five Boroughs' held by the Danes (p. 255), and in the Anglo-Saxon period was a town of great importance. During the Civil War the town was held by the Parliament. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward with his Highland army penetrated as far S. as Derby, but after two days he was forced to begin his retreat to Scotland, where the disaster of Culloden awaited him.—The first successful English silk-mill was erected at Derby in 1717 by John Lombe, who stole the secret of the machinery from Piedmont, and in 1755 the Derby ceramic industry (comp. p. 252) was established by Wm. Duesbury of Longton.—Joseph Wright, the painter ('Wright of Derby'; 1734–97), was born in Iron Gate, and John Flamsteed (1646–1719), astronomer-royal, and Herbert Spencer (1820–1903) were natives of Derby. Derby is the 'Stoniton' of 'Adam Bede.'

Beyond the church of *St. Peter's* (14–15th cent.), in St. Peter's St., the Cornmarket leads on to the Market Place, with the *Town Hall*. In Wardwick, to the left, is the *Museum*, containing oak panelling from Exeter House, where the Young Pretender lodged in 1745. Behind, in the Strand, is the *Art Gallery*, with paintings (incl. two by Wright of Derby) and old Derby ware. In Friar Gate, on the right, is *St. Werburgh's*, where Dr. Johnson was married to Elizabeth Porter on July 9th, 1735.—From the market-place Iron Gate leads N. to **All Saints,** the cathedral, which has a splendid Perp. *Tower (210 ft. high), built in 1509–27. This church, rebuilt by Gibbs in 1725, contains the tombs of 'Bess of Hardwick' (1518–1608), the building Countess of Shrewsbury, and of Henry Cavendish (1731–1810), the chemist. We note also the incised slab to sub-dean Lowe (c. 1450), the unique wooden effigy of a canon (c. 1500), and the good ironwork screens.—The *County Hall*, in St. Mary's Gate, opposite, is said to be the scene of Hetty Sorrel's trial ('Adam Bede')

The Rom. Cath. church of *St. Mary* is one of Pugin's best works (1838). To the left is *Derby School*, founded in 1160 and restored by Queen Mary in 1554; among its famous pupils were Juxon and Flamsteed. On the right Bridge Gate leads to St. Mary's Bridge, with the chapel of *Our Lady of the Brigg*, an interesting relic of old Derby (c. 1330).

In Osmaston Road, not far from the L.M.S. station, are the works of the *Royal Crown Derby Porcelain Company* (comp. p. 251), open to visitors daily (except Sat. & Sun.) 9.30–12 and 2–4.30, adm. 6*d.*; the showroom is open free from 9 to 5 (Sat. 9–12). The present company was established in 1877 to revive the Derby porcelain industry, which had declined since the days of Duesbury.—Adjacent is the *Arboretum*, a pleasant park of 22 acres, in which stands the 'Headless Cross,' in a hollow of which, filled with vinegar, the townsfolk used to place their money during the plague of 1665, when buying provisions from the country people.

About 4 m. N.W. of Derby is *Kedleston* (Viscount Scarsdale; no adm.), a classical mansion built from the designs of James Paine and Robert Adam in 1759–65, of which Dr. Johnson said it would do excellently for a town hall. It should not be forgotten that Derby is the 'Gateway of the Peak' (Rte. 45).

A L.M.S. branch to (16¼ m.) *Ashby-de-la-Zouch* (p. 250) passes (4 m.) *Chellaston*, near the long 14th cent. *Swarkeston Bridge* over the Trent, the most southerly point reached by the advance guard of the Highlanders in 1745, and (7 m.) *Melbourne* (3722 inhab.). At *Melbourne Hall* (c. 1790), once the seat of Lord Melbourne, Baxter began his 'Saints' Everlasting Rest.'

From Derby via Uttoxeter to Crewe or to Macclesfield, L.M.S.: to *Crewe*, 51 m. in 1½–2¼ hrs. (10/8, 6/5); to *Macclesfield*, 52 m. in 2–3 hrs. (10/9, 6/6; change at Uttoxeter).—Beyond (8½ m.) *Egginton* our line ascends the course of the *Dove*, which separates Derbyshire from Staffordshire. 11½ m. **Tutbury** (*Dog & Partridge*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), with a *Castle* of no great interest. The *Church* is the nave of a Benedictine priory and shows good *Norman work.—14¾ m. *Sudbury*. The church of *Hanbury*, 2½ m. S., claims to have the oldest alabaster effigy in England (Sir John Hanbury; d. 1303).—19¼ m. **Uttoxeter** (*Rfmts.*; *White Hart*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), with 5361 inhab., is remembered for the self-imposed penance of Dr. Johnson, who stood bare-headed in the rain in the market-place to expiate his refusal, fifty years before, to attend his father's bookstall (bas-relief on the conduit). Mary Howitt was born here in 1804. Hence to *Ashbourne*, see p. 260; to *Stafford* by the L.N.E., see p. 172.

The line from Uttoxeter to Crewe runs N.W.—28½ m. *Cresswell*, junction for (3¾ m.) *Cheadle* (Wheatsheaf, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 4/), a pleasantly situated town with a 'Nature Reserve' on Hawksmoor, overlooking the Churnet.—30¼ m. *Blythe Bridge*, 1½ m. N. of which is *Caverswall Castle* (adm. on previous written application), a massive Jacobean manor-house built in 1643 by Matthew Cradock, first governor of the Massachusetts Company.—The railway now crosses the **Potteries** (p. 172).—Beyond (42¼ m.) *Harecastle* we enter *Cheshire* (p. 173).—51 m. *Crewe*, see p. 173.

The line from Uttoxeter to Macclesfield ascends the pretty *Churnet Valley*, skirting the W. verge of the Peak District (Rte. 45).—25¾ m. (from Derby) *Rocester*, with the remains of a Roman camp.—27¼ m. *Alton* (Shrewsbury, R. & B. 8/). About 3 m. S. are the picturesque 13th cent. ruins of *Croxden Abbey*, founded by Cistercians in 1176 (always open).—38¼ m. **Leek** (*Red Lion*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *George*, R. 3/) is a clean and well-built town (17,213 inhab.), with important silk-mills. The churchyard, in which is a fine Saxon cross of unusual type, commands a striking view of the *Roches* or *Roaches*, a range of hills c. 5 m. N.E. About 1½ m. N. of Leek are the scanty remains of *Dieulacresse Abbey* (13th cent.; no adm.). From Leek to *Hulme End*, see p. 261; to *Stoke*, see p. 173.—40¼ m. *Rudyard Lake* (Hotel, R. & B. 6/6, L. 4/6), from which Mr. Kipling takes his name, is situated on a reservoir which has almost the charm of a natural lake (2 m. long; boating).—We enter *Cheshire* before reaching (47 m.) *North Rode*. 52 m. *Macclesfield*, see p. 173.

From Derby to the *Peak District* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 45; to *Burton-upon-Trent* and *Birmingham*, see p. 235; to *Stafford*, see p. 172.—A L.M.S. branch-line runs to (21¾ m.) *Lichfield* (p. 169) and (33¼ m.) *Walsall* (p. 234).

44. FROM LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM AND SHEFFIELD

Via Rugby and Leicester

164¾ m. L.N.E. (Marylebone Station) in 3–3¾ hrs. (33/2, 19/11); to (83¼ m.) *Rugby* in 1½–3 hrs. (17/4, 10/5); to (103 m.) *Leicester* in 1¾–3½ hrs. (20/4, 12/3); to (126½ m.) *Nottingham* in 2¼–3 hrs. (25/9, 15/6).—*Rugby* may be reached also from Euston, see Rte. 30; *Leicester* and *Sheffield* from St. Pancras, see Rtes. 43, 48B; and *Nottingham* from St. Pancras or King's Cross, see Rte. 43 and p. 273.

From Marylebone there are two routes out of London, bifurcating at (5¼ m.) *Neasden* and reuniting at *Calvert* (p. 254), and used indiscriminately by both express and slow trains. The shorter line via Aylesbury is described below; the other (4½ m. longer) via High Wycombe is described in Rte. 40B.

ROAD, 167–168 m. From London to (127½–128½ m.) **Nottingham,** see p. 243.—Thence A 60 to (14 m.) *Mansfield* (p. 265).—Thence A 617 to (3½ m.) *Pleasley*, beyond which we take A 618.—7 m. *Clowne*.—15 m. **Sheffield** (p. 283).

From London to (21¾ m.) *Chalfont & Latimer*, the junction for (4 m.) *Chesham* (Crown, R. 5/6, D. 5/), a typical Buckinghamshire town (8584 inhab.) in the charming valley of the Chess, see the *Blue Guide to London*.—23¾ m. *Amersham* (Crown, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/; Griffin, private, R. 4/, D. 5/6), an old-fashioned little town (4221 inhab.). In the church are monuments of the Drake family, whose seat is at *Shardeloes*, an Adam mansion in a fine park (public paths). Edmund Waller (1606–87) was born at *Coleshill*, 2 m. S. The line now crosses the beech-clad CHILTERN HILLS, a picturesque group of chalk downs (700–850 ft.).

The only way in which a member of Parliament may voluntarily vacate his seat is by accepting an office of profit under the Crown, and the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds (Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham) is the office for which application is usually made with that end. The nominal duty of the Steward is to protect wayfarers from bandits (who once lurked in the thick beech-forests), and his nominal salary is 20/.

At (29 m.) *Great Missenden* (Buckingham, R. 4/6, L. 2/9; Red Lion, L. 2/6), in a beautiful valley, we approach a district closely associated with John Hampden (1594–1643), the patriot, who was M.P. for Wendover (see below) and afterwards for Buckinghamshire.

About 3 m. W. is *Hampden House* (Earl of Buckinghamshire; no adm.), largely rebuilt in the 18th cent., long Hampden's residence. Close by is the church of *Great Hampden* (Hampden Arms Inn, P.R.), where he is buried (no monument). Near *Prestwood*, 3 m. S., a stone cross marks the parcel of land for which Hampden refused to pay the illegal 'ship-money' tax of 10/.

33½ m. *Wendover* (Red Lion, R. 5/, L. 3/6), beautifully situated S.W. of *Coombe Hill* (N.T.; 857 ft.), the highest of the Chilterns. We descend into the fertile *Vale of Aylesbury*.—36 m. *Stoke Mandeville*.

38¼ m. **Aylesbury** (*Bell*, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6; *Bull's Head*, R. 5/, L. 3/6; *King's Head*, P.R., R. 4/6, L. 3/6), the county town (12,114 inhab.) of Buckinghamshire, is noted for its ducks and dairy-produce.

Hartwell House, 2 m. S.W., was occupied by Louis XVIII in 1808–14. At *Hardwick*, 3½ m. N., is the tomb of Sir Robert Lee (d. 1616), ancestor of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Branch-lines run to *Princes Risborough* (p. 230), and (from L.M.S. station) to *Cheddington* (p. 164).

43 m. *Waddesdon.*—44¼ m. *Quainton Road,* for (6½ m. N.) *Verney Junction* (p. 225).—At (48¾ m.) *Calvert* we rejoin the line from London via Wycombe (comp. p. 230).—54½ m. *Finmere,* 4 m. W. of Buckingham, is in *Oxfordshire,* but we enter *Northants* before reaching (59¼ m.) *Brackley* (Crown, R. or D. 5/), a picturesque old town (2373 inhab.), with another station (p. 225).—62½ m. *Helmdon,* is 2½ m. S.E. of Sulgrave.

***Sulgrave**, the home of the Washington family (1539–1610), before they removed to Brington (p. 167), was purchased about the middle of the 16th cent. and rebuilt by Laurence Washington (p. 165), the seventh ancestor in direct ascent of the famous President. In 1914, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent, the manor-house (afterwards a farmhouse), together with ten acres of land, was purchased by the British Peace Centenary Committee (afterwards reorganized as the Sulgrave Manor Board) and has been restored (W. wing rebuilt by Sir R. Blomfield) and equipped as a *Washington Museum* (open daily, 11–4 or 6; adm. 1/; luncheons and teas arranged on application). The porch bears the Washington coat-of-arms (erroneously regarded as the origin of the 'Stars and Stripes'), described in heraldic language as "barry of four, gules and argent; on a chief azure three mullets of the second; crest, a demi-eaglet sable rising from an earl's coronet." The relics include a portrait of Washington by Gilbert Stuart, a chair from Mt. Vernon, etc. The village of *Sulgrave* (Washington Arms, unlicensed) has an interesting church, with memorial brasses of the first Laurence Washington (d. 1583) and his wife, which disappeared in 1834 but were restored to their place in 1924. The address of the Sulgrave Manor Board, the sole authority for the maintenance of the manor, is at Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

66 m. *Culworth,* 2 m. N. of Sulgrave.—From (69 m.) **Woodford & Hinton** (*Hinton Gorse*) a branch runs to (11¼ m.) *Banbury* (p. 231), and another via (2 m.) *Byfield* to (24½ m.) *Stratford-on-Avon* (see p. 167).

71½ m. *Charwelton,* at the source of the *Cherwell.* About 2 m. E. is *Fawsley* (no adm.), the Tudor seat of the Knightleys, where some of the Marprelate Tracts were printed.—We pass through the *Catesby Tunnel* (1⅔ m.) and enter *Warwickshire.*

83¼ m. **Rugby** (Central; 1 m. from L.M.S. station; *Rfmts.*), see p. 167. Our line now crosses Watling Street and enters *Leicestershire.* On the right is *Shawell,* at the rectory of which much of Tennyson's 'In Memoriam' was written.—90 m. *Lutterworth* (Denbigh Arms, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Hind, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/), where John Wycliffe was rector from about 1374 till his death in 1384.

In 1414 his works were condemned by the Council of Constance, and his remains were disintered, burned, and thrown into the little river *Swift.* St. Mary's contains a number of alleged Wycliffe relics, and two fine wall-paintings. Near it is the *Wycliffe Memorial* (1897).

103 m. **Leicester** (Central Station; *Rfmts.*), see p. 248. We follow the course of the *Soar.*—108 m. *Rothley. Rothley Temple* (no adm.), an Elizabethan mansion, was the birthplace of Lord Macaulay (1800–59).—111 m. *Quorn & Woodhouse,* 1 m. W. of *Quorndon* (comp. p. 254). Close by is *Beau Manor* (no adm.), the beautiful home of the Curzon-Herrick family, of which Robert Herrick and Dean Swift were

connections.—Beyond (113 m.) *Loughborough* (p. 250) we cross the Soar and enter Nottinghamshire.

Nottinghamshire, or **Notts,** the country of Lord Byron and Robin Hood, contains no very striking scenery, but its forests and streams, its uplands and fertile dales, its busy villages and towns, and its handsome private 'seats' are characteristically English. Its river is the navigable Trent. *Sherwood Forest* and the *Dukeries* are described elsewhere (Rte. 46). This county saw the beginning of the Civil War, for the royal Standard was unfurled at Nottingham in 1642.

About 3 m. N. of (117½ m.) *East Leake* is *Gotham* (Cuckoo Bush Inn, P.R.) famous for its 'Wise Men' who attempted to make a hedge round a cuckoo and went to sea in a bowl. —122¼ m. *Ruddington,* 3 m. S. of which is the 14th cent. church of *Bunny.* We cross the *Trent.*

126½ m. **NOTTINGHAM** (Victoria), the capital (262,658 inhab.) of Nottinghamshire, a thriving industrial city, especially noted as the chief centre in the world of the lace and hosiery industry, is situated on a rocky hill sloping down to the *Trent.*

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.*). *L.M.S.* Carrington St.; *Victoria,* Milton St., for the L.N.E.; secondary L.N.E. stations: *London Road,* adjoining the L.M.S. station, *Arkwright Street.*

Hotels. VICTORIA STATION, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 7/; BLACK BOY, Long Row, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; COUNTY, Theatre Quadrant, R. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; FLYING HORSE, Poultry, a quaint old house, T.H., R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 4/; WELBECK, Milton St., R. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/; GORDON, GRANBY, commercial, near L.M.S. station.

Restaurants. *King's, Talbot, Lyons', Calvert's, Mikado,* Long Row; *Marsden's,* next Victoria Station.

Post Office, Queen St.

Taxicabs. First mile 1/4, then 3*d.* per ⅛ m.—TRAMWAYS traverse the main streets and run to several places in the environs.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Ilkeston*; *Derby*; *Mansfield*; *Hucknall*; *Radcliffe-on-Trent*; *Loughborough*; etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 6 hrs. (10/); *Birmingham* in 2½ hrs. (4/); *Coventry* in 3 hrs. (4/6); *Manchester* via Buxton in 3½ hrs. (6/6); *Skegness* in 4½ hrs. (6/6); *Newcastle* in 9 hrs. (15/); etc.

History. The Saxon *Snotingaham* was occupied by the Danes in 868 and became the chief of the five boroughs of the Danelagh (the others being Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, and Stamford). It was recaptured in 918 by Edward the Elder. After the Conquest a strong castle was built here, which became the key of the Midlands and a favourite royal residence, and the town was divided between two distinct boroughs, Norman and English, which shared even the market-place. In 1642, at the opening of the Civil War, Charles I unfurled his banner at Nottingham (on Standard Hill), but the castle was seized and held by Col. Hutchinson (p. 247) for the Parliament, by whose orders it was finally demolished in 1651. The prosperity of Nottingham dates from the invention of the stocking-frame by the Rev. Wm. Lee of Calverton in 1589. Hargreaves came to the town with his spinning-jenny in 1768 (comp. p. 317), and in 1769 Arkwright (p. 317) erected his first spinning-mill here. The Luddite riots of 1811–16 broke out and were most violent at Nottingham. The *Luddites,* bands of starving weavers who saw a panacea for their evil plight in the wholesale destruction of machinery, are said to have taken their name from Ned Lud, a half-witted lad who had destroyed a couple of looms in an imbecile rage. Of Lord Byron's three speeches in the House of Lords, the first was an impassioned appeal on behalf of the rioters. Among the famous natives of Nottingham are Col. Hutchinson (1616–64); Thomas and Paul Sandby, the artists (1721–98 and 1725–1809); Henry Kirke White (1785–1806; b. in the Shambles, off the market-place) and Philip James Bailey (1816–1902; b. in Middle Pavement), poets; General Booth (1829–1912); and Capt. Albert Ball, V.C., the airman (d. 1917; monument in the castle grounds). Lord Byron lived as a boy in Pelham St. and in St. James St. (1798–99). William and Mary Howitt kept a chemist's shop at the corner of Parliament St. and Newcastle St.

The **Castle,** on a precipitous rock 133 ft. high, was erected in 1674–79 on the site of the Norman castle. It was burned down by the Reform rioters in 1831, and was restored in 1875–78, when the corporation leased it and opened it as a ***Museum and Art Gallery** (open on week-days exc. Fri. 10 to 6, free; Fri. 10 to 4, 6*d.*; Sun. 2–5, adm. to museum and grounds, 1*d.*; to the dungeons, 3*d.*).

On the GROUND FLOOR. Classical antiquities; sculptures; pottery; lace and textiles, etc. UPPER FLOOR. Engravings, water-colours, and paintings, including good English and Dutch works and the important Clumber collection of fine works lent by the Duke of Newcastle.—Visitors are shown the dungeons and 'Mortimer's Hole,' a subterranean passage 100 yds. long by which the young Edward III is said to have entered the castle in 1330 in order to arrest his mother Queen Isabella and her paramour Earl Mortimer.

The **Market Place,** some of the houses in which retain their pillared projections, is the largest in England (5½ acres). Until 1928 it was the annual scene of the famous Goose Fair (1st week in Oct.), now held to the N. of the town. On the E. side is the large classical *City Hall* and *Exchange,* by Cecil Howitt (1928). Long Row, on the N. side, contains the best shops in the city.

Marshal Tallard, taken prisoner at Blenheim (1704), resided for a time at *Newdigate House,* in Castle Gate, and is said to have taught allotment-gardening to the citizens. In High Pavement is the *Unitarian Chapel,* attended by Byron as a boy, and Richard Bonington (1801–28; born at *Arnold,* 3 m. N.E.) was baptized in 1802. *St. Mary's* has a painting by Fra Bartolomeo.

From the market-place Market St. and South Sherwood St. lead N. to the handsome *Guildhall,* and to the **University College** (1877–81), in Shakespeare St., which goes on to the *Arboretum* and the *School of Art.*

The University Colleges of Nottingham and Leicester (p. 248) are the constituent parts of the EAST MIDLANDS UNIVERSITY, new buildings for which, by Morley Horder, were begun in 1922 in Highfields Park, between Nottingham and *Beeston,* approached by a broad boulevard from Derby Road.

On the S. side of the town, 1 m. from the Market Place, is the handsome **Trent Bridge** (1869–71), which crosses the river to the *Cricket Ground* of the Notts County Club. On the Trent Embankment is a War Memorial Arch (1927). Small steamers ply thence downstream (E.) to *Colwick Park* (a popular resort, with a racecourse) and *Colwick Hall,* the home of Mrs. Musters, Byron's Mary Chaworth (d. 1832), who is buried in the church.

About 3 m. W. of Nottingham is **Wollaton Hall*, a magnificent Renaissance mansion (1580–88) now a Natural History Museum.

FROM NOTTINGHAM TO MANSFIELD (Sherwood Forest, the Dukeries), 17 m., in ½–1 hr.—In the church of (8½ m.) *Hucknall Torkard,* a colliery town (16,835 inhab.), Lord Byron (see below) rests beneath a slab of rosso antico presented by the King of Greece. His mother and daughter also are buried here.—10½ m. *Newstead* is 1¼ m. W. of ***Newstead Abbey,** the ancestral home of Lord Byron 1788–1824). The original 12th cent. Augustinian priory, founded by Henry II, was converted into a residence in 1540 by Sir John Byron of Colwick. The poet resided at intervals here between 1806 and 1816, and in 1818 he sold it to Col. Wildman. Visitors are admitted in summer, on Wed., Thurs., and Sat., by ticket from the Estate Office, Tower Entrance (1/). The cloister-square, containing the old refectory and the chapter-house (now a chapel), remains practically perfect, but virtually nothing of the church exists save the lovely late 13th cent. W. front. Byron's bedroom remains much as he left it, and a few relics of him are shown. Near the N.E. angle of the house is buried his favourite retriever 'Boatswain.' The house contains also relics of David Livingstone (1813–73), a friend of a former proprietor.—11¼ m. *Annesley*, with *Annesley Hall* (3 m. S.W. of Newstead Abbey), the early home of Byron's Mary Chaworth (p. 256).—17 m. *Mansfield* (p. 265).

From Nottingham by the L.M.S. to *Derby*, *Leicester*, *Bedford*, and *London*, see Rte. 43; to *Grantham*, see p. 273; to *Melton Mowbray* and *Kettering*, see p 247; to *Market Harborough*, see p. 248.—A line runs to (33 m.) *Lincoln* via (13½ m.) *Rolleston Junction* and (17 m.) *Newark* (p. 273).

Beyond (132¼ m.) *Hucknall* (Central; see p. 256), a branch diverges for (10½ m.) *Mansfield*, (17¼ m.) *Edwinstowe*, and (18¾ m.) *Ollerton* (see p. 265).—Beyond (138¼ m.) *Kirkby Bentinck* we enter Derbyshire, and beyond (158½ m.) *Beighton* we are in Yorkshire.

164¾ m. **Sheffield** (Victoria), see p. 283.

45. THE DERBYSHIRE PEAK

The hill region known as the **Peak of Derby** is constituted by the termination of the Pennine Chain. The Peak proper is comprised in the N. and N.W. portions of Derbyshire itself, but its characteristic scenery extends for a considerable distance into the 'Moorlands' district of Staffordshire, and also (to a lesser degree) into Cheshire. The loftiest and wildest portion, attaining in three instances to a height of more than 2000 ft., consists of desolate, heather-clad moors, broken by cultivated valleys, the containing hills of which are often guarded towards their summits by low, black lines of crag locally known as 'edges.' The carboniferous limestone country, on the contrary, in the centre of the district, nowhere reaches an elevation of more than 1600 ft., and approximates more closely to an undulating plateau, where heather is replaced by a sweet, green turf, divided by loose stone walls into an endless chequer of fields. The monotony is redeemed at frequent intervals by narrow cañons, or ravines, in connection with the drainage of the Manifold, Dove, and Wye. It is in these ravines, which are often bounded (notably at Matlock, in Cheedale, and in Dovedale) by noble walls of gleaming white cliff, that we find the unique characteristic of Derbyshire. The subterranean marvels for which Derbyshire is also famous are perhaps less striking than those of the Mendips and Craven.

The Peak, like other hill districts, is best explored on foot; but a superficial survey may be made by the motorist who follows the easy round, Derby—Matlock — Rowsley — Baslow — Hathersage—Castleton—Buxton—Bakewell—Ashbourne—Derby. Divergences, of course, will naturally be made to sites of interest a little off the route, such as Haddon, Eyam, Chee Tor, Cratcliffe Tor, and Dovedale.

A. From Derby to Manchester (Matlock and Buxton)

61½ m. L.M.S. in 1½-2 hrs. (12/3, 7/4); to (17¼ m.) *Matlock* in ½–1 hr. (3/8, 2/3); to (37 m.) *Buxton* in 1-1½ hr. (7/9, 4/8). This is one of the most beautiful and interesting railway routes in the kingdom.—For the *ROAD, see Road Route C (reversed) on p. 162.

Derby, see p. 251.—We ascend the valley of the *Derwent*, crossing the river ten times before Matlock Bath.—At (5¼ m.) *Duffield* are the foundations of a huge Norman keep (N.T.).

Wirksworth (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), 8½ m. from Duffield by branch-line, is a small market-town (3615 inhab.) and capital of the lead-mining district of the Low Peak. It is probably the 'Snowfield' of George Eliot's 'Adam Bede.' Samuel Evans (d. 1858), original of Seth Bede, is buried here. The novelist's aunt, Elizabeth Evans (d. 1849), who is supposed to have supplied the hint for 'Dinah Morris,' is commemorated by a tablet in the Wesleyan Chapel, whilst her pulpit is preserved in the United Methodist church.

7¾ m. *Belper* (12,125 inhab.; Lion, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/) has large cotton-mills.—Beyond (10¼ m.) *Ambergate*, a railway junction, the valley increases in beauty.—12½ m. *Whatstandwell*, station for (2 m.) the much-quarried *Crich Stand* (955 ft.), the scene of a landslip in 1882 (*View; war memorial to Sherwood Foresters).—On the right are the woods of *Lea Hurst*, residence of Florence Nightingale (d. 1910).—15¼ m. *Cromford* (Greyhound, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6). Here Richard Arkwright established the first cotton-mill in Derbyshire (1771). *Willersley Castle*, built by him in 1792, is now a guest house of the Wesley Guild (non-members admitted, pens. 7/–9/6).

16 m. *Matlock Bath* (1825 inhab.) and (17¼ m.) *Matlock* (7055 inhab.), two adjacent watering-places, together known as **Matlock,** noted since 1853 for its great water-cure establishments. The tepid springs (68° Fahr.) are now of little repute. Matlock proper comprises *Matlock Bridge*, on the bank of the river, and *Matlock Bank*, on the hill above. Matlock Bath is much more picturesque.

Hotels. At *Matlock Bath*: Royal, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; New Bath, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; Devonshire, R. & B. 7/6; Temple.—Hydropathics at *Matlock Bank*: Smedley's, pens. from 13/; Rockside, pens. 13/6; Chatsworth, pens. 10/6–15/; Lilybank, pens. 10/–13/; Chesterfield House; Oldham; Matlock House.—At *Matlock Bridge*, Crown, commercial, R. & B. 8/; Queen's Head.

Baths. *Fountain Baths*, in the main street at Matlock Bath; also at the *Royal* and *New Bath Hotels*.

Post Office, near Matlock station.

Motor-Buses every 15 min. in summer from Matlock Bridge to Matlock Bath and *Cromford*; also to *Buxton* (2/6), *Derby* (1/11), *Chesterfield*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *Chatsworth*, *Haddon*, *Dovedale*, etc.

Matlock Bath is situated in the depths of the narrow limestone ravine of the Derwent. The noble line of precipices on the E. bank is unsurpassed in extent and height by any similar crags in England. On the opposite side are hanging woods and abruptly sloping meadows, rising to the barren dome of Masson (see below). Matlock proper, at the N. entrance to the ravine, occupies an open and quite different situation.

Overhanging the left bank is the noble pile of the ***High Tor** (673 ft.; views at the foot of which is the *High Tor Grotto*, with remarkable crystallization) (adm. 4*d*.).—On the opposite side of the glen are the wooded **Heights of Abraham** (3*d*; *View). The walk may be continued (c. 20 min.) to the more commanding height of **Masson** (1110 ft.), and the return made thence by the quaint village of *Bonsall*. Matlock Bath is famous also for its *Petrifying Wells* (1*d*.; in the main street) and *Caves* (partly natural, largely abandoned lead-mines).

The ruins of ***Wingfield Manor** (adm. 6*d*., Sun. 1/) lie 6 m. S.E. by road. It dates mainly from the second half of the 15th cent. and has been described as "probably the most striking example of a later English manor house with certain defensive features." It was finally dismantled in 1646. Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned here under the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury (1584–85).

On leaving Matlock, we emerge from the narrow glen of the Derwent into its smiling upper vale.—In the churchyard of (19¼ m.) *Darley Dale* is perhaps the oldest yew in England (possibly over 2000 years old).

About 2¾ m. S.W. is *Winster* (Manor; Crown), with a curious old market-house. About 1½ m. N., to the W. of the road to Bakewell, are the strange, castellated crags of *Robin Hood's Stride*, and the gritstone cliff of *Cratcliffe Tor*, with a remarkable rock-hermitage, carved on the side of which is a 14th cent. crucifix.

21½ m. **Rowsley** (*Peacock*, R. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6) stands at the junction of the Derwent and the *Wye*.

***Haddon Hall** (Duke of Rutland; no adm.), in a lovely situation on a slope above the Wye, c. 2 m. N.W. of Rowsley, is the "most attractive and most thoroughly preserved of mediæval houses" (14–16th cent., with a late-Norman chapel). It consists of two courtyards on different levels and is almost wholly domestic in nature.—The Norman lords of Haddon were the Avenell family, from whom it passed by marriage to the Vernons about the middle of the 12th century. Towards the close of the 16th cent. Dorothy Vernon married Sir John Manners, ancestor of the present owner, and the romantic story of her elopement is now generally considered authentic.

The picturesque glens of the *Lathkill* and the *Bradford*, which unite at (2¾ m.) *Alport*, may be explored from Rowsley. Overlooking the Bradford, ¾ m. W. of Alport, is the large village of *Youlgreave* (Bull's Head, R. & B. 5/), the church of which has a fine 15th cent. tower, a curious miniature chest-tomb of 1488, and a font with a singular side-projection.

Chatsworth (see below) may be reached from Rowsley village by a pleasant path along the W. bank of the Derwent (c. 3½ m.).

Beyond Rowsley the railway quits the Derwent, and proceeds up the green valley of the brimming *Wye*.

24¾ m. **Bakewell** (*Rutland Arms*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; *Royal Oak*, R. 4/, L. or D. 3/) is a picturesque little town (3062 inhab.). The *Church* contains an elaborate 14th cent. font and Vernon and Manners monuments, including those of Dorothy Manners (d. 1584) and of her father, Sir George Vernon (d. 1567), 'the King of the Peak.' In the churchyard is a fine Saxon cross; and the S. porch is full of good early incised sepulchral slabs.

***Chatsworth House** (Duke of Devonshire; usually open on Tues., Wed., and Thurs., 11.30–3.30, from mid-May to the 1st Mon. in Aug.; adm. 1/), the 'Palace of the Peak,' is a vast Palladian mansion in a large deer-park bounded towards the E. by moorland edges, and watered by the Derwent. It lies 4 m. from Rowsley station by road, but ½ m. may be saved by footpaths beyond *Beeley*.

Chatsworth has belonged to the house of Cavendish since its purchase by Sir William Cavendish (d. 1557), second husband of the famous 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 265). The house begun by him on the site of the old manor-house was completed by his widow; and it was this house that the captive Mary Stuart visited five times, between 1570 and 1581, in the custody of Bess's fourth and final husband, the Earl of Shrewsbury. The existing palace, designed by William Talman, was begun by William Cavendish, afterwards first Duke of Devonshire, in 1687 and completed in 1706. The N. wing, by Wyatville, was built in 1820–40. Only a few of the principal rooms can here be noticed.

The *CHAPEL is wainscoted with cedar and decorated with carvings in pear-wood, probably by Samual Watson (1663–1715), a local artist. The reredos is of Derbyshire marbles; the altarpiece (Incredulity of St. Thomas) is by *Verrio*; and the statues of Faith and Hope are by the elder *Cibber*. On the ceiling is a magnificent Ascension.—In the *SKETCH GALLERY is a marvellous collection, formed by the second Duke, of original drawings by old masters.—In the CHINA ROOM is *Jan van Eyck's* *Consecration of Abp. Becket (dated 1421).—Painted on the back of a door in the MUSIC ROOM is a fiddle, by *Verrio*, that often cheats the visitor into a belief in its reality.—STATE DINING ROOM. Case with Limoges enamels and rosary of Henry VIII. *Wood-carving.—From the SECOND STATE LANDING we descend to the FIRST STATE LANDING, on which stands the largest vase of 'Blue John' (p. 264) in existence. The RED VELVET ROOM contains a Virgin and Child by *Murillo*.—In the BURLINGTON GALLERY are works by *Landseer* (Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time, Trial by

Jury, etc.). In a little room just beyond the Oak Staircase is some marvellous *Wood-carving (cravat of point lace, woodcock, etc.).—The *Sculpture Gallery, including the Orangery, contains works by *Canova*, *Thorwaldsen*, *Kessels*, *Schadow*, and other masters.

The Gardens, which are entered from the Orangery, are somewhat formal in character. The *Grand Cascade* is merely a flooded staircase; but the *Emperor Fountain* throws a jet 267 ft. high, perhaps the highest jet in Europe.

The *Park is open to visitors, who may ascend (by privilege) to the *Hunting Tower* (temp. Elizabeth) on the hill behind the house (view). Between Chatsworth House and Edensor (see below), on the right of the drive, is *Queen Mary's Bower*, said to have been frequented by the captive queen. This and the Hunting Tower are the two sole relics of the earlier Chatsworth.

On the extreme W. limit of the park lies **Edensor** (no inn), a model village, the churchyard of which is the burial-place of the Cavendishes. At the N. extremity of the park is **Baslow** (*Grand*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Peacock*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Devonshire Arms*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/), a pleasant village on the Derwent, frequented by summer visitors. Motor-Buses run hence to *Bakewell*, *Sheffield*, *Chesterfield*, *Matlock*, etc.

27¼ m. *Great Longstone.* About 1 m. S. is the delightful village of *Ashford-in-the-Water*. Preserved in the church are five old 'virgin crants' (Hamlet, v. 1).—From a short tunnel we emerge into the retired and beautiful glen of *Monsal Dale*, and cross the Wye.—Beyond (28½ m.) *Monsal Dale* we have an exquisite glimpse (r.) of river scenery between two short tunnels.—31¼ m. *Miller's Dale* (Rfmts.) is the junction of the branch to (5¾ m.) **Buxton** (p. 261; through-carriages).

About 2½ m. N. (bus 6*d.*) is the old-fashioned town of *Tideswell* (1972 inhab.; Horse & Jockey Inn, R. & B. 5/), with a large and beautiful 14th cent. *Church. About 1½ m. up the Wye from Miller's Dale station (rough footpath, closed on Thurs.) is the splendid crag of **Chee Tor* (c. 300 ft.) in a narrow limestone ravine.

36 m *Peak Forest* (985 ft.), the highest station on the line Beyond *Doveholes Tunnel* (2984 yds) we have a view (r.) of Kinderscout (p. 264).—39½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (5283 inhab.; King's Arms, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6), an old-fashioned town, with market-cross and stocks (comp. p. 262).—Beyond (41¾ m.) *Chinley* (p. 264), the expresses traverse a dull country via (53½ m.) *Cheadle Heath*, (54½ m.) *Heaton Mersey*, and (55¾ m.) *Didsbury* (comp. p. 174) to (61½ m.) **Manchester** (Central).

The slower loop-line via *New Mills*, *Marple*, and *Stockport*, is more attractive.

B. From Ashbourne to Manchester (Dovedale, Buxton)

47¾ m. L.M.S. in 2-2½ hrs. (10/4, 6/3); to (22¼ m.) *Buxton* in 1-1½ hr. (4/10, 2/11).—Ashbourne is reached by a branch-railway (see below) from *Uttoxeter* (p. 252; poor service), or by the excellent road from *Derby* (p. 251; 13 m., A 52; motor-bus in 1 hr.; 1/) via *Brailsford* (Rose & Crown, P.R., R. & B. 7/6).

From Uttoxeter to Ashbourne (11½ m.; 2/5, 1/6) the branch-line ascends the valley of the Dove via (4½ m.) *Rocester* (p. 252) and (7 m.) *Norbury & Ellastone*. Norbury is the 'Norbourne' of 'Adam Bede,' the chief scene of which ('Hayslope') is identified with Ellastone, 1 m. N.W. of the station, while Ashbourne is supposed to be the 'Oakbourne' of the novel. The cottage where Robert Evans, father of 'George Eliot' and prototype of 'Adam Bede,' was born, is shown at *Royston* or *Roston*, 1 m. S. of Norbury. His grave is in Ellastone churchyard.—About 1 m. N. of Ellastone is *Wootton Hall*, where Rousseau lived for more than a year (1766–67) and began his 'Confessions.'

Ashbourne (*Station Hotel*, R. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Green Man*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D 3/6; *Dove Mount*, 2 m. N., private, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6) is a picturesque town (4147 inhab.) on the S. verge of the wild limestone country of the Peak. The **Church* (13th cent.), with curious double transepts, contains the touching memorial (by Banks) of a child (Penelope Boothby; d. 1791). At Shrovetide a communal game of football is played in the main street.—At *Mayfield* (Royal Oak), 2 m. W., in Staffordshire, is the cottage where Thomas Moore wrote most of 'Lalla Rookh.'

2¾ m. *Thorpe Cloud* (hotels, see below) is the nearest station for the S. end of ***Dovedale,** the narrow ravine (2¾ m. long; path only), through which the *Dove* forces its way.

Dr. Johnson opined that "he who has seen Dovedale has no need to visit the Highlands." It passes for the 'Happy Valley' of 'Rasselas' and the 'Eagle Dale' of 'Adam Bede.' The entrance lies between the bare summits of *Thorpe Cloud* (E.; 942 ft.) and *Bunster* (W.; 1000 ft.).

The shortest route from the station to (c. 1 m.) the 'stepping stones' passes the *Dog & Partridge Inn* (R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/) and the *Peveril of the Peak Hotel* (R. 7/6, L. or D. 5/). A longer and prettier approach passes *Thorpe Church* and leads across the river to (2 m.) the *Izaak Walton Hotel* (R. or D. 5/6, pens. 15/), a little to the S. of the stepping stones. This hotel stands ½ m. E. of the village of *Ilam.*

From the stepping stones the path ascends the E. or Derbyshire side of the river, passing *Sharplow Point* (r.), *Tissington Spires* (r.), the *Apostles* and the *Church* (l.), and other fancifully named rocks. A little way beyond the *Dove Holes* (caves) we reach *Mill Dale*, c. 2¾ m. from the entrance. Here Dovedale proper ends, and we may ascend (r.) to (1½ m.) the station of Alsop-en-le-Dale (see below).

4 m. *Tissington* maintains its ancient custom of 'well dressing' with pictures of flower-petal mosaic on Ascension Day.—6¾ m. *Alsop-en-le-Dale* (New Inns, R., L., or D. 3/6) is the station for the N. end of Dovedale.—11½ m *Hartington* (Charles Cotton, R 3/, L. 2/6, D. 4/), 1½ m. W.

Arbor Low, 3 m. N.E., is a prehistoric circle, 250 ft. in diameter, with the ditch within the vallum.—About 1 m. W. opens *Beresford Dale*, at the mouth of which is the classic Fishing House, immortalised as the meeting-place of Charles Cotton and Izaak Walton.

From *Hulme End*, 2 m. W. of Hartington, a light railway runs through the 'Staffordshire Moorlands' to (8¼ m.) *Waterhouses*, junction for (9¾ m. more) *Leek.*—Near (3½ m.) *Thor's Cave*, so named from a striking cavern, the *Manifold* begins the subterranean course ended at Ilam (see above). At (4¾ m.) *Beeston Tor*, with its noble crag, we enter the valley of the *Hamps*.

Beyond Hartington we reach the summit level of the line (1250 ft.).—15½ m. *Hurdlow* is the station for *Longnor* (Cheshire Cheese, R. 3/6; Crewe & Harpur Arms, R. 2/6), 3 m. W. (road with *Views of the Dove), an excellent centre for the upper Dove and Manifold.—21¾ m. *Higher Buxton.*

22¼ m. **BUXTON** (15,651 inhab.), one of the most frequented and fashionable watering-places in England, is the most loftily situated town of its size in the kingdom (c. 950–1100 ft.). It is surrounded on three sides by wild green hills, whilst to the E. and S.E. extends an undulating and almost treeless limestone plateau. Higher Buxton is separated from Lower Buxton by the picturesquely laid out *Slopes* or *St. Anne's Cliff*.

Railway Stations. Two *L.M.S. Stations*, side by side in *Lower Buxton*, behind the Quadrant.—*Higher Buxton*, see p. 261.

Hotels. *PALACE, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 18/; ST. ANN'S, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 14/; OLD HALL, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; CRESCENT, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/; SAVOY, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, all in or near the Crescent.—GEORGE, Crescent; LEE WOOD, Manchester Rd., closed in winter; GROVE, Spring Gdns., commercial, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/.—Hydropathics: BUXTON, in Higher Buxton, pens. from 15/; OLIVER'S HADDON HALL, London Road, pens. from 14/6.—Private: BEDFORD, St. John's Rd., BRUNSWICK, Hardwick Sq., R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; PORTLAND, PENDENNIS, R. & B. 6/6; etc.

Post Office, in the Quadrant.—*Information Bureau*, in the Colonnade.

Motor-Buses from the Market Place to *Fairfield Golf Club* (2*d.*) and *Peak Forest* (8*d.*); *Tissington Gates*, for *Dovedale* (2/2), and *Ashbourne* (2/6); *Haddon Hall* (1/10) and *Matlock Bath* (2/6); over Axe Edge to *Leek* (2/); over 'Cat & Fiddle' Pass to *Macclesfield* (2/); via *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (8*d.*) to *Manchester* (3/); *Eyam* (1/8) and via the 'Devil's Elbow' to *Sheffield* (3/); etc.—A MOTOR COACH plying between Manchester and London calls at Buxton.

Golf Club at *Fairfield*, ¾ m. N.—*Winter Sports* in favourable seasons.

The waters of Buxton were known to the Romans, and in mediæval times the town was a kind of English Lourdes, the Chapel of St. Anne being rich in votive offerings. The *Thermal Springs* (82° Fahr.) are recommended for chronic gout, rheumatism, and allied disorders, and are useful also in some nerve cases. The water is of a pretty bluish colour, and is strongly charged with nitrogen. The *Chalybeate Spring* is of great value in anæmia and as an astringent in certain cases of eye-trouble. Both waters may be drunk, but the most important use of the thermal waters is for bathing and massage. One of the thermal springs is extraordinarily rich in radio-activity. The high season extends from late June to early Oct., but there is also a winter season.

At the high (S.) end of St. Anne's Cliff (see p. 261) is the *Town Hall*, a little below which is a small but interesting *Museum* (10–1 & 3–5; closed Thurs. aft.), with prehistoric bones from bone-caverns, and a few local Roman antiquities. Lower Buxton, the fashionable quarter, dates practically from the building of the striking Palladian CRESCENT in 1780, in imitation of those at Bath. At one end of this are the *Natural* or *Tepid Baths*, and at the other end are the *Hot Baths* (visitors admitted). Opposite is the *Pump Room* (adm. 3*d.*).—The *Devonshire Hospital*, behind the Crescent (visitors, 10.30 to 11.30 & 3–4), was originally a riding-school. Its dome (ascent, 6*d.*), though only 118 ft. in height, is the widest in the world (154 ft.).—The ornamental gardens, W. of the Crescent, are the great pleasure-resort of Buxton.

ENVIRONS. Nearly 1 m. S.W. is **Poole's Hole,** a striking limestone cavern, the reputed source of the Wye (adm. 6*d.*).—About 5 m. W. is the *Cat & Fiddle*, the loftiest fully-licensed inn (1690 ft.) in England. The road goes on to (7 m. more) *Macclesfield* (p. 173).—**Axe Edge** (1807 ft.), 2½ m. S.W., which, like Plynlimon, is a nursing mother of rivers—the Wye, the Goyt, the Dane, the Manifold, and the Dove—is the highest point in the immediate vicinity of Buxton.—*Chee Tor* (p. 260) is 5 m. E., and 1½ m. farther is *Miller's Dale* (p. 260).—**Ludchurch*, a narrow chasm in the millstone-grit, 9 m. S.W., may be visited by permission obtained from the Secretary, Swythamley Estates Co., Macclesfield. The whole of this neighbourhood, including the *Roches* (p. 252) and the lower *Dane Valley*, is the most beautiful near Buxton, and should not be missed.—*Chatsworth*, *Haddon Hall*, *Castleton*, *Dovedale* and *Eyam* are all easily reached from Buxton by road or rail.

From Buxton to *Miller's Dale*, etc., see p. 260.

25¼ m. *Dove Holes*.—27½ m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (p. 260).—31¼ m. *Whaley Bridge*, a picturesque village at the mouth of the Goyt valley.—33¾ m. *New Mills.*—42 m. *Stockport* and thence to (47¾ m.) **Manchester** (London Road), see p. 174.

C. From Sheffield to Manchester

45 m. L.M.S. in 1¼–2½ hrs. (8/8, 5/3). This route affords access to much of the best scenery in the N. part of Derbyshire.—For the L.N.E. route, via Penistone, see p. 162.—Motor-Bus to *Hathersage* (1/3) and *Castleton* (2/).

Road. *A. Direct*, 38 m. (A 57).—11 m. *Ashopton* (see below).—6½ m. *Snake Inn* (see below).—6½ m. *Glossop* (p. 162).—3½ m. *Mottram* (p. 162).—2½ m. *Stalybridge* (p. 320).—1½ m. *Ashton-under-Lyne* (p. 320).—6½ m. **Manchester** (Rte. 29).

B. Via the 'Devil's Elbow,' 44½ m. The road roughly follows the railway.—3 m. *Ecclesall.*—3½ m. *Devil's Elbow*, a notorious 'double corner' (to be straightened).—2 m. *Fox House Inn.*—1 m. *Millstone Edge Nick* (*View).—1½ m. *Hathersage* (see below).—4 m. *Hope* (see below).—1½ m. **Castleton** (see below).—7 m. *Chapel-en-le-Frith* (p. 260).—4 m. *Whaley Bridge*, and thence by A 6 to (17 m.) **Manchester,** see p. 162 (Road Rte. *C*).

Sheffield, see p. 283.—3½ m. *Beauchief* (p. 283).—Beyond (4¼ m.) *Dore & Totley* we pass through *Totley Tunnel* (3½ m.), the second longest in England (comp. p. 468).—9¼ m. *Grindleford* (Maynard Arms, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/) lies in the beautiful valley of the *Derwent.*

About 3½ m. S.W. (motor-bus), by a hilly road commanding lovely views, is the large upland village of **Eyam** (pronounced 'Eem'; *Bull's Head*), famous for its fearful devastation by plague in 1666, which carried off three-fourths of its 350 inhab., and for the heroic conduct of its rector, William Mompesson, and of the ejected minister, Thomas Stanley, who succeeded in isolating the parish and preventing the spread of the disease. Services for the terror-stricken villagers were held in the dell called 'Cucklet Church' (c. ½ m. from the church; key at the Hall, 2*d.*). Adjacent is a fine Saxon cross (perhaps 9th cent.).

Beyond Grindleford the river scenery is lovely (best views to the left).—11¼ m. *Hathersage* (George, R. or D, 4/). In the churchyard, above the village, is the reputed grave of Robin Hood's lieutenant, 'Little John,' a native of the place.

Hathersage is the 'Morton' and *Moorseats*, or perhaps *North Lees Hall*, close by, is the 'Manor House' of 'Jane Eyre.'—On the moors to the E. (2 m.) is the striking *Carl Wark*, a British fort.

At (13 m.) *Bamford* (Marquis of Granby, at Mytham Bridge, pens. 12/6; Rising Sun, R. & B. 8/) we quit the Derwent.

About 3 m. N. is **Ashopton** (*Ashopton Inn*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/), beautifully situated at the junction of the Derwent and the *Ashop*. Good walkers may ascend the Derwent Valley hence to (18 m.) *Penistone* (p. 162), either via (1½ m.) *Derwent Chapel*, the new *Reservoirs* for Sheffield, Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester (2½ m.), and the ford (8½ m.) known as the *Slippery Stones*; or via (4½ m.) the *Strines Inn*, (9½ m.) *Broomhead Hall*, and (12 m.) *Midhopestones.*—The road from Ashopton to (13½ m.) Glossop ascends the lovely, deep, and narrow valley of the Ashop via (4½ m.) *Alport Bridge* and (6½ m.) *Snake Inn* (1070 ft.; pens. 8/).

Beyond Bamford we ascend the valley of the *Noe*, which flows from Edale (p. 264). To the left, near *Bradwell*, is the **Bagshaw Cavern* (fine stalactites; adm. 1/ each, minimum 3/; 1½ hr.).—14¾ m. *Hope* (Hall Inn; Rising Sun Inn) has a churchyard cross (9th or 10th cent.).

About 2 m. W. of Hope station (bus 4*d.*) is the interesting village of **Castleton** (*Nag's Head*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Peak*, D., R., & B. 10/6; *Castle*), at the heart of the subterranean marvels of Derbyshire (and consequently apt to be overrun by trippers). To the S., perched on the summit of a splendid limestone crag, is the small late-Norman keep (c. 1176) of the *Castle* (part of whose enceinte wall remains; adm. 1*d*.), originally founded here by William Peveril in 1068. [Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak' has little local interest.] At the foot of this great precipice is the gaping mouth of the *Peak Cavern (adm. 2 pers. 4/6, 3 pers. 5/, 5 pers. 7/6, 10 or more pers. 1/ each; closed Sun.), which penetrates the limestone hill for more than ½ m.—About ¾ m. W. is the artificial entrance to the *Speedwell Mine (adm. daily March–Nov., in winter on application to Mr. A. Ollerenshaw at Castleton; from 1/ each according to size of party; ½–¾ hr.).—Immediately beyond the Speedwell Mine begins the abrupt limestone ravine of the *Winnats* (Wind-gates), through which the old road to Chapel (p. 260) ascends. From the top (1¼ m. from Castleton) a footpath leads to the right (notice-board) to (6 min.) the *Blue John Mine (adm. as for the Speedwell Mine), with the only known deposits of amethystine spar ('bleu-jaune'; articles for sale), the finest of the Derbyshire caverns, over 2 m. long, with 5 chambers 90–200 ft. high.—From the Blue John Mine we may climb in 25 min. (no path, but route obvious) to the top of *Mam Tor* (1700 ft.), sometimes called the 'Shivering Mountain,' owing to the disintegration that is continuously taking place on its precipitous S. face.

We enter the green and open valley of **Edale,** bounded S. by Mam Tor and Lose Hill, and N. by the moorland edges of the Kinderscout.—19½ m. *Edale* (Church Hotel, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/; Nag's Head) is surrounded by the wildest scenery in Derbyshire.

The **Kinderscout** (2088 ft.), immediately N. of the village, is the highest ground in Derbyshire, but the summit is a plateau of deeply trenched peat-hag, and except from the broken edges the views are not good. Since the hill is a grouse-moor, the ascent is on sufferance only.—The walk W. from Edale to (7½ m.) *Hayfield* is one of the easiest and prettiest mountain excursions in Derbyshire.

The line quits Edale by a tunnel (over 2 m. long) beneath *Colborne* or *Cowburn* (1746 ft.).—25¼ m. *Chinley* and thence to (45 m.) **Manchester,** see p. 260.

46. SHERWOOD FOREST AND THE DUKERIES

Sherwood Forest, an ancient demesne of the Crown, inseparably connected with the picturesque exploits of Robin Hood and his Merry Men, once occupied (roughly) the whole W. part of Nottinghamshire, and still covers an area fully 20 m. long and 5–10 m. wide. It was largely disafforested towards the close of the 18th cent., and its outlying parts have been spoiled in recent years by the eastward development of the Nottinghamshire coal-field. Certain (diminishing) tracts of lovely woodland in the N. part have, however, been preserved through their inclusion in the so called 'Dukeries,' made up of the great parks of Welbeck (Duke of Portland), Clumber (Duke of Newcastle), Worksop (formerly Duke of Norfolk), and Thoresby (once Duke of Kingston).

The Dukeries may, at a pinch, be visited in a single day by taking the recognised circular 'Dukeries Drive' from one of the chief centres. The parks are open to the public on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. only; motor cars are not admitted, and horses and carriages must be hired from a member of the Dukeries Posting Proprietors' Association. There are no regular coaches, though chars-à-bancs sometimes make the round, outside the parks (c. 5/). *Worksop* (p. 266), conveniently near the N. section of the Forest (Clumber and Welbeck), is perhaps the best point at which to begin the drive (see p. 266). *Mansfield* (p. 265) is near Hardwick Hall and Newstead Abbey, but its situation adds some miles to the Dukeries Drive.

Road from London to the Dukeries, see Road Route *B* on p. 267.

A. From Lincoln to Chesterfield

39½ m. L.N.E. in 1½–1¾ hr. (8/3, 5/).

Lincoln (High St.), see p. 360.—A little short of (6¼ m.) *Doddington & Harby* the line enters *Nottinghamshire.*

Queen Eleanor of Castile, wife of Edward I, died at Harby in 1290. The stages of the funeral procession that bore her embalmed body to Westminster Abbey were marked by the beautiful Eleanor Crosses, erected between 1291 and 1294. The list of these varies, but there seem to have been crosses at Lincoln, Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham, and at Cheapside and Charing in London. The only survivors are those at Geddington (p. 247), Northampton (p. 165), and Waltham.

Beyond (9½ m.) *Clifton* we cross the *Trent*.—14½ m. *Dukeries Junction*.—21¼ m. **Ollerton** (*Hop Pole*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/) and (22¾ m.) **Edwinstowe** (*Rfmts.*; *Dukeries*, similar charges) are centres for the exploration of Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries.

In the beautiful forest tract of *Birklands*, ¾ m. N., is the celebrated *Queen's* or *Major Oak*, 60 ft. in girth, reputed to be 1400 years old.

About 2 m. S. is ***Rufford Abbey** (Lord Savile; no adm.), an Elizabethan and Jacobean house which incorporates some late 12th cent. remains of a Cistercian monastery founded in 1148 and colonized from Rievaulx. Its collection of *Tapestry is almost unique.

Branch line from Ollerton and Edwinstowe to *Mansfield*, see below.

29¾ m. *Shirebrook North* (Rfmts.) is a station also on a line from Mansfield to Sheffield (21½ m.; p. 283).—33¾ m. *Bolsover* (11,481 inhab.), with another station (p 266; ¾ m. N.), commands extensive views westward, across the colliery-dotted *Scarsdale*, to the distant Peak.

***Bolsover Castle** was originally built by William Peveril in the 11th cent., but the Norman keep (adm. by ticket from Portland Estate Office, Mansfield Woodhouse) was reconstructed by Sir Charles Cavendish in 1613-17, who began also the palace on the terrace (now in ruins). Here, in 1634, Charles I and his queen were entertained on a grand scale.

39½ m. **Chesterfield** (Market Place Station), see p. 282

B. From Mansfield to Worksop

15 m. L.M.S. in ½–¾ hr. (3/2, 1/11).—Mansfield is approached by railway also from *Nottingham* (see p. 256 or p. 257), from *Newark* (see p. 273), from *Sheffield* and from *Lincoln* and *Chesterfield* via Shirebrook, etc.

Mansfield (*Rfmts.*; *Swan*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a busy town (44,418 inhab.) with hosiery mills and collieries, lies on the *Maun*, to the S.W. of Sherwood Forest. The *Church* (13-15th cent.) has a beautifully proportioned interior.

The *King's Mill* (rebuilt) associated with Henry II and the 'Miller of Mansfield,' is 1 m. S.W.—**Newstead Abbey** (p. 256) 5 m. S., may be visited by road (motor-bus 7*d.*) or by railway.—About 6 m. N.W., reached either by road (carr. from 12/, incl. Bolsover Castle 25/) or by railway to (5 m.) *Rowthorn* (1 m. from the Hall), is ***Hardwick Hall** (Duke of Devonshire), one of the noblest Elizabethan mansions in England, built by the celebrated 'Bess of Hardwick' (p. 259) in 1590–97 (open 11–4, closed Sun. and Mon. except on bank holidays; adm. 1/, by ticket from the office in the ruins, below). It is famous for its vast display of windows: "Hardwick Hall, more glass than wall." In *Queen Mary Stuart's Room* are a quilt and couch-cover of her work. In the great **Picture Gallery* (166 ft. long) are a famous full-length portrait of Mary (attributed to Richard Stevens) and other interesting portraits. In the deer-park are the ruins of an earlier Hall (temp. Henry VIII). -On the N. verge of the park lies the charming little church of *Ault Hucknall*, in which is buried Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679), author of 'Leviathan.'

A short line runs from Mansfield to (6¾ m.) *Edwinstowe* and (8¼ m.) *Ollerton* (see above).—Motor-Buses run to *Warsop*, *Rainworth*, *Southwell* and *Newark*, *Chesterfield*, *Alfreton*, *Nottingham*, *Sheffield*, etc.

The Worksop train crosses the town by a high viaduct. Beyond (1½ m.) *Mansfield Woodhouse* (13,465 inhab.) diverges a branch for Rowthorn, Bolsover, and Chesterfield.—4½ m. *Shirebrook*, ¾ m. S. of Shirebrook North (p. 265).—8¾ m. *Elmton & Creswell* is the nearest station to (2½ m.) *Welbeck Abbey* (p. 267).

15 m. *Worksop* (*Rfmts.*; *Lion, Royal*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Station*, R. 4/, D. 4/6; *Clarence Temperance*), a country-town (pron. 'Wursop'; 23,198 inhab.) on the verge of the coal-field. Of the *Augustinian Priory* established here in 1103 there remains the splendid Norman *Nave (155 ft. long; c. 1150–80), the restored Lady Chapel (13th cent.; now a War Memorial), and the 14th cent. gatehouse (adm. 3*d*.).

Worksop Manor (no adm.), S.W. of the town, belonged in turn to the Duke of Norfolk and the Duke of Newcastle and was the seat of Sir John Robinson (d. 1929). The original mansion was burned down in 1761.—**Steetley Chapel*, 3½ m. W., is one of the best examples in England, on a small scale, of enriched Norman work mid-12th cent.

From Worksop to *Sheffield* and to *Lincoln*, see p. 285.

C. Round of the Dukeries from Worksop

22–24 m. DUKERIES DRIVE through the parks (open on Mon., Thurs., & Sat. only) in 5½ hrs. including halt of 1-1½ hr. at Edwinstowe (one horse carr. 25/, landau and pair 50/). This circular route may be joined also from Ollerton or Mansfield.—Tickets for the church (Mon. & Thurs. only; Sun. services at 10 & 6) and the park at Clumber are obtained at the Newcastle Estate Office, Worksop.

About 2 m. S. of *Worksop*, by the Ollerton road, we enter *Clumber Park* (11 m. round), still to a great extent forest-like in character, and pass a singularly noble *Avenue of limes (l.) before reaching (3¾ m.) Clumber House.

***Clumber House** (no adm.; Duke of Newcastle) was erected in 1770 and largely rebuilt after a fire in 1879. The façade towards the lake (87 acres) is distinctly imposing. Tickets for the park and church, see above.—Clumber spaniels are no longer bred here.

The beautiful ***Church of St. Mary** was built in 1889; the interior is one of the finest neo-Gothic creations in England.—About 1½ m. E. of the house, near the main gate of the park, is the *Normanton Inn* (R. & B. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 4/).

Driving through Clumber Park we next enter (6½ m.) ***Thoresby Park** (Earl Manvers), which is the largest (12 m. round) and certainly not the least beautiful in the Dukeries. The house, a modern erection by Salvin (1864-71), is not shown. We quit the park by (8¼ m.) the *Buckgate Lodge*, and proceed through the lovely forest tract of *Bilhagh* either S.W. to (10¼ m.) Edwinstowe (p. 265) or S.E. (left) to (11 m.) *Ollerton* (p. 265). From Edwinstowe (2 m. W. of Ollerton) we proceed W. along the Mansfield road, but after c. 1 m. quit it, entering a beautiful forest drive on the right. This, passing (r.) the *Russian Hut*, a shooting-box of the Duke of Portland, and (13 m.; l.) the venerable remnants of the *Shambles Oak*, or *Robin Hood's Larder*, reaches (16¼ m.) a gate near the village of *Norton*, on the S. side of *Welbeck Park* (10 m. round), which provided timber for the roof of

St. Paul's. We proceed across the W. skirts of the park to (18¾ m.) the *Welbeck Estate Office*, near which is a row of white almshouses, known as 'The Winnings,' having been erected from the Duke of Portland's successes on the turf in 1888–90.

***Welbeck Abbey** (no adm.), ½ m. E., the imposing seat of the Duke of Portland, occupies the site of a Premonstratensian abbey of the 12th cent., but the present house dates mainly from the early 17th cent., with later additions. The first version of Ben Jonson's antimasque 'Love's Welcome' was performed here in 1633 at an entertainment offered to Charles I by the Duke of Newcastle (comp. p. 265). Welbeck came to the Bentincks in 1734.—The strangest feature at Welbeck is the extraordinary series of underground rooms and tunnels, including a ball-room and a riding-school (nearly 400 ft. long), constructed at enormous expense by the eccentricity of the fifth Duke (d. 1879). The gardens are fine.

From the Estate Office carriages proceed by the tunnel under the N. end of the *Serpentine Lake* (93½ acres) and regain (22 m.) the Ollerton and Worksop high-road ¾ m. S of Worksop.

47. FROM LONDON TO YORK

188 m. L.N.E.R. from *King's Cross* in 3½-4½ hrs. (39/4, 23/7). This is part of the 'East Coast Route' to Scotland, via Durham and Newcastle (comp. Rtes. 58 and 187). —MOTOR COACH from 322 Vauxhall Bridge Road in 9½ hrs. (17), going on to Hull; from 4a Eccleston St. in 8 hrs. (17/), going on to Scarborough.

ROAD. *A. Via Grantham, Retford, and Doncaster*, 199 m. (The GREAT NORTH ROAD; A 1, A 5093, A 5088, A 5092, A 1, A 162, and A 64). We quit London by Holloway Road (Pl. Y 38, 43) and Highgate. Beyond Highgate Wood we bear l. into A 5093, and join the Watford By-pass (Rte. 40; A 5088) just before (9 m.) *Mill Hill*, where we turn r. into the Barnet By-pass (A 5092). [Or we may take Finchley Road and proceed as in Rte. 40 to this point.]—5 m. *South Mimms*.—7 m. *Hatfield* (By-pass; p. 268).—5 m. *Welwyn* (By-pass; p. 268).—6 m. *Stevenage*.—6 m. *Baldock* (p. 268).—8 m. **Biggleswade** (p. 268).—10 m. *Eaton Socon* (*White Horse, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/).—6 m. *Buckden* (for **Huntingdon**, 4 m. N.E.; p. 268).—7 m. Obelisk on *Alconbury Hill*.—7 m. *Stilton* (p. 269).—1 m. *Norman Cross* (Hotel, P.R., R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/; monument to French prisoners; comp. p. 270). [Hence A 15 goes r. to (6 m.) **Peterborough** (p. 269).]—3 m. *Kate's Cabin* (Peterborough, 5 m. E.).—4 m. *Wansford* (By-pass; p. 166).—7 m. **Stamford** (p. 271).—12 m. *Colsterworth*.—8 m. **Grantham** (p. 272).—2 m. *Great Gonerby*.—12 m. **Newark-upon-Trent** (p. 273).—7 m. *Carlton-on-Trent* (p. 274).—6 m. *Tuxford*.—7 m. **Retford** (p. 274).—3 m. *Barnby Moor*.—6 m. *Bawtry* (p. 274).—9 m. **Doncaster** (p. 275).—10 m. *Wentbridge* (l. for **Pontefract**, 4 m.; p. 284).—5 m. *Ferrybridge* (p. 234).—At (1 m.) **Brotherton** we leave A 1 and bear r. into A 162.—5 m. *Sherburn-in-Elmet*.—At (6 m.) *Tadcaster* (p. 325) we turn r. into A 64.—9 m. **York** (Rte. 55). [The shorter road from Doncaster to (34 m.) York, via (6½ m.) *Askern*, and (20 m.) **Selby** (p. 275) is not so good.]

B. Via Leicester, Ollerton (for the Dukeries), and Doncaster, 211½–212½ m. From London to (101½–102½ m.) **Leicester**, see Rte. 43. At Leicester we take the FOSSE WAY (A 46).—11 m. *Six Hills Inn*.—6 m. *Widmerpool New Inn* (comp. p. 247; A 606 thence to **Nottingham**, 10 m.; p. 255).—8 m. *Saxondale*.—Two m. farther we leave the Fosse Way and turn l.—At (2 m.) *Gunthorpe Bridge* (1927) we cross the Trent.—2 m. *Lowdham*.—2 m. *Epperstone*.—3 m. *Oxton* (r. for **Southwell**, 5 m.; p. 273).—Three m. farther we join A 614 (from Nottingham, 11½ m.).—6 m. *Rufford Park Gates* (p. 265).—2 m. **Ollerton** (p. 265; l. for *Edwinstowe*, 1½ m.; p. 265). The road now skirts Clumber Park (l.; p. 266).—10 m. *Ranby*.—4 m. *Blyth* (p. 274). At (4 m.) *Bawtry* (p. 274) we rejoin A 1.—9 m. **Doncaster** (p. 275). [Or at Ollerton we turn l.—2½ m. *Budby*.—8½ m. **Worksop** (p. 266).—3 m. *Carlton-in-Lindrick*.—6 m. *Tickhill*.—8 m. Doncaster.]—Thence to (36 m.) **York**, see above.

From London (King's Cross) to (17¾ m.) **Hatfield** (*Red Lion*, R. 6/, D. 5/), an ancient Hertfordshire market town (5695 inhab.) on the *Lea*, see the *Blue Guide to London*. In the church is the elaborate tomb of Robert Cecil, first Earl of Salisbury (d. 1612), son of the great Lord Burghley.

In a fine park E. of the town is ***Hatfield House** (Marquess of Salisbury), a majestic Jacobean mansion erected in 1610–11, after James I had constrained Robert Cecil to exchange the manor of Theobalds for that of Hatfield. When the family is not in residence visitors are admitted between Easter and Aug. 1st on Wed. & Thurs. 2–5, on application to the housekeeper. The chief objects of interest are the portraits and the valuable collection of MSS. and state-papers. Princess Elizabeth was living in confinement in the old palace (1496 ; one side extant) when Queen Mary died, and tradition points out the oak in the park beneath which she received the news of her accession.

20¼ m. *Welwyn Garden City* (pron. 'Wellin' ; Guessens Court, private, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/6), with 7000 inhab., was founded in 1920. Edward Young (1683–1765), author of 'Night Thoughts,' was rector at (22 m.) *Welwyn North* (Cowper Arms, R. & B. 6/6).—25 m. *Knebworth*. About 1 m. W. is the much altered 16th cent. mansion of *Knebworth Park*, where Bulwer Lytton (1803–73) wrote many of his novels.—32 m. **Hitchin** (*Rfmts.* ; *Sun*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6 ; *Cock*, R. 5/, L. 3/6), an old coaching town (13,535 inhab.), has many old houses and a fine parish church (12–15th cent.). George Chapman (1559 ?–1634), translator of Homer, is said to have been born in Tilehouse Street.

FROM HITCHIN TO CAMBRIDGE, 26 m., L.N.E. in 40 min.–1 hr. (5/7, 3/4).—2½ m. **Letchworth** (*Letchworth Hall*, a Jacobean manor-house, unlicensed, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/ ; *Garden City* ; *Fox Inn*, near the golf course, 1½ m. S., R. 3/6), the first 'garden city' in England (10,313 inhab.), was founded under the inspiration of Ebenezer Howard in 1903, and is an interesting and successful social experiment.—4¾ m. *Baldock* (Rose & Crown, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/ ; George & Dragon, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/) is an old town, with a partly Norman church and a Roman burial-ground.—At (12¾ m.) **Royston** (*Banyers*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/ ; *Bull*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), beneath the street near the post office is a curious cave (adm. week-days 1/ for 2 pers.) with 13–14th cent. figure-carvings and reliefs.—26 m. *Cambridge*, see p. 369.

From Hitchin branch-lines run to *Bedford* and to *Hertford*.

We enter *Bedfordshire* before reaching (41 m.) *Biggleswade* (Swan, R. 5/, D. 3/6).—Beyond (47½ m.) *Tempsford* we enter Huntingdonshire.

Huntingdonshire, or **Hunts**, most famous as the birthplace and abode of Oliver Cromwell, is a small agricultural county the N.E. portion of which falls within the fen district (p. 365). Its chief rivers are the sluggish Ouse and the Nene or Nen. Robin Hood figures in some later versions of his legend as Earl of Huntingdon, a title which in historical fact was borne by the Scottish kings from David I (1084-1153) until they lost their English possessions under Edward I. Since 1529 the title has been in the Hastings family.

51¾ m. *St. Neots* (4109 inhab. ; New Inn, R. 5/, D. 4/6 ; Cross Keys, R. 4/, D. 3/6), on the *Ouse*, has a fine Perp. church-tower.

58¾ m. **Huntingdon** (*Old Bridge*, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 5/6 ; *George*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/), the county town (4194 inhab.) of Hunts and the birthplace of Oliver Cromwell (1599–1658), lies on the *Great Ouse.* In the church of *All Saints* (late-Perp.; restored), in the High St., is preserved the register of the demolished church of St. John, with the record of Cromwell's birth and baptism, and the later gloss (now scored out) "England's plague for 5 years." At the former *Grammar School*, opposite, the Protector and Samuel Pepys (1633–1703) were educated. To the N.W. the High St. leads towards Hinchingbrooke (see below), passing *Cromwell House*, the successor of the house in which Cromwell was born. In the other direction the street leads past the house in which Cowper lived with the Unwins in 1765–67 (tablet; comp. p. 246) across the river by an old bridge (c. 1294) to Godmanchester.

A short distance beyond the station is *Hinchingbrooke* (grounds open Wed. 2-5), the palatial seat of the Earl of Sandwich, built on the site of a suppressed nunnery. From 1538 to 1627 it belonged to the ancestors of Oliver Cromwell. At *Brampton*, 1½ m. farther, is the house of Samuel Pepys's father (adm. on application), where the diarist may have been born.

From Huntingdon to Cambridge, 20 m., L.N.E. in 50 min. (4/1, 2/6).—¾ m. *Godmanchester*, an old town (2034 inhab.), has some quaint timbered houses.—5¼ m. **St. Ives** (2797 inhab.; *Golden Lion*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 3/6) ascribes its foundation to St. Ivo, a Persian missionary-bishop (6th cent.). On the old bridge spanning the Ouse is a chapel of the 15th cent. (partly rebuilt in 1689), now a dwelling. Oliver Cromwell lived here for five years in Old Slepe Hall (demolished in 1848). From St. Ives to *Ely*, see p. 382; to *March* (King's Lynn), see p. 366.—20 m. *Cambridge*, see p. 369.

From (69¼ m.) *Holme* a branch-line runs to (5¾ m.) *Ramsey* (Lion), with a partly Norman church and the ruined gateway of a Benedictine abbey (founded 969).

About 6 m. S.W. of Holme is *Little Gidding*, interesting as the scene of Nicholas Ferrar's 'Protestant nunnery' (temp. Charles I), described in Shorthouse's John Inglesant.'

On the left side of the line rises the tall spire (Perp.) of (72½ m.) *Yaxley*, and we are now in the *Fen District* (p. 365), drained and fertile.

To *Stilton*, 3½ m. S.W. on the main road (p. 267), 'Stilton cheese' (not made in the neighbourhood) was originally brought by wagon from Leicestershire to be carried to London by stage-coach.

As we approach Peterborough the cathedral is seen on the right. We cross the *Nene* and enter *Northamptonshire.*

76¼ m. **PETERBOROUGH** (35,533 inhab.), an ancient city, once known as *Medehamstede*, a railway centre, and an industrial town, has been a bishop's see since 1541. It was the birthplace of William Paley (p. 356).

Railway Stations. *North*, ½ m. W. of the cathedral, for the L.N.E. main line, for Lincoln, etc.—*East*, ⅔ m. S. of the cathedral, for Northampton, Rugby, etc.

Hotels. Great Northern, at the North Station, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Grand, Wentworth St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6. Commercial: Angel, Narrow St., R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Bull, Westgate, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/; Saracen's Head, Broad Bridge St., R. & B. 7/; Peterborough, near N. station; Central, Bridge House, temperance, near E. Station.

Post Office, Cumbergate.

Taxicabs. For the first mile, 9*d*.

Motor-Buses to *Crowland* (9*d*.) and *Spalding* (1/7); *Ramsey* (1/); *Wisbech* (2/), *King's Lynn* (3/3) and *Hunstanton* (4/); *Oundle* (1/); *Bourne* (1/); etc.

From the market-place, with its quaint *Town Hall* (17th cent.), the *Western Gateway* (originally Norman, but much altered) admits to the *Minster Close*. To the left is the chancel of the *Becket Chapel* (late Dec.; c. 1370); to the right (S.) is the *Knights' Gateway* (c. 1302), leading to the *Bishop's Palace*. A corresponding gateway (1515) to the left admitted to the Prior's House, now the *Deanery*.

The *Museum* (9-1, 2-5; adm. 3*d*.) in Park Road, ½ m. N.W. of the market-place, is interesting for the ingenious articles made by French prisoners confined at Norman Cross (p. 267) during the Napoleonic wars.

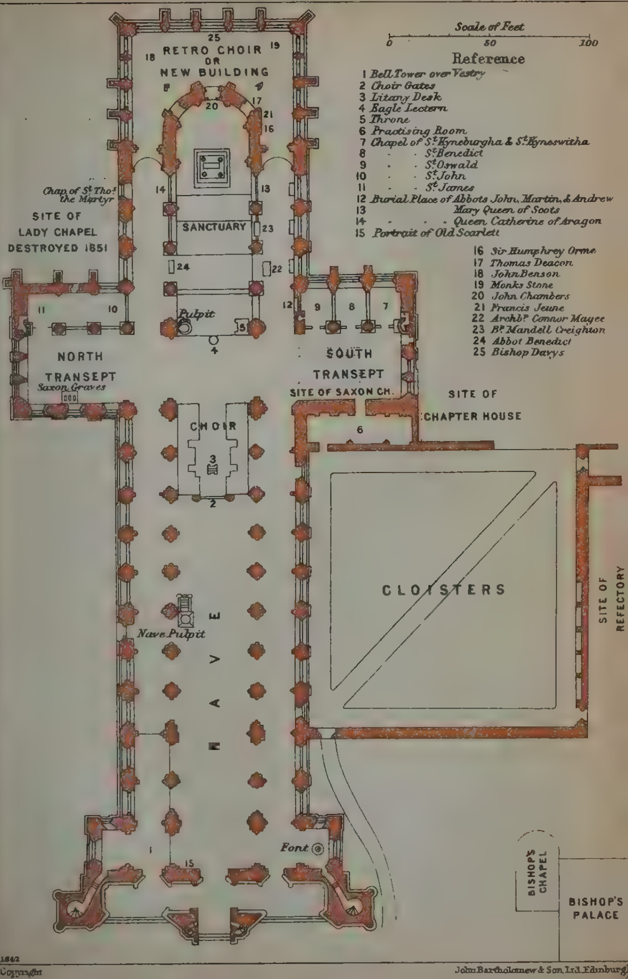
The ***Cathedral** (dedicated to SS. Peter, Paul, and Andrew) is one of the most important Norman buildings left in England (dimensions, see p. xxii).

It is open from 9 to 4 or 5.30 (adm. to choir 6*d*., to the Saxon foundations 6*d*., to the tower and triforium 6*d*.). Services on week-days at 10 a.m. & 5.30 p.m., on Sat. at 3 p.m.; on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3.30, & 6.30.

HISTORY. Founded by Peada, sub-king of Mercia (d. 656), the monastery, with its first church, was destroyed by the Danes in 870. It was rebuilt in the 10th cent., but this second Saxon church was burned down in 1116. The present building was begun the following year. The E. limb was completed, the transepts and tower piers carried some way up, and the nave begun before 1155. In that year William de Waterville took up the work. He completed the transepts, the piers and arches of the crossing, and the central tower, and did a good deal of work in the nave, especially on the S. side. All this grand early Norman work, except the tower, remains. In 1177 Abbot Benedict added two W. bays, making ten in all, completed the aisles, vaulted all but the tenth bay of the aisles and (probably) ceiled the nave. This work, finished in 1199, completed the original design, adhered to by successive builders. In the West Transept, which Benedict began, pointed arches show the departure from the old style. This transept was finished by Benedict's successor, Abbot Andrew (1195-1200), who built also the N.W. tower, and began a rich and spacious porch to the central portal. The next abbot, Acharius (1200-10), probably designed the unique and splendid *West Façade, which is the most striking feature of the exterior, though it has the technical demerit of masking the Norman front. A magnificent Lady Chapel (pulled down in the 17th cent.) was added c. 1270. In the 14th cent. the central Norman tower was replaced by one lower and lighter (rebuilt on the original lines, 1884-86), and the lovely S.W. spire was added. In the 13th and 15th cent. larger windows were substituted for the Norman ones. The fan-vaulted retro-choir was built between 1488 and 1528. Finally, wholesale sacking of the interior (glass, woodwork, sculpture, monuments) by Cromwell's soldiers, and 19th cent. repaving of the presbytery, new stalls, and the recent careful restoration of the W. façade, complete the history of the fabric.

Interior. The grand Norman *NAVE is entered from the parvise porch, a rich early-Perp. addition (1370), with a remarkable central boss of the Trinity. On either hand opens the W. Transept, with noble pointed arches under the W. towers. Other impressive features of the nave are the finely-vaulted aisles, the dignified triforium and clerestory, and the expanse of painted ceiling. To the N. of the W. door is an 18th cent. copy of a curious portrait of *Old Scarlett* (Pl. 15; d. 1594), who "interd two queenes within this place" (see p. 271); and on the 6th S. nave-pier a tablet commemorates Nurse Cavell (p. 389), who was at school in Peterborough.—On the E. side of the N.E. TRANSEPT are two blocked-up arches, formerly opening into the destroyed Lady Chapel. Below the floor level of this transept several

PETERBOROUGH CATHEDRAL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RETRO CHOIR OR NEW BUILDING
SANCTUARY
Pulpit
NORTH TRANSEPT
Saxon Graves
SOUTH TRANSEPT
SITE OF SAXON CH.
SITE OF CHAPTER HOUSE
Chap. of St. Thos. the Martyr
SITE OF LADY CHAPEL DESTROYED 1851
CHOIR
NAVE
Nave Pulpit
Font
CLOISTERS
SITE OF REFECTORY
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Reference

1	Bell Tower over Vestry
2	Choir Gates
3	Litany Desk
4	Eagle Lectern
5	Throne
6	Practising Room
7	Chapel of St. Kyneburgha & St. Kyneswitha
8	" " St. Benedict
9	" " St. Oswald
10	" " St. John
11	" " St. James
12	Burial Place of Abbots John, Martin, & Andrew
13	" " Mary Queen of Scots
14	" " Queen Catherine of Aragon
15	Portrait of Old Scarlett
16	Sir Humphrey Orme
17	Thomas Deacon
18	John Benson
19	Monks Stone
20	John Chambers
21	Francis Jeune
22	Archbp. Connor Magee
23	Bp. Mandell Creighton
24	Abbot Benedict
25	Bishop Davys

1862
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sculptured slabs, presumably coffin-lids, of Saxon date, were discovered in 1888. They remain in what is doubtless their original position, outside the walls of the early Saxon church. Foundations of this church may be seen beneath the S.E. transept. The timber ceiling of the transepts (restored) is the only original Norman ceiling extant. That in the nave was given sloping sides in the 14th century.—The *CHOIR is the oldest part of the building, but the wooden roof is Perp., with groining ribs springing from the Norman shafts, except over the apse, where the flat roof is retained (painted 1855). This apse stands within the 'new building,' i.e. the procession path and chapels added late in the 15th century. In the N. choir-aisle is the grave of Queen Catherine of Aragon (Pl. 14; d. 1536), demolished by the Puritans, and in the S. choir-aisle is a slab, beneath the Scottish flag, marking the supposed burial-place of Mary, Queen of Scots (Pl. 13), buried in the church in 1587 but in 1612 transferred by her son, James I, to a more stately tomb in Westminster Abbey. Tablets near these tombs were subscribed for by 'Catherines' and 'Marys.'—On the S. side of the cathedral are the ruins of the fine cloisters, and other interesting mediaeval remains.

CROWLAND (Abbey Hostel, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/6), 8½ m. N. of Peterborough, is best reached by road (motor-bus on Sun., Wed. & Sat., 9*d*.; motor car, c. 15/). ***Crowland** or **Croyland Abbey,** built c. 716 by King Ethelbald over the cell of the hermit St. Guthlac, became a centre of learning and is said to have supplied some of the earliest teachers at Cambridge. It was sacked by the Danes in 870, burned in 1091, and the E. portion pulled down in 1540. The nave and S. aisle were wrecked by Cromwell's bombardment in 1643. Of the Norman church of Abbot Joffrid (1109–70) there remains the lofty arch of the central tower, the W. fronts of the aisles, and the attached font. The N. aisle (now the parish church; c. 1400) contains a parclose screen of 1413. The Perp. W. tower (fine bells) and the five reliefs of the life of St. Guthlac over the 13th cent. central door should be noted. Standing high and dry in the middle of the little town is a very interesting **Triangular Bridge*, dating from c. 1350. The curious stone effigy on it is a figure of the Saviour which once crowned the W. façade of the abbey.

Excursions from Peterborough may be made to *Castor*, *Fotheringhay*, and the unique series of churches on the line to *Northampton* (see p. 166); etc.

FROM PETERBOROUGH TO STAMFORD, 12¾ m., L.M.S. in ½ hr. (2/8, 1/7). 6¼ m. *Helpston*, where John Clare (1793-1864), the 'Peasant Poet,' was born.—10 m. *Uffington & Barnack*. *Barnack*, 1 m. S., is famous for its building stone and has a *Church with a Saxon tower (c. 1000) and a beautiful E.E. porch and font.

12¾ m. **Stamford** (**George*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Stamford*, R. 5/6, D. 5/6; *Crown*, R. 4/, D. 4/), an ancient and very picturesque town (9881 inhab.) of unusual historical and architectural interest, is situated on the *Welland*, the boundary between *Northants* (p. 165) and *Lincolnshire* (p. 359). It was one of the Danelagh towns (p. 255). For a time, after the arrival of seceding students from Oxford in 1333, it was a serious competitor of the older university. Near the bridge is the church of *St. Mary*, with its noble E.E. tower (13th cent.) surmounted by an early-Dec. broach *Spire (163 ft.). Turning to the W. (r.) from St. Mary's, we pass *St. John's* (Perp.; fine woodwork) and reach the church of *All Saints*, mainly E.E. with Perp. insertions, a Perp. tower and spire (152 ft.), and curious arcading. To the N.E., in Broad St., is *Browne's Hospital* (founded c. 1480; gratuity), with its pretty cloister, Jacobean hall, chapel, etc., the most interesting of the almshouses, known as 'Callises' (from the wool-merchants of the great staple of Calais), which are a feature in Stamford. In St. Paul's St., about 5 min. E., are the *Grammar School* (l.; of ancient foundation), at which Lord Burghley, Bp. Ellicott, and Lord Northcliffe were pupils, and (r.) the gateway (built into a modern wall) of *Brasenose College*, said to have been built for the Oxford students in 1333 (see p. 271, and comp. p. 220).

In the Perp. church of *St. Martin*, S. of the river, is the tomb of Lord Burghley (1520–98), Queen Elizabeth's Lord Treasurer. In the adjacent cemetery (unlocked by the caretaker of the church) lies Daniel Lambert (d. 1809), who attained a weight of 52 stone 11 lb. (739 lb.). The road goes on beyond the church to the entrance of the spacious park, in which (1¼ m. S. of the town) stands the stately ***Burghley House** (Marquess of Exeter), one of the best examples of English Renaissance architecture, built by the great Lord Burghley in 1577–85. It contains a large collection of paintings, chiefly works of the Italian and British schools, and portraits by Van Dyck, Holbein, and others; fine furniture; carvings by Grinling Gibbons; and many interesting relics. In the billiard-room hang portraits (by Lawrence) of the tenth Earl of Exeter and his wife, a Shropshire 'village-maiden,' the subjects of Tennyson's ballad 'The Lord of Burleigh.' Visitors are admitted on Tues., Thurs., Sat., & bank holidays, 10–12.30 & 2–4.15 (2/, two or more pers. 1/ each).

From Stamford to *Seaton*, see p. 168; to *Leicester*, see p. 259.

From Peterborough to *King's Lynn*, see p. 400; to *Boston*, *Lincoln*, and *Grimsby*, see Rte. 63; to *Rugby*, see p. 168; to *Northampton*, see p. 166.

Beyond Peterborough we cross the Welland and enter *Lincolnshire* (p 359) just before reaching (84¾ m.) *Tallington*. —About 4½ m. W. of (97 m.) *Corby* is *Woolsthorpe Manor* (now a farmhouse), where Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was born and where he saw the 'gravitation apple' fall.—About 2½ m. E is *Boothby Pagnell*, with a late 12th cent. *Manor-House, one of the few remaining examples of a Norman domestic building.

105¼ m. **Grantham** (*Rfmts.*; *George*, R. 7/6, D. 6/; *Angel & Royal*, T.H., R. & B. 9/; *Cleveland*, commercial, R. & B. 7/6), an ancient town (18,902 inhab.) on the *Witham*, is a railway and hunting centre, with large engine works. On leaving the railway station we turn to the left. The E.E. and Dec. church of *St. Wulfram*, with a beautiful crocketed spire, 280 ft. high (14th cent.) has an interesting interior, with a library of chained books and a double crypt of 1340 (adm. to library and crypt, 6*d*.). To the N.E. is the *Grammar School*, of which Sir Isaac Newton (1642–1727) was a pupil. In the market-place is an ancient *Market Cross*, re-erected here in 1910. The *Angel Hotel*, at the N. end of High St., is one of the very few mediaeval hostelries still remaining in England. The George Hotel, nearly opposite, is praised in 'Nicholas Nickleby.'

About 7 m. S.W. of Grantham is **Belvoir Castle** (pron. 'Beever'), the imposing seat of the Duke of Rutland, rebuilt by Wyatt in 1816 after a fire. Its splendid collections are open to the public on Mon., Thurs., & Sat. (12–4; adm. 1/), the gardens on week-days. It is reached by rail via *Bottesford* (see p. 273; 3½ m. N.) or *Redmile* (p. 250), 2½ m. N.W. Besides one of the finest private picture galleries in England, the castle contains tapestry, armour, miniatures, and other objects of art. Among the important masters represented are *Murillo* (Holy Family, in the chapel, etc.), *Spagnoletto* (*Ribera*), *Rembrandt* (*Portrait), *Van Dyck*, *Holbein* (Henry VIII), *Dürer*, *Rubens* (*Holy Family, *Hercules and Antæus), *Jan Steen*, *Teniers* (*Flemish Proverbs, etc.), and most of the great Dutch masters; *Poussin* (Seven Sacraments; replicas at Bridgewater House in London), and English masters. The keep, known as *Staunton Tower*, is held on feudal tenure by the Staunton family.

A line runs from Grantham to (22½ m.) *Nottingham* (p. 255), via (7½ m.) *Bottesford* (for Belvoir Castle, see p. 272) and (11¾ m.) *Aslockton*, the birthplace of Abp. Cranmer (1489–1556; manor-house, now a farm).—Another line runs to (24¾ m.) *Lincoln*, skirting the *Cliff* (r.), an oolite escarpment crowned by a series of interesting churches (at *Caythorpe*, *Leadenham*, *Navenby*). King John of France was a prisoner in 1359–60 at *Somerton Castle*, whose foundations may be seen 1½ m. W. of (16 m.) Navenby.—24¾ m. *Lincoln*, see p. 360.

From Grantham to *Boston*, see p. 367; to *Leicester*, see p. 250.

109¾ m. *Barkston*. Beyond (115¼ m.) *Claypole*, with a prominent church, we cross the *Witham* and enter *Nottinghamshire*.

120 m. **Newark-upon-Trent** (*Rfmts.*; *Clinton Arms*, R. 8/, D. 5/; *Ram*, R. 6/, D. 5/; *Ossington*, temperance, R. & B. 7/6), an ancient town (16,957 inhab.), where King John died in 1216, lies mainly on the *Devon*, near its junction with a branch of the Trent. The *Castle* (12–15th cent.), with a fine Norman gatehouse tower, endured three sieges in the Civil War and was dismantled in 1646. The mainly Perp. church of **St. Mary Magdalen* has an E.E. tower and Dec. spire and a Norman crypt (adm. to chancel 3*d*.). In the S. transept is the large brass of Alan Flemyng (d. 1361). The oaken rood-screen dates from 1508; the choir-stalls from c. 1525; the Meering (N.) and Markham (S.) chantry chapels, flanking the altar, from 1500 and 1505. The double squint and the small painting from the 'Dance of Death' on the Markham chantry should be noticed. The *Beaumont Market Cross* is of the late 15th century.—Jeanie Deans spent a night at the Saracen's Head Inn on her way to London. Gladstone was Conservative member for Newark in 1832–45.

The church of *Hawton*, 2 m. S., has one of the finest Easter Sepulchres in England, carved in three sections.—At *East Stoke*, 3¾ m. S.W. was fought the battle of *Stoke Field*, in which the pretender Lambert Simnel was defeated and captured by Henry VII in 1487.

From the L.M.S. station at Newark (1 m. from the other) a line runs to *Mansfield* (p. 265; 18½ m.) via (6 m.) *Southwell*. —**Southwell** (*Olde Saracen's Head*, plain, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a pleasant little town (3085 inhab.) on the *Greet*, is noted for its noble minster, which became a cathedral in 1884. Dimensions, see p. xxii.

Charles I was lodging in the Saracen's head (then the King's Arms), a mediæval timbered edifice, when he surrendered to the Scots Commissioners in 1646. At *Burgage Manor* Byron spent the restless vacations of 1804–7 with his mother. Robert Lowe (1811–92) was a pupil at the *Grammar School*. Viscount Allenby (b. 1861) was born at *Brackenhurst Hall*, 2 m. S. of Southwell, and was baptized in the minster.

***Southwell Minster** finely illustrates three successive styles of architecture (12–14th cent.). The two severe W. towers, the low central tower, and the nave and transepts, are Norman (early 12th cent.), and on the N. side is a rare late-Norman porch. The choir is a fine example of E.E. (1230–50), while the beautiful Dec. chapter-house dates from 1285–1300. Ascent of the tower 6*d.*; daily services at 8 and 4.15.

The church of St. Mary, said to have been founded here c. 630 by Paulinus, first bishop of York, and its Saxon successor or successors have left no trace. The present church belonged to a college of secular canons (more or less under the wing of the Archbps. of York), which, though temporarily suspended under Henry VIII and again under Edward VI, subsisted until 1841. In 1881 the new diocese of Southwell was formed, comprising the counties of Notts (previously in the see of Lincoln) and Derby (previously in the see of Lichfield).

The NAVE, with its massive Norman piers and lofty triforium and circular clerestory windows, is flooded with light. The tower arches, with cable moulding, should be noted.—In the N. TRANSEPT are the tomb of Archbp. Sandys (d. 1588) and a small door, opposite which steps descend to a chapel containing the *Airmen's Altar*, constructed of fragments of aeroplanes shattered in France during the War.—The graceful CHOIR is separated from the transept by an elaborately carved Dec. rood-screen (c. 1340; 170 miniature human heads). The E. window has two rows of four lancets (instead of the more usual three or five); the Flemish glass in the three lower lights to the right was formerly in the old Temple Church in Paris. The brass lectern was discovered in the lake at Newstead Abbey, into which it had been thrown by the monks at the Dissolution 200 years before.—The beautiful roof of the octagonal *CHAPTER-HOUSE is not supported by the usual central pillar. The exquisite *Carving on the doorway and the arcading within will repay the closest scrutiny.

To the S. of the minster are the picturesque remains of the *Palace* of the Archbishops of York. The modern *Episcopal Palace*, to the N.E., is by Caröe.

From Newark (L.M.S.) to *Nottingham* and to *Lincoln*, see p. 257.

Beyond (126½ m.) *Carlton-on-Trent* Lincoln Cathedral may (in clear weather) be seen in the distance to the right. 131¼ m. *Dukeries Junction* (p. 265).—138½ m. **Retford** or *East Retford* (*Rfmts.*; *White Hart*, R. or D. 5/), a brisk market-town (13,412 inhab.) and railway junction (pp. 284, 364).—About 3 m. W. of (144 m.) *Ranskill* is the picturesque little town of *Blyth* (Angel), with the early-Norman nave of a Benedictine priory-church (two fine screens).—145¾ m. *Scrooby* contains the scanty remains of a palace of the Abps. of York and (opposite) a manor-house (now a farm) occupied by William Brewster (1560?–1644), the 'Pilgrim Father' (adm. 1/). Brewster, whose pew is shown in the church, was keeper of the 'post office' at Scrooby in 1594–1607.—At the old-fashioned little town of (147¾ m.) *Bawtry* (Crown, R. 6/6), we enter the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Austerfield, 1¼ m. N.E., with an interesting Norman church, was the birthplace of William Bradford (1590-1657), second governor of Plymouth, in New England. The old manor-house of the Bradfords still exists.

156 m. **Doncaster** (*Rfmts.*; *Danum*, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Angel & Royal, Reindeer, Earl of Doncaster Arms, Red Lion*, all commercial, R. & B. from 8/6; charges raised during the races), a thriving agricultural town (54,052 inhab.), with coal-mines in the vicinity and locomotive works, has been a racing centre since 1615. The *St. Leger*, the oldest 'classic' race established in 1778 and named after Col. St. Leger (tablet in the Red Lion Hotel), is run on the Town Moor in the second week of September.

A line runs from Doncaster to (9¾ m.) *Maltby*, the station for the picturesque ruins of **Roche Abbey** (1½ m. S.), founded by the Cistercians in 1147 (adm. 6*d.*); and on the line from Doncaster to (18¾ m.) *Sheffield* is (4¾ m.) *Conisbrough*, which possesses a Norman castle (late 12th cent.), the home of Athelstane in 'Ivanhoe,' with perhaps the finest circular keep in England.

FROM DONCASTER TO HULL, 40¾ m., L.N.E. in ¾–1⅓ hr. (8/7, 5/2). This is the final section of the main line from London to Hull.—9¾ m. *Thorne* (*North*), see p. 360. We now skirt *Thorne Waste*, an unreclaimed peat-moor.—17 m. **Goole** (19,118 inhab.; *Station*, R. 5/, L. 3/), a seaport with large docks, is situated at the junction of the *Ouse* and the *Don*, not far from the point where the Ouse unites with the *Trent* to form the *Humber*, and is connected with *Howden* (p. 339) by a swing-bridge (1 m. N.). Steamers ply hence to Hull (25 m. in 2 hrs.) and to Continental ports (pp. xxviii–xxx). Branch-lines run to *Selby* (see below); to *Haxey* (p. 364); and to (16¾ m.) *Knottingley* (L.M.S.; junction for lines to Wakefild, to Leeds, and to Doncaster).—Our line crosses the Ouse by a swing-bridge, 830 ft. long. 23¾ m. *Staddlethorpe*, and thence to *Hull*; see p. 287.

From Doncaster to *Wakefield* and *Leeds*, see p. 287; to *Barnetby* (Hull, Grimsby), see p. 360; to *Lincoln* and *Ely*, see Rte. 62. Other lines run to Manchester and Liverpool, and to Pontefract (York).

158 m. *Arksey* has a late-Transition church.—174½ m. **Selby** (*Rfmts.*; *Londesborough*, P.R., R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6; *George*, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6), a country town (9990 inhab.), with oil works, flax-scutching mills, and boat-building yards, lies on the right bank of the tidal *Ouse*, here navigable for small steamers. It is said to be the birthplace of Henry I (1068–1135). The *ABBEY CHURCH (dedicated to the Virgin and St. Germanus; begun c. 1097), despite a disastrous fire in 1906, is one of the most perfect monastic churches in England (306 ft. long; open 9–5). The Benedictine abbey to which it belonged was founded in 1069.

The W. front, the lower part of which is Transition, has a fine recessed doorway of five orders. The nave is an example of the so-called 'Durham School' and is notable as representing five different periods of building. Norman work (1097-1123) occurs in the four E. bays of the nave, the four tower-arches, and the N. transept. At the W. end the architecture of the nave becomes Transitional, with pure E.E. in the S. triforium and both clerestories. The slender vaulting shafts on the S. side of the nave are unusual. The *Choir is Dec. throughout, though of more than one period, with remains of rich sculpture. The late-Dec. screens and sedilia are noteworthy. Some old stained glass remains in the Lady Chapel, choir, and sacristy. The great *East Window, a 'Jesse window' has a fine 'Doom' in its beautiful flamboyant tracery. The Washington arms (comp. p. 254) appear in a window of the choir-clerestory. In 1912 a new S. transept was built on the site of the old one, which had been in ruins since 1690. The N. porch enshrines a magnificent Norman doorway.

From Selby a short line (rail motors in 25 min.) runs to (12 m.) *Goole* (see above), and another (different station; 15 min.) to (5 m.) *Cawood*, with the picturesque gateway of the palace of the Abps. of York, where Card. Wolsey was arrested in 1530. Another line (L.N.E. in 1 1½ hrs.) runs to (42½ m.) *Bridlington* (p. 334) via (17¼ m.) *Market Weighton* (p. 336) and (31 m.) *Driffield* (p. 334). From Selby to *Hull* and to *Leeds*, see p. 287.

As we leave Selby we cross the Ouse by a swing-bridge and beyond (184 m.) *Naburn* we cross it again. York Minster comes into view on the right.—188 m. **York,** see Rte. 55.

IV. NORTHERN ENGLAND

ROUTE PAGE

48. London to Carlisle 278
    A. Via Crewe and Preston . . . 279
    Fleetwood, 279. Blackpool, 280. Lancaster, 280. Heysham, 280. Kendal, 281. Kirkby Lonsdale, 281. Penrith, 282. Cockermouth, 282.
    B. Via Sheffield and Leeds 282
    Chesterfield, 282. Pontefract, 284. Rotherham, 285. Wakefield, 287. Haworth, 287. Skipton, 288. Hellifield, 288. Clapham, 288. Ingleton, 289. Settle, 289. Appleby, 290.

49. Carnforth to Whitehaven 290
    Ulverston, 290. Furness Abbey, 291. Barrow-in-Furness, 291. Seascale, 291.

50. The Lake District 292
    A. Ullswater 293
    B. Keswick and Derwentwater 296
    C. Windermere, Ambleside, and Grasmere . . . 303
    D. Ennerdale, Wast Water, Scafell, and Eskdale . 308

51. The Isle of Man 310

52. Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire 315
    I. Liverpool to Manchester 315
        A. Via Newton-le-Willows 315
        B. Via Warrington 316
        C. Via Wigan 316
    II. Manchester to Bolton, Preston, Blackburn, and Hellifield 317
    III. Manchester to Colne (Skipton) 318
    IV. Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford . 318
    V. Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds . . . 320

53. Leeds to Skipton via Ilkley. Wharfedale . 321
    Otley, 322. Bolton Abbey, 322.

54. Leeds to Harrogate, Ripon, and Newcastle . 323
    Nidderdale, 325. Fountains Abbey, 327.

55 York 327
    Knaresborough, 331.

56. York to Scarborough and Whitby . . 332
    A. York to Scarborough 332
    Filey, 334. Flamborough Head, 334. Bridlington, 334. Robin Hood's Bay, 334. Saltburn, 334.
    B. York to Whitby 335

57. York to Hull via Beverley 336
    Holderness, 339. Howden, 339.

ROUTE PAGE
58. York to Berwick 339
Rievaulx Abbey, 340. Northallerton, 340. Stockton-on-Tees, 340. Hartlepool, 340. Sunderland, 340. Middlesbrough, 341. Darlington, 341. Durham, 341. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 344. South Shields, 346. Morpeth, 347. Alnwick, 347. Bamburgh, 348.

59. Wensleydale, Swaledale, Teesdale, Weardale 349
A. Northallerton to Leyburn and Hawes Junction . 350
B. Darlington to Richmond 351
C. Darlington to Barnard Castle and Kirkby Stephen . 352
D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale 353

60. Newcastle to Carlisle 353
Hexham, 354. The Roman Wall, 355.

48. FROM LONDON TO CARLISLE

RAILWAYS, see pp. 279 *et seq.*—MOTOR COACH from Bush House, Aldwych, etc., to *Preston* and *Blackpool* (11 hrs.; 15/), *Sheffield* (9 hrs.; 14/), *Leeds* (8½ hrs.; 16/), etc.; also from Liverpool or Manchester to *Carlisle* (Scotland).

ROAD. *A. Via Grantham and Appleby* (A 1, A 66 and A 6), 303 m. (fastest route). From London to (179 m.) **Brotherton,** see Rte. 47 (Road Rte. *A*).—1½ m. *Fairburn.*—9 m. *Bramham Moor Cross-Roads.*—2 m. **Bramham.**—3½ m. *Wetherby* (p. 325). [A 661 and A 611 run thence to (9 m.) **Harrogate** (p. 234).]—At (12 m.) **Boroughbridge** (p. 340), we take A 66 (l.).—6½ m. *Baldersby Gate.*—9 m. *Leeming Bar.* [Hence A 684 runs W. to (1 m.) *Bedale*, (12 m.) *Leyburn*, and **Wensleydale** (p. 350).]—From (8 m.) *Catterick Bridge* (p. 351), a road runs N.W. to **Richmond** (5 m.; p. 351).—4 m. **Scotch Corner** (*Three Tuns*), an important cross-roads.—Just beyond (10 m.) *Greta Bridge* (p. 352), A 66 turns l. r. for (2½ m.) *Barnard Castle* (p. 352)].—6½ m. *Bowes* (p. 353). The road crosses *Stainmoor* (p. 353) in wild and desolate scenery.—13 m. *Brough* (p. 290).—8 m. **Appleby** (p. 290).—At (13 m.) *Penrith* (p. 282), we join A 6.—18 m. **Carlisle** (p. 356).

B. Via Grantham and Skipton (A 1, A 659, A 61, A 65, and A 6), 311½ m. From London to (191½ m.) **Bramham,** see above. At the cross-roads 2 m. N. we turn l. into A 659.—1 m. *Collingham.*—4½ m. *Harewood* (p. 325).—1 m. *Harewood Bridge.*—Beyond (7 m.) *Otley* (p. 322) we join A 65.—6 m. **Ilkley** (p. 322).—3 m. *Addingham* (p. 322).—6 m. **Skipton** (p. 288). [Or from Harewood Bridge (see above) by A 61 N. to (6 m.) **Harrogate** (p. 324). About 1 m. N. of Harrogate we take A 59 to the l. (W.).—9 m. *Blubberhouses* (p. 324).—7 m. *Bolton Bridge,* for **Bolton Abbey** (½ m.; p. 322).—6 m. Skipton.]—15 m. *Settle* (p. 289).—6 m. *Clapham* (p. 288).—4½ m. *Ingleton* (p. 289).—7½ m. *Kirkby Lonsdale* (p. 281).—Beyond (12½ m.) **Kendal** (p. 281), where we join A 6, we climb Shap Fell (1 in 11–20).—16 m. *Shap* (p. 281).—10 m. *Penrith* (p. 282). 18 m. **Carlisle** (p. 355).

C. Via Warrington and Lancaster (A 49 and A 6 beyond Warrington), 298½–304½ m. From London to (182½–188½ m.) **Warrington,** see p. 150. The road (A 49) now crosses 30 m. of the Lancashire manufacturing district (comp. p. 279) and runs close to the L.M.S. main line (Rte. 48A) all the way to Carlisle.—12 m. *Wigan* (p. 316).—At (16 m.) *Walton-le-Dale* we join A 6.—1 m. **Preston** (p. 279).—11 m. *Garstang.*—From (11 m.) **Lancaster** (p. 280) A 589 (excellent) runs to (4½ m.) **Morecambe** (p. 280).—6½ m. *Carnforth* (p. 280).—7 m. *Milnthorpe* (p. 211).—7½ m. **Kendal** (p. 281).—Thence to (44 m.) **Carlisle,** see above.

D. Via the Lake District (A 591 and A 595 beyond Kendal), 315½–328½ m. From London to (254½–267½ m.) **Kendal,** see above.—At 2 m. we fork r.—2½ m. *Staveley.*—4 m. **Windermere** (p. 304). [Or (prettier but narrow road), at the fork (see above) 2 m. from Kendal, we bear l.—2 m. *Crook.*—4½ m. **Bowness** (p. 304). Thence we take A 592 for 2 m., rejoining A 591 1 m. beyond Windermere.]—4½ m. *Ambleside* (p. 305).—1½ m. *Rydal* (p. 302).—2½ m. *Grasmere* (p. 306). Thence over *Dunmail Raise* (1 in 7–12), and past (6 m.) *Thirlmere* (p. 301).—6 m. **Keswick** (p. 296).—8 m. *Castle Inn.*—5 m. *Bothel*, where we join A 595.—19 m. **Carlisle** (p. 355).—For a detailed account, see pp. 301–303.

A. Via Crewe and Preston

299 m. L.M.S. (Euston Station) in 5¾–6¾ hrs. (62/5, 37/6); to (209 m.) *Preston* in 4-5 hrs. (43/8, 26/3); to (230 m.) *Lancaster* in 4½–5½ hrs. (48/1, 28/10).—This main route to the North, with an admirable service of express trains, including the 'Royal Scot' (non-stop in summer from London to Carlisle), is the chief approach to the Lake District (Rte. 59), forms part of the 'West Coast Route' to Scotland, and is followed as far as Lancaster by the boat-trains to Heysham.

From London via *Rugby, Lichfield,* and *Stafford* to (158 m.) **Crewe,** see Rte. 30.—165½ m. *Winsford* has large salt-works. As we cross the *Weaver* we obtain a view of its charming valley. On the left appears *Vale Royal* (Lord Delamere). Beyond (172½ m.) *Acton Bridge* (p. 174) we cross the Weaver, Mersey, and Manchester Ship Canal, and enter Lancashire.

Lancashire, to which both Liverpool and Manchester belong, is one of the richest counties in England and, apart from London, it is the most populous. South Lancashire is of enormous economic importance (comp. p. 157), but has few attractions for the pleasure-traveller. But the moors that rise towards the hills of the Pennine Range on the E. county-boundary, Ribblesdale, and the valley of the Lune repay the visitor. The coast, everywhere flat, is interrupted by wide estuaries, exposing vast sandy areas at low water. The level region between the estuaries of the Wyre and the Ribble is known as the *Fylde*. *Furness*, the detached portion of Lancashire N. of Morecambe Bay, which has a rich ironfield in the S., merges on the N. into the picturesque Lake District (Rte. 59). Lancashire has been a county palatine (p. 341) since 1351, but on the accession of Henry IV (1399) the palatine rights were vested in the King (comp. p. 280).

For the next 30 m. or so we traverse a somewhat gloomy manufacturing district. 182½ m. **Warrington** (Bank Quay Sta.; p. 316).—194 m **Wigan** (p. 316).—205 m. *Leyland.*—206¾ m. *Farington.* We cross the *Ribble* by a lofty viaduct (view).

209 m. **PRESTON** (*Rfmts.*; **Park*, R. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Bull & Royal*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6; *Victoria & Station*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/; *Red Lion*, commercial) is a cotton-weaving and garrison town (117,426 inhab.), with docks on the Ribble.

Once the capital of the ancient duchy of Lancaster, 'Proud Preston' was sacked by Robert Bruce in 1323, captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1643, and occupied by the Old Pretender in 1715 and by the Young Pretender in 1745. Sir Richard Arkwright (1732–92; p. 317) and Nelson's Lady Hamilton (c. 1761–1815) were born here. The teetotal movement may be said to have been started at Preston about 1830 by Joseph Livesey (1794–1884; but see p. 316).

From the railway station Fishergate leads N. to the market-place, in which are the *Post Office* and other handsome public buildings. The *Harris Library & Museum* (adm. free), a massive building in the Greek style, by James Hibbert (1893), includes a notable gallery of mid-Victorian and later British paintings. *Avenham Park* is the scene of a popular egg-rolling carnival on Easter Monday.

From Preston to Blackpool and Fleetwood, via Poulton: to *Blackpool*, 18 m. in ½–¾ hr. (3/9, 2/3); to *Fleetwood*, 20½ m. in ¾–1 hr. (4/5, 2/8). These lines cross the *Fylde* (see above).—8 m. *Kirkham & Wesham*, junction of an alternative line to Blackpool, via the fashionable and quiet watering-places of (5¾ m.) **Lytham** (*Clifton*, R. 6/, D. 4/6; *Ship & Royal*, R. 5/, L. 3/6) and (8¾ m.) **St. Anne's-on-Sea** (*Majestic*, R. 9/6, pens. 17/6; *Grand*, R. 8/, pens. 17/6; *St. Anne's*, R. 7/6, pens. 17/6), noted for their first-class golf-links.—14½ m. *Poulton*, junction for Blackpool.—20½ m. **Fleetwood** (*Rfmts.*; *Mount*, R. 6/, D. 5/6;

North Euston, R. 5/6, D. 4/6), a modern watering-place (19,448 inhab.), whence there are steamer services daily in summer to *Barrow* (p. 291; 2/6 or 3/6 return) and to the *Isle of Man* (see Rte. 51). *Rossall*, 4 m. S., is a well-known public school (520 boys), founded in 1844.

Blackpool (*Rfmts.*; *Metropole*, R. & B. 11/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. 17/6; *County*, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6; *Palatine*, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Clifton*, pens. 15/6; *Trocadero*, pens. 16/; *Carlton*, pens. 14/6. –Hydros: *Savoy*, pens. 15/6; *Cliffs & Norbreck*, pens. 16/6; *Imperial*, pens. 14/6; *Queen's*, 14/6.—Private: *Rockcliffe*, pens. 17/; *Albion*, pens. 15/6; *St. Alma*, pens. 10/6), the 'Coney Island' of England, a modern and enterprising town (99,640 inhab.), is one of the most popular seaside resorts in the kingdom, crowded in summer by myriads of excursionists from all parts of the industrial North and Midlands. Tramways run along the shore N. to (9 m.) Fleetwood and S. to (5 m.) St. Anne's and (8 m.), Lytham. Steamers ply to Douglas, and Llandudno, Bangor, Southport, Liverpool, Morecambe, etc.

Motor-Buses run from Preston to *Blackburn*, *Blackpool*, *Bolton*, *Garstang*, *Lancaster* and *Morecambe*, *Ormskirk* and *Liverpool*, *Longridge* and *Ribchester*, *Southport*, etc.

From Preston to *Bolton* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52 (ii); to *Liverpool*, see p. 149.

Beyond Preston the main line runs N. through a pretty country, with the *Bleasdale Moors* on the right.

230 m. **LANCASTER** (Castle Station; *Rfmts.*; *County*, R. 7/, D. 6/; *King's Arms*, R. 7/, D. 5/), the quiet county town (40,226 inhab.) of Lancashire, on the *Lune*, has another station (Green Ayre, ¾ m distant) on the line from Hellifield (p. 288). The *Castle* (adm. 6*d*.), now occupied by law-courts, was founded in the reign of William the Conqueror but was largely rebuilt in Elizabethan and later times. The turreted Gateway Tower has a gateway constructed by John of Gaunt and the Norman keep has a turret known as 'John of Gaunt's Chair' (fine view). In the church of *St. Mary* (15th cent.) are carved oak *Stalls (c. 1340; said to have come from Cockersand, see below), brasses, and good stained glass. The *Storey Art Gallery* was opened in 1891.

"Old John of Gaunt, time-honoured Lancaster," son of Edward III, succeeded to the Lancaster estates in right of his wife Blanche, and was created Duke of Lancaster in 1362. This title now belongs to the king, and one of his ministers bears the title of 'Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.'—Dr. William Whewell (1794-1866) and Sir Richard Owen (1804-92) were born and educated at Lancaster.

Motor-Buses to *Morecambe* and *Heysham*; *Carnforth*, *Levens Bridge* (for Levens Hall, p. 281), and *Kendal*; *Ingleton*; etc.

Branch-lines run from both stations to (3½ m. N.W.) *Morecambe* and (7½ m.) *Heysham*.—**Morecambe** (*Midland*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/6; *Grand*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 15/; *Elms*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Grosvenor*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Battery*, pens. 12/6; *Crown*, pens. 12/6; *Clarendon*), a rising seaside resort (19,182 inhab.), has a wide sandy beach and two piers (2*d*. & 3*d*.).—**Heysham** (*Rfmts.*; *Heysham Hall*, pens. 15/) is the starting point of the night mail steamers to Belfast (123 m.). Other services ply to Douglas (p. 311) and to Dublin and Londonderry.

Another short line from Lancaster (Castle Station) skirts the Lune S.W. to (5 m.) *Glasson Dock*, its foreport, 2½ m. S. of which are the beautiful chapter-house (13th cent.) and other remains of *Cockersand Abbey* (adm. 10–5, 1/, chapter-house, 2/; key at Thurnham Hall, near the main road from Lancaster).

233¼ m. *Hest Bank*.—We enjoy a good view of *Morecambe Bay* on our left.—236½ m. **Carnforth** (*Rfmts.*; *Station*, R. or or D. 4/6, L. 3/) is the junction of the line to Barrow, Lake Side (Windermere), and Whitehaven (Rte. 49), and of a line to Hellifield (p. 288) and Leeds.—Just before (240¾ m.) *Burton & Holme* we enter Westmorland.

Westmorland is one of the most mountainous and picturesque counties in England. Its N.W. portion falls within the beautiful region known as the *Lake District* (Rte. 50), while on the E. and N.E. it is occupied by part of the Pennine Chain. Between these mountain masses lies the beautiful vale of the Eden. Farther S. mountains give place to undulating hills.

About ½ m. short of (243½ m.) *Milnthorpe* (Cross Keys) the train begins a long ascent of 24 m. to Shap Summit (see below), climbing for the first 13 m. almost without a break (average gradient 1 in 130).—249¼ m. *Oxenholme* (Rfmts.) is the junction of lines to Grange (p. 290) and to Windermere.

The line from Oxenholme to *Windermere* (10½ m.) passes (2 m.) **Kendal** (*County*, R. 6/, D.5/ ; *King's Arms*, R. 5/, D. 4/6 ; *Commercial*), the largest town (14,149 inhab.) in Westmorland, which still continues the manufacture of woollen goods said to have been established here by Flemings about 1330, though the serge known as 'Kendal Green' is no longer made. It has an interesting double aisled *Church* (chiefly 13–15th cent.). Queen Catherine Parr (1512–48) was born in the ruined *Castle* on the hill to the E. and is said to have lived as a widow in **Sizergh Castle** (no adm.), a fortified mansion, 3½ m. S.—*Levens Hall*, 1½ m. farther (motor-bus 7*d.*), famous for its topiary gardens (adm. Thurs. 1–5.30, 1/), is, with the surrounding dales, the scene of Mrs. Humphry Ward's 'Helbeck of Bannisdale.'

Motor-Buses run to *Bowness*, *Keswick*, *Lancaster*, etc.—From Kendal by road via Wensleydale to *Northallerton* (61½ m.), see p. 350.

Beyond (256¼ m.) *Grayrigg* the line descends with picturesque fells on both sides.—258 m. *Low Gill.*—262¼ m. **Tebay** (*Rfmts.*) is the junction for Kirkby Stephen and Darlington (see pp. 289-290).

From Tebay to Ingleton, 23 m., L.M.S. in 1 hr. (5/, 3/), through *Lonsdale*, the picturesque valley of the *Lune.*—4¼ m. *Low Gill*, see above.—8½ m. *Sedbergh* (Bull, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/ ; White Hart, R. 4/) has a public school founded in 1525. The fine fells on the left culminate in *Whernside* (2414 ft.).—18 m. **Kirkby Lonsdale** (*Royal*, *Green Dragon*, R. & B. 7/6 8/, D. 5/, both commercial) is the 'Lowton' of 'Jane Eyre.' The station lies 1¾ m. S.E. of the village and 1 m. N. of *Cowan Bridge*, where Charlotte Brontë was a pupil in the Clergy Daughters' School, described in 'Jane Eyre' under the name of 'Lowood.' Part of the old school (tablet) remains, but in 1833 the institution was removed to *Casterton* (1 m. N.E. of Kirkby Lonsdale), the Old Hall at which was the former residence of the Rev. Wm. Carus-Wilson (the 'Mr. Brocklehurst' of the story). From Cowan Bridge "an exposed and hilly road" leads S.W. to (2¼ m.) *Tunstall* ('Brocklebridge' in the novel), 3½ m. due S. of Kirkby Lonsdale.—23 m. *Ingleton*, see p. 289.

From Tebay, with *Shap Fells* (1600 2000 ft.) on the left, the line ascends very rapidly (final gradient 1 in 75) to (267½ m.) *Shap Summit* (1000 ft. ; no station), whence it descends practically all the way to Carlisle. To the left, short of the summit, is *Shap Wells* (Shap Wells Hotel, R. & B. 10/6), 4 m. from Shap station.—269¾ m. *Shap* (Greyhound) is a quarrying village.

A fine road leads from Shap to (10 m.) Pooley Bridge (p. 294) via (3½ m.) *Bampton* (Crown & Mitre, R. 3/6), 2 m. from the foot of Hawes Water (p. 295), and (7 m.) *Askham.*

About 2 m. S.W. of (277 m.) *Clifton & Lowther* is *Lowther Castle* (Earl of Lonsdale ; no adm.). Brougham Castle (p. 282) is seen on the right. We enter Cumberland near Eamont Bridge (p. 293).

Cumberland, the N.W. extremity of England, is famous chiefly as embracing most of the beautiful *Lake District*, described at length in Rte. 50. In the neighbourhood of Whitehaven and Workington is a coal and iron district, with mines running out under the sea. Farther N. lie Carlisle and the border lands, the home of so much romance. The W. end of the Roman Wall (p. 355) crosses this country.

281½ m. **Penrith** (*Rfmts.*; *George*, R. 6/6, D. 5/6; *Crown*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Station, Gloucester Arms*, commercial), an old market-town (8342 inhab.), has a ruined *Castle* (temp. Edward IV). The *Gloucester Arms*, formerly Dockwray Hall, contains a room in which Richard III slept.

Brougham Castle (adm. 6*d.*), 2 m. S.E., occupies the site of the Roman station of *Brocavum*; about 1 m. S. of it is *Brougham Hall*, the imposing home of Lord Brougham (1778-1868).—*Eden Hall*, for nearly 500 years the seat of the family of Musgrave, but since 1902 a girls' school, is 3½ m. N.E. of Penrith and 1 m. from Langwathby station (p. 290). It still contains some good portraits, but the 'Luck of Edenhall,' a famous ancient enamelled glass goblet, is preserved elsewhere.

FROM PENRITH TO KESWICK, COCKERMOUTH, AND WORKINGTON, 39½ m., L.M.S. in 1½-2 hrs. (8/4, 5/; to *Keswick*, 3/11, 2/4).—Beyond (3¾ m.) *Blencow* we catch a glimpse of *Greystoke Castle* to the right.—7¾ m. *Penruddock*.—10 m. *Troutbeck* (p. 296).—14¾ m. *Threlkeld* (Salutation, D., R., & B. 7/6) is the starting-point of the usual ascent of *Saddleback* (comp. p. 298). In the churchyard is a curious memorial to over forty "noted veterans of the chase," all natives of Threlkeld parish. To the left opens the Vale of St. John (p. 298).—18¼ m. **Keswick,** see p. 293.—The train crosses the *Derwent*, turns to the N. at (20½ m.) *Braithwaite*, and skirts the W. side of *Bassenthwaite Lake* (p. 301).—30¾ m. **Cockermouth** (*Rfmts.*; *Globe*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/) is a little town (4805 inhab.) at the junction of the Cocker and the Derwent, 8 m. from Loweswater (p. 300). William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was born in a house (now 'Wordsworth House') in the main street; his father is buried in the church.—33 m. *Brigham* is the junction for (6 m.) *Bullgill*.—39½ m. *Workington*, see p. 357.

Railway from Penrith to *Appleby*, *Kirkby Stephen*, and *Darlington*, see p. 290 and Rte. 39c.—MOTOR-BUSES run to *Pooley Bridge* and *Patterdale*; *Carlisle*, *Appleby*, *Keswick*, *Cockermouth*, *Whitehaven*, etc.

The railway follows the river *Petterill*.—299 m. **Carlisle,** see p. 356.

B. Via Sheffield and Leeds

310½ m. L.M.S. in 6½-7 hrs. (62/5, 37/6); to *Sheffield* (158½ m.) in 3¼-3½ hrs. (33/2, 19/11); to *Leeds* (197¾ m.) in 4-5¾ hrs. (38/9, 23/3).—This main route to the N. forms part of the 'Waverley Route' to Scotland. –Sheffield may be reached also from Marylebone (Rte. 44) or King's Cross (via Retford, p. 274); Leeds also from King's Cross (via Doncaster, p. 287) or Euston (Rte. 52B).

From London (St. Pancras Station) to (119¾ m.) **Trent** (*Rfmts.*) see Rte. 43.—Our line ascends the grimy valley of the *Erewash*, here the boundary between *Derbyshire* and *Notts*.—125 m. *Trowell* is a junction for (12 m.) Nottingham.—126½ m. *Ilkeston Junction*, for *Ilkeston* (Rutland).—At *Swanwick*, 1½ m. S. of (138 m.) *Alfreton*, are held yearly conferences on religious and sociological topics.—142 m. *Clay Cross*, junction for the Derby to Sheffield line.

146 m. **Chesterfield** (L.M.S. Station; *Rfmts.*; *Station*, *Portland*, R. 5/6, D. 4/6), a dull manufacturing town (61,236 inhab.), has an interesting Dec. parish church (c. 1350), the spire of which (230 ft.) has been curiously twisted 8 ft. out

of the perpendicular, owing to the warping of its timbers. George Stephenson (1781–1848), who lived at Tapton House, 1 m. N.E., is buried in Trinity Church. Beyond Chesterfield some expresses follow an alternative route to the right via (152½ m.) *Eckington & Renishaw*, rejoining our line at Rotherham (p. 285).—151¼ m. *Dronfield* church has a fine 14th cent. chancel with the brasses (c. 1390) of two brother priests upon a single slab (said to be a unique occurrence).—154 m. *Dore & Totley* is the junction for Chinley and Manchester via the Peak District (Rte. 45c).—Passing (154¾ m.) *Beauchief* we enter *Yorkshire* (p. 321).

158¼ m. **SHEFFIELD** (519,239 inhab.), the chief centre in England for the production of steel, and seat of a bishop and of a university, contests with Leeds the dignity of being the largest town in Yorkshire. It is situated at the confluence of the river *Sheaf* with the *Don*, in a naturally beautiful position at the foot of the Derbyshire hills, and, though no longer "one of the foulest towns in England in the most charming situation," as Horace Walpole wrote in 1760, it is still from the nature of its industries a smoky manufacturing city. The residential suburbs and the neighbouring country to the W., however, are very attractive, and the Peak District is within easy reach (comp. Rte. 45c).

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at both). *Midland* (Pl. E, F 4), for the L.M.S.; *Victoria* (Pl. A 5) for the L.N.E.

Hotels. *ROYAL VICTORIA (Pl. 7; A 5), by Victoria Station, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; GRAND (Pl. 9; D 2), near the Town Hall, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; KING'S HEAD (Pl. 3; D 3), Change Alley, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; TALBOT (Pl. 6; E 3), Arundel St., commercial; ALBANY TEMPERANCE (Pl. 1; D 2), Surrey St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 1/9.—KENWOOD, in Kenwood Pk., R. & B. 12/, L. 3/, D. 6/, pens. from 10/6.

Restaurants. *Hudson's Torino*, Surrey St.; *Exchange*, Castle St.; *Thatched House, Swiss Café, Lyons*, High St.; *Wentworth*, Pinstone St.; also at the *Regent Cinema*, Fargate, etc.

Post Office, Fitzalan Square (Pl. D 3).—**United States Consulate,** Telephone Buildings, West St. (Pl. D 1).

Taxicabs, 1/ per mile.—TRAMWAYS, see the Plan; also to *Rotherham* (p. 285).—MOTOR-BUSES to *Eyam* and *Buxton*; *Hathersage* and *Castleton*; also to *Huddersfield, Barnsley, Mansfield, Chesterfield, Bakewell*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 9 hrs.; to *Manchester* in 2¼ hrs. (3/6); etc.

Amusements. THEATRES. *Royal* (Pl. D 3), Arundel St.; *Lyceum* (Pl. E 3), Tudor St.—MUSIC HALLS. *Empire* (Pl. F 2), Pinstone St.; *Hippodrome* (Pl. F 1), Wellington St.—The ground of the *Yorkshire County Cricket Club* is at Bramall Lane (continuation of Porter St., Pl. F 1).

History. The manor of *Hallam*, or *Hallamshire*, a term now embracing Sheffield and the neighbouring localities where the cutlery industry is carried on, belonged at the time of the Conquest to Earl Waltheof, the 'last of the Saxon barons,' beheaded in 1075. In 1406 the estates came to the Talbots, Earls of Shrewsbury, and in the 17th cent. to the Howards, whose descendant, the Duke of Norfolk, is still the chief landowner in the city. Mary, Queen of Scots, spent most of her captivity from 1570 to 1584 in the custody of the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, partly in the Norman castle and partly in the Manor Lodge (p. 284). The castle was wholly destroyed after its capture by the Parliamentarians in 1644.—Since the time when the miller in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales bore "a Sheffield thwitel in his hose," the town has been famous for its cutlery, and its present production of steel and tools of all kinds is enormous. During the Great War its activity was prodigious. Coal and water-power are abundant in the neighbourhod, but the iron ore is nearly all imported, mainly from Sweden.

The chief works are situated for the most part in the N.E. suburbs of *Attercliffe* and *Brightside*. 'Sheffield plate,' was invented by Thomas Bolsover in 1742.

Sheaf St. leads N. from the Midland Station (Pl. E, F 4), and Victoria Approach leads S. from Victoria Station (Pl. A 5) to Commercial St., which ends on the W. at FITZALAN SQUARE (Pl. C, D 3). Here are the large *Post Office* (Pl. D 3), and the *Market Hall* (Pl. C 3). High St., issuing from the S.W. corner of the Market Place, is continued W. by Church St., in which is the ***Cathedral** (Pl. C 2; *SS. Peter & Paul*) of the bishopric founded in 1913, a cruciform building of the 14–15th cent., with a handsome crocketed spire. The *Shrewsbury Chapel*, added prior to 1538, at the S.E. end of the chancel, contains the interesting monuments of the Earls of Shrewsbury, including that of the sixth Earl.

The church contains also several monuments by Sir Francis Chantrey (1781-1841), who was born and is buried at *Norton*, c. 3½ m. S. of Sheffield.

On the opposite side of Church St. is CUTLERS' HALL (Pl. D 2), a 'Grecian' building of 1832, containing a few busts and portraits.

The Company of Cutlers, incorporated in 1624, still possesses the right of granting trade-marks. The annual feast, given by the Master Cutler in Sept. on his installation, is an occasion for the delivery of important political speeches.

The TOWN HALL (Pl. E 2), at the end of Fargate, is a handsome Renaissance building by C. W. Mountford (1897). The tower, 180 ft. high, is crowned with a statue of Vulcan.

The **University** of Sheffield, incorporated in 1905, occupies a fine modern building in the Tudor style, in Western Bank, 1 m W. of the centre. It has faculties of arts, pure science, medicine, engineering, metallurgy, applied chemistry, and glass technology. *Weston Park*, adjacent, contains a war memorial (1923), a statue of Ebenezer Elliot, the 'Corn Law Rhymer' (b. at Masborough in 1781), a *Museum*, and the *Mappin Art Gallery* (modern British paintings; adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2–5).

Suffolk Road, Farm Road, and Norfolk Park Road lead to the S.E. from the Midland Station to the public *Norfolk Park*, which is adjoined on the N.E. by the grounds of *Beech Hill*, a seat of the Duke of Norfolk. To the E. is the *Manor Lodge*, a fragment of the 16th cent. mansion occupied occasionally by Queen Mary during her captivity. Wolsey spent 18 days here in 1530 on his way to Leicester (p. 249).

In the S. suburb of *Heeley* is *Meersbrook Park* (tramway from Fargate), with the ***Ruskin Museum** (open free 10–dusk, Sun. 2-5; closed Fri.), founded by John Ruskin in 1875. Sheffield was chosen as the site of the museum because that city, situated in the characteristically 'old English' county of Yorkshire, within easy reach of beautiful natural scenery and of the best art of English hands (at Lincoln, York, etc.), had itself achieved the highest development in its own special industry.

FROM SHEFFIELD TO YORK, L.M.S. and L.N.E., 46½ m. in 1–2 hrs. (9/9, 5/10).—5½ m. *Rotherham* and thence to (10½ m.) *Swinton*, see p. 285.—At (22½ m.) *Ackworth* is an important school of the Society of Friends, founded in 1778.—25¼ m. **Pontefract** or *Pomfret* (*Red Lion*, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 5/), a market-town (16,763 inhab.). The Norman *Castle* (adm. 3*d*.), in which Richard II (1367–1400) was either murdered by Sir Piers Exton ('Richard II,' v. 5) or starved to death, was 'slighted' about 1649. 'Pomfret cakes' are lozenges made of liquorice.—At (27¼ m.) *Ferrybridge* we cross the Aire.—35¾ m. *Church Fenton* is the junction for Harrogate (18 m., see p. 325) and Leeds (see p. 287). About 2 m. N.W., between Saxton and Towton, was fought the bloody battle of *Towton* in 1461, which crushed the Lancastrian cause.—39 m. *Bolton Percy* has a good Perp. church (1411–23).—46½ m. *York*, see Rte. 55.

The line from Sheffield to *Lincoln* (42½ m., in 1–1¾ hrs.) traverses a colliery district, via (15½ m.) *Worksop* and (23 m.) *Retford*.

From Sheffield to *Manchester* via the Peak District, see Rte. 45c; via *Penistone*, see p. 162; to *Doncaster*, see p. 275.

163¾ m. *Masborough Station* (¼ m. from L.N.E. sta.) is at **Rotherham** (*Crown*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/), a murky, iron-working town (68,045 inhab.). On the altered 15th cent. bridge spanning the Don is an ancient chantry. *All Saints*, with its crocketed spire, is one of the finest Perp. churches in the North.—165¾ m. *Parkgate & Rawmarsh* is 3½ m. S.E. of *Wentworth Woodhouse*, the magnificent 18th cent. mansion of Earl Fitzwilliam, with portraits by Van Dyck and other fine works (occasionally shown by special permission in the absence of the family). —168¾ m. *Swinton* (p. 284).—176¾ m. *Cudworth* is the junction for (4¼ m.) *Barnsley* via *Monk Bretton* and also for *Hull*.—183 m. *Sandal & Walton* is a junction for *Wakefield* (p. 287), 2¾ m. N.W.—186¾ m. **Normanton** (*Rfmts; Midland Hotel*), with 15,858 inhab., is an important railway junction (comp p. 319). *All Saints* (13–15th cent.) has a 17th cent. tower and some old stained glass. —190 m. *Methley* is the junction for Pontefract and Goole. The church contains interesting recumbent effigies (15–18th cent.). —191½ m. *Woodlesford*. The *John o' Gaunt Inn*, 1 m. N.W., is said to mark the spot where the last wolf in Yorkshire was killed by John of Gaunt.

197¾ m. **LEEDS** (458,320 inhab.), one of the centres of the English cloth industry, situated on the polluted *Aire*, is of comparatively modern development. Besides its woollen cloth factories and engineering works and its enormous trade in ready-made clothing, Leeds has a very varied and important industrial activity, which is not without its effect on the atmosphere and on the hue of the buildings.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at all). *Wellington* (Pl. D 2), for the L.M.S. to London, Carlisle, Scotland, etc.; *Central* (Pl. C 1), for the L.N.E. to London; *New* (Pl. D 2), for the L.M.S. to Manchester and Liverpool and the L.N.E. to York, Hull, Harrogate, Newcastle, etc.

Hotels. QUEEN'S (Pl. C 2), Wellington Sta., R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; GREAT NORTHERN (Pl. C 1), Central Sta., R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; METROPOLE (Pl. C 1, 2), King St., R. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 5/; GOLDEN LION (Pl. D 3), Briggate, T.H., R. & B. 10/, L. 2/6; GRIFFIN (Pl. C 3), Boar Lane, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/; VICTORY (Pl. C 3), R. & B. 10/6, D. 5/, pens. 20/; IMPERIAL (Pl. C 3), both in Briggate; VICTORIA (Pl. A 2), Gt. George St., the last three commercial.

Restaurants. *Jacomelli*, Boar Lane (Pl. 3 C); *Powolny*, Bond St. (Pl. C 2, 3); *Grand*, *Fairburn*, *White Horse*, *Cowbridge*, all in Boar Lane (Pl. C 3); *Collinson's*, Wellington St.; also at the *Majestic Cinema*, City Square (Pl. C 2), and the *Picture House*, Briggate (Pl. C 3).

Post Office (Pl. C 2), City Square.

Taxicabs. First ¾ m., 1/, then 4*d*. per ⅓ m.; 2/6 per ¼ hr.—TRAMWAYS traverse the principal streets and run also to *Wakefield*, *Bradford*, etc.—MOTOR-BUSES from Vicar Lane (Pl. A, B 4) to *Harrogate*, *Knaresborough*, *Wetherby*, *Ripon*, *Tadcaster*, and *York*, from Cookridge St. to *Otley* and

Ilkley, etc.—MOTOR COACHES from the Corn Exchange (Pl. C 4) to *London* in 8½ hrs. (16/); *Hull* in 3¼ hrs. (5/5); *Middlesbrough* in 3¾ hrs. (7/6); *Newcastle, Birmingham*, etc.

Amusements. THEATRES. *Grand* (Pl. B 4), Briggate, one of the finest in the provinces; *Royal* (Pl. 5 3), Land's Lane.—MUSIC HALLS. *Empire* (Pl. B 3), Briggate; *Hippodrome*, Land's Lane; *City Varieties*, Swan St.—*Organ Recitals* on Tues. (3 p.m.) at the Town Hall.

The three railway stations are all in the close vicinity of CITY SQUARE (Pl. C 2), in the centre of which are the War Memorial and a bronze equestrian figure of the Black Prince, surrounded by statues of Dr. Priestley, James Watt, John Harrison (see below), and Dean Hook. On the E. side are the *Royal Exchange*, a handsome Perp. building (1872), and the rebuilt *Mill Hill Chapel*, where Dr. Priestley was minister in 1767–72. To the W. diverges Wellington Street, with the chief warehouses; to the N., Park Row, with some fine examples of modern business architecture. The *Museum* (Pl. B 2) in the Philosophical Hall (adm. 10–4, 5, or 6, 1*d.*; Sun. 2–4, free) includes the important Savile collection of Roman antiquities. Farther on Park Lane leads to the left to the *Town Hall* (Pl. A 1, B 2), an imposing classical structure (1853–58); the triennial festivals of the Leeds musical societies are held here in Oct. (last in 1928). A tablet here commemorates Joseph Aspdin (1799–1855), a Leeds bricklayer, one of the inventors of Portland cement. In Centenary St., close by, is the *City Art Gallery* (Pl. B 2; free 10–9 or dusk, Sun. 2.30–5), containing a notably fine collection of modern paintings.—In the *Red Hall*, in Upper Head Row, Charles I was confined on his journey to the S. in 1647. ***St. John's** (Pl. A 3), in New Briggate, a little to the N., is a fine example of a 'Laudian' church (built by John Harrison, a Leeds merchant, in 1634), preserving most of its superb Renaissance woodwork. The church of *St. Peter's* (Pl. D 5), in Kirkgate, contains a 10th cent. *Cross and the tomb of Dean Hook, by whose efforts the church was rebuilt (1841).

The **University** (beyond Pl. A 2), in University Road, off Woodhouse Lane, which received its charter in 1904, devotes itself especially to science and technology. It was founded in 1877 as the Yorkshire College. On the street-front of the Library is a *War Memorial Panel* by Eric Gill

The chief residential quarters of Leeds lie N. of the city, in the neighbourhood of *Headingley*, *Chapel Allerton*, and *Roundhay*. The venerable 'Shire Oak' at Headingley is 29 ft. in girth. About 2¼ m. farther N. is *Adel*, noted for its beautiful little Norman *Church (reached by tramway to Lawnswood and walk of ¼ m.).

From Briggate a tramway runs to ***Kirkstall Abbey** (adm. free, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m.), 3½ m. N.W., in the valley of the Aire, a Cistercian house founded in 1152 by Henry de Lacy, and now the property of the city of Leeds. The ruins, chiefly in the transitional Norman style, are, perhaps, more perfect than those of any other Yorkshire abbey, with the exception of Fountains (p. 327), which they closely resemble, but the original picturesqueness of the site is now marred by industrial activity.—**Temple Newsam** (adm. 6*d.*, free on Wed. & Sat.), 4 m. E. of Leeds, and now the property of the city, was the birthplace of Lord Darnley in

1545 and the original of ‘Templestowe’ in ‘Ivanhoe.’ The existing 17th cent. house has a ‘lettered’ balustrade of stone and contains a collection of pictures.

FROM LEEDS (New Station) TO HULL, 51½ m., L.N.E. in 1⅓–2¼ hrs. (10/10, 6/6). The trains traverse the ancient district of *Elmet*, extending E. towards Tadcaster (p. 325). Near (4¼ m.) *Cross Gates* are the church of *Whitkirk*, in which John Smeaton (1724–92), the engineer, is buried.—At (9¾ m.) *Micklefield* diverges a line to York (see below).—20¾ m. **Selby**, see p. 275.—23½ m. *Hemingbrough* (Crown). The *Church (Norm. to Perp.), with its tall spire, 1½ m. S.E., offers many points of interest to archæologists. The ‘cadaver,’ or figure of a corpse in its winding sheet, in the chapel of St. Nicholas, is said to be not monumental but to be intended to lend so enmity to money-transactions arranged before it.—29½ m. **North Howden**, comp. p. 339.—34½ m. *Staddlethorpe* (p. 275). Beyond (41 m.) *Brough* we come into sight of the *Humber*, backed by the Lincolnshire hills; and beyond (44 m.) *Ferriby* the line runs close to the waterside.—51½ m. *Hull* (Paragon Station), see p. 338.

FROM LEEDS (Central) TO DONCASTER, 29¾ m., L.N.E. in ¾–1 hr. (6/3, 3/9).—10 m. **Wakefield** (Westgate Sta.; *Rfmts.*; *Strafford Arms*, R. 5/6, D. 5/; *Whinney Moor*, P.R., ¾ m. S.W., R. & B. 6/6), an ancient city (52,892 inhab.) on the *Calder*, now an agricultural centre, with some woollen factories and iron foundries, has been the seat of a bishop since 1888. The CATHEDRAL is a handsome parish church in the Perp. style of the 15th cent., with a large E. extension (1901–5), including an undercroft chapter-house reached from the N. choir-aisle. The conspicuous crocketed spire (247 ft.) is the tallest in Yorkshire. The *Chapel of St. Mary*, entirely rebuilt in 1847 in a rich Dec. style, was originally erected in the reign of Edward III, at the same time as the bridge against which it stands. The Elizabethan house known as the *Six Chimneys* is a quaint half-timbered edifice with wooden figures against the upright posts. Among distinguished natives of Wakefield are Dr. Radcliffe (1650–1714; comp. p. 219) and George Gissing (1857–1903).—Miss Richmal Mangnall (1769–1820), authoress of ‘Mangnall's Questions,’ kept a ladies' school at *Crofton Hall*, 3 m. S.E. of the town. About 2 m. farther on (1 m. N. of Nostell station, see below) is ***Nostell Priory** (no adm.), the beautiful 18th cent. mansion of Lord St. Oswald, noted for its valuable paintings and furniture.

15¼ m. *Nostell* (see above).—At (23¼ m.) *Hampole* is buried Richard Rolle or de Hampole (d. 1349), the hermit-author of ‘The Pricke of Conscience’ and other works for the ‘unlered and lewed.’—26 m. *Adwick-le-Street* has a good church with a Washington Chapel and tombs.—29¾ m. *Doncaster*, see p. 275.

FROM LEEDS (New Sta.) TO YORK, 25½ m., L.N.E. in ½-1 hr. (5/5, 3/3), via (9¾ m.) *Micklefield* (see above) and (14¾ m.) *Church Fenton* (p. 284).

From Leeds to *Bradford*, see p. 320; to *Skipton* via *Ilkley* (Wharfedale), see Rte. 53; to *Harrogate*, *Ripon*, and *Newcastle*, see Rte. 54; to *Huddersfield* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52(v); to *Rochdale* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52(iv).

Beyond Leeds (where the locomotive is shifted to the other end of the train) the main line ascends the valley of the *Aire*.—200¾ m. *Kirkstall*, ½ m. from the abbey (p. 286).—At (205¼ m.) *Apperley Bridge* we cross the Aire.—208½ m. *Shipley* (28,289 inhab.; Sun), junction for (2¾ m.) Bradford and for (11 m.) Ilkley.—209¼ m. *Saltaire* is named after the river and Sir Titus Salt, the first manufacturer of alpaca fabrics (1853).—211½ m. *Bingley* (19,580 inhab.; Midland Hot.) and (214¾ m.) **Keighley** (pron. ‘Keethley’; 41,492 inhab.; *Queen's*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/) are likewise manufacturing towns.

A branch line runs S.W. to (4¾ m.) *Oxenhope*, via (3½ m.) **Haworth,** a village on the edge of the bleak moors, famous as the home of the Brontës. The parsonage, whither the Rev. Patrick Brontë brought his family in 1820, is now the *BRONTË MUSEUM (10–7, Sun. 2–5; 6*d.*), containing Bronte MSS. and relics. The church, rebuilt in 1879–81, with the exception of the tower, contains the tomb of Charlotte Brontë (1816–55) and Emily Brontë (1818–48). The Black Bull Inn was the haunt of the unfortunate Branwell Brontë. Walks may be taken across the moors, which exercised such an influence on the sisters, to the

Brontë Waterfall (2½ m. W.), and *Withens* ('Wuthering Heights'; 3½ m.); or to *Ponden House* (the 'Thrushcross Grange' of 'Wuthering Heights'; 3 m.), *Wycoller Hall* (the 'Ferndean Manor' of 'Jane Eyre'; 6½ m.), and *Colne* (p. 318; 10 m.).

We now approach the limestone district of CRAVEN, which extends from the sources of the Wharfe and the Ribble to the borders of Lancashire and contains some of the wildest and most picturesque scenery in Yorkshire. From the 12th to the 15th cent. most of it was divided between the two great houses of Percy and Clifford.—219½ m. *Kildwick* has a stone bridge dating from Edward II and a long Perp. church. Charlotte Brontë was governess in 1839 at *Stonegappe*, the 'Gateshead Hall' of 'Jane Eyre,' c. 2 m. W.

223¾ m. **Skipton** (12,013 inhab.; *Rfmts.*; *Devonshire Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, in the town; *Midland*, at the station, R. & B 7/6, D. 5/; *Unicorn*, R. & B. 6/6) is the capital of Craven and affords convenient access to *Wharfedale* (Rte. 53). *Skipton Castle* (Lord Hothfield), the ancient home of the Cliffords, afterwards Earls of Cumberland, claims to be the birthplace of Fair Rosamond (comp. pp. 225, 480). It consists of a dismantled older part (open 9–6, except Sun.; 6*d*.), dating from the reign of Edward II and an occupied Tudor portion. Over the gate is a 'lettered' balustrade with the Clifford motto 'Désormais.' The *Craven Museum*, in the public library, is open on Wed. & Sat. 2.30–4.30 (adm. free).

Branch-lines run to (10¾ m.) *Grassington* (p. 323); to *Bolton Abbey*, *Ilkley*, etc. (Rte. 53); and to (11¼ m.) *Colne*, *Burnley*, and *Manchester* (Rte. 52 iii).

From (230½ m.) *Bell Busk* a road ascends via *Kirkby Malham*, the birthplace of the Parliamentarian general James Lambert (1619–83), to (4½ m. N.) **Malham** (*Buck*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, pens 12/6), situated among wild hill scenery.

About ¾ m. N. and 1¼ m. N.E. respectively are **Malham Cove* and **Gordale Scar*, two striking precipitous amphitheatres of rock, 300 ft. in height, produced by the vast displacement of the mountain limestone known as the 'Craven Fault,' which extends from Kirkby Lonsdale as far as Wharfedale, a distance of 22 m. From the foot of Malham Cove issues the Aire, a full-grown stream at once. We may scramble up on either side of the Cove to visit (2 m. farther) *Malham Tarn*, a secluded upland lake (c. 3 m. round). Charles Kingsley's 'Water Babies,' which refers to this part of Yorkshire, was partly written near Malham Tarn.

233¾ m **Hellifield** (*Rfmts*; *Black Horse*, R. 2/6, L. 3/, D. 4/) is an important railway junction.

FROM HELLIFIELD TO MORECAMBE, 32 m., L.M.S. in 1¼–1½ hr. 6/10, 4/1).—5 m. *Giggleswick*, 1¼ m. from the village (p. 289), which is nearer Settle station. *Giggleswick Scar* is a part of the 'Craven Fault' (see above).

10¾ m. **Clapham** (*New Inn*, in the village, 1½ m. N.E., R. or D. 5/, pens. 13/6 15/), at the S. foot of Ingleborough, is the usual starting point for numerous fine excursions in this attractive limestone district. About 1½ m. N. of the village is **Ingleborough Cave* (1–2 pers. 2/6, for a party 1/ each; closed on Sun.), a series of chambers and passages about 1000 yds. in length, filled with glittering and peculiarly shaped stalactites and stalagmites. Farther up the hillside is (1 m.) the mouth of *Gaping Ghyll*, a vast cavern 400 ft. deep, into which a beck flings itself. Thence it is an easy ascent of 1½ m. to the top of **Ingleborough** (2373 ft.; *View), the most striking though not the highest of the Yorkshire hills. On the level summit is an ancient hill-fort, enclosed by a wall. The descent may be made N. to (2 m.) Chapel-le-Dale or W. to (3 m.) Ingleton.—From Clapham a branch-line runs to (4¼ m.) **Ingleton** (*Ingleborough*, *Bridge*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, both commercial), a good starting-point for the picturesque Lune valley with its Brontë associations (railway to Tebay, see p. 281). Other pleasant excursions may be made from Ingleton to (4 m.) *Chapel-le-Dale* (Hill Inn, pens. 11/6), and **Weathercote Cave* (adm. free ; silver collection made for St. Dunstan's Home), a rocky chasm with an imposing waterfall ; to (4½ m.) *Yordas Cave* in Kingsdale (adm. 1/, 6*d.* each for a party), rich in stalactites ; etc.

Beyond (15 m.) *Bentham* we enter *Lancashire.*—18¼ m. *Wennington*, junction for Carnforth.—20½ m. *Hornby* has a noble castle-keep and a church with a curious octagonal tower (both 16th cent.).—Beyond (24¾ m.) *Caton* we reach the valley of the *Lune.*—28¾ m. **Lancaster** (Green Ayre Station), see p. 280.—32 m. **Morecambe** (p. 280).

From Hellifield to *Blackburn* and *Manchester*, see Rte. 52(ii).

Beyond (235 m.) *Long Preston* we ascend *Ribblesdale.*—239 m. **Settle** (*Golden Lion*, R. & B 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/ ; **Ashfield*, unlicensed, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, both commercial), an ancient little town (2389 inhab.), is an excellent centre for exploring the wild surrounding country (Malham Cove, Gordale, Penyghent, Ingleborough, Clapham Caves, etc.). The 17th cent 'Folly Hall' contains a fine staircase. About ¾ m. W., on the opposite bank of the Ribble, is *Giggleswick* (Hart's Head ; station, see p. 288), with a public school founded in 1507. About 1 m. N.W., under Giggleswick Scar, is the *Ebbing & Flowing Well*, celebrated in Drayton's 'Polyolbion.'—We now cross the wildest corner of Yorkshire, at an average height of 1200 ft.—245 m. *Horton* (Golden Lion, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/), 3 m. to the right of which rises *Penyghent* (2273 ft.). On the left are *Ingleborough* (2373 ft.) and, farther on, *Whernside* (2414 ft.).—249¾ m. *Ribblehead* 2 m. from Weathercote Cave (see above). We cross *Batty Moss* by a great viaduct, and then pass beneath the watershed by the *Blea Moor Tunnel* (2600 yds.). We emerge at the head of *Dentdale* (*View on the left). Beyond *Black Moss Tunnel* we see *Baugh Fell* (2216 ft.) on our left.—259¼ m. **Hawes Junction** *& Garsdale* (*Moorcock Inn*, 1 m. N.), for the Wensleydale line (Rte. 59A).—The railway now enters *Westmorland* and descends *Mallerstang*, the beautiful green valley of the *Eden*, which rises in *Hell Gill* (r.), 3 m. N. of Hawes Junction. On the left are *Swarth Fell* (2235 ft.) and the slopes of *Wild Boar Fell* (2324 ft.). *Pendragon Castle*, seen on the right, farther on, was built according to tradition by Pendragon, King Arthur's father.

269 m. **Kirkby Stephen** (*King's Arms*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6 ; *Black Bull*, R. 4/, L 3/, pens. 12/), a pleasant town (1546 inhab.) on the Eden, lies 1½ m. N. of the L.M.S. station and is a good starting-point for the Yorkshire dales (Rte. 59). About 2 m. S. is *Wharton Hall*, the 16th cent. seat of the profligate Duke of Wharton (d. 1731).

From the L.N.E. station (¾ m. S. of the town) to *Barnard Castle* and *Darlington*, see Rte. 59.—In the opposite direction this line forks, some trains descending the Lune valley via (5¾ m.) *Ravenstonedale* (pron. 'Rassendale' ; Black

Swan; King's Head) to (11¾ m.) *Tebay* (p. 281); others descending the Eden valley via (6 m.) *Warcop* and (11 m.) *Appleby* to (25¼ m.) *Penrith* (p. 282). Warcop is the station for (2¾ m. E.) *Brough* (Castle; p. 351), with its ruined castle (12th cent.; adm. 3*d*.).—Road from Kirkby Stephen to *Keld* (Swaledale), see p. 351.

279¾ m. **Appleby** (L.M.S.; ¼ m. from L.N.E. sta.; *King's Head*, R. 6/, D. 4/6; *Tufton Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6) is the county town (1786 inhab.) of Westmorland. The castle, rebuilt in the 17th cent., retains its fine Norman keep.—We continue to descend the beautiful valley of the Eden, with the hills of the Lake District in the distance, on the left, and on the right the Pennine chain, with *Cross Fell* (2930 ft.), its highest summit. Beyond (285¾ m.) *New Biggin* we enter *Cumberland*.—290¾ m. *Langwathby* is 1 m. from Eden Hall (p. 282). About 1 m. N.E. of (292¼ m.) *Little Salkeld* are the monolith and stone-circle known as *Long Meg and her Daughters* (48 unhewn stones, 27 of which are still upright).—295 m. *Lazonby & Kirkoswald*.—298½ m. *Armathwaite* has a fine old bridge.

310½ m. **Carlisle,** see p. 356.

49. FROM CARNFORTH TO WHITEHAVEN

74¼ m. L.M.S. in 2½–3½ hrs. (14/, 8/5); to *Lake Side*, 28 m. in 1¼ hr. (5/3, 3/2); to *Furness Abbey*, 25 m. in ¾–1 hr. (5/4, 3/3).—This picturesque line, frequently running close by the sea (l.) and commanding many fine mountain views, affords access to the Lake District (Rte. 50) from the S. and W. Except for a few miles in *Westmorland* (p. 281), between Silverdale and Grange, it is in *Lancashire* (p. 279) as far as Foxfield (40 m.), thereafter in *Cumberland* (p. 282).

The narrow and dangerous Road (A 595) between Barrow and Whitehaven is much cut up by mineral traffic.

Carnforth, see p 280. The line rounds the head of the spacious *Morecambe Bay* (left).—At 3¼ m. *Silverdale*, a residence of Mrs. Gaskell (1810–65).—Beyond (5¾ m.) *Arnside* (Albion, R. & B. 7/), we cross the sandy estuary of the *Kent* and reach (9 m.) **Grange-over-Sands** (**Golf*, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6; *Grange*, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 21/; *Crown*, pens. 15/6), an attractive seaside resort (2920 inhab.), connected by branch-line (14¼ m.) with *Oxenholme* (p. 281).

At **Cartmel,** 2¼ m. W. of Grange-over-Sands and 2¼ m. N. of Cark (see below), is an interesting 12th cent. *Priory Church (adm. 6*d*.), with stone sedilia, a piscina, a fine E. window, and oaken stalls of the 15th cent., beneath an exquisite canopied screen of the 17th. The tomb of Sir J. Harrington (?) dates from 1305.

11 m. *Kent's Bank* (Hotel, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 10/).—13¼ m. *Cark & Cartmel.*

Near Cark is *Cark Hall* (1597), in which George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, or Quakers, spent a night on his way to Lancaster Gaol (1663).

We now cross the estuary of the *Leven* (view to the right)—18¾ m. **Ulverston** (*Springfield*, R. or D. 5/6, pens. 15/; *Sun*), a market town with 10,121 inhab., was the later home of George Fox (1624–91). About 1 m. S. is *Swarthmoor Hall*, a quaint old manor-house, residence of Judge Fell, whose widow Fox married. Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania takes its name from this house.

A line runs hence to (9¼ m.) *Lake Side* (p. 303), near the foot of Windermere, via (3½ m.) *Greenodd* (for Coniston Lake, see p. 307).

At (23½ m.) *Dalton* George Romney (1734–1802) was born and is buried.—25 m. *Furness Abbey Station* (Furness Abbey Hotel, a former manor-house, R. 6/, B. 3/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 16/), in the 'Vale of Deadly Nightshade.'

Close to the railway station are the picturesque and important red sandstone ruins of ***Furness Abbey** (adm. 10–4, 6, or 7, Sun. from 11; 6*d*.), founded in 1127 by Stephen (afterwards king) for Benedictines, who c. 1148 adopted the Cistercian rule. It soon attained a wealth and importance little inferior to Fountains Abbey. Part of the nave is transitional Norman period, the beautiful chapter-house is E.E., the transepts are in part Decorated, the belfry and the presbytery (with its fine sedilia) are Perpendicular. The two effigies of Norman knights in armour (12th cent.) in the Abbot's Chapel are believed to be unique in England.

The railway now describes a loop that brings us back to within a mile of Dalton station. About the middle of the loop lies (28½ m.) **Barrow-in-Furness** (*Rfmts.*; *Victoria Park*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Duke of Edinburgh*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6; *Imperial*, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6; *Trevelyan*, *Waverley*, temperance), an important industrial town (74,254 inhab.), with large docks, shipbuilding yards, and iron, steel, and armament works (Vickers Ltd.). During the War Barrow nearly doubled in size.

Vickerstown, a workmen's residential suburb, is situated on the long *Walney Island*, which shelters the harbour.—At *High Cocken*, 1½ m. N., is the house in which the youthful George Romney (see above) lived for 13 years. A museum has been built on the foundations of the carpenter's shop in which he worked.

Our line makes a wide loop round the Duddon Sands, the estuary of the *Duddon* (p. 308).—40 m. *Foxfield* is the junction for (9½ m.) *Coniston* (p. 307).—We cross the Duddon estuary and enter *Cumberland*.—Beyond (44½ m) *Millom* (8709 inhab.), with iron mines, the line skirts *Black Combe* (1969 ft.).—57½ m. *Ravenglass* (Pennington Arms, pens. 12/6) has some remains of a Roman villa. About 1 m. E. is *Muncaster Castle*, with the 'Luck of Muncaster' (an enamelled glass bowl; comp. p. 282). The terrace (adm. on week-day afternoons) commands perhaps the finest *View in Cumberland (Eskdale, etc.).

Near Ravenglass is a large *Gullery* (best visited by boat), where many thousands of terns and black-headed gulls breed.

A 15-inch gauge railway ascends Eskdale from Ravenglass to (7 m., in 50 min.; 1/8) *Dalegarth* (for *Dalegarth Force*, p. 310).

59½ m. *Drigg* (Victoria, pens. 11/6).—61½ m. **Seascale** (*Scawfell*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 17/6), a thriving seaside resort, is a good starting-point for the western Lake District (motor-bus to *Wasdale Head*, see p. 308; to *Ennerdale*, see p. 308). About 5 m. N., near *Calder Bridge*, is *Calder Abbey*, an attractively situated Cistercian ruin of the 12th cent. (Fri., 10–4).—63¼ m. *Sellafield*, junction for (5 m.) *Egremont* (p. 308) and (7½ m.) *Moor Row*.—69¾ m. *St. Bees* (Queen's, R. & B.

6/, pens. 10/6), named from St. Bega, has an interesting collegiate church and a good grammar school. *St. Bees Head* attains a height of 466 ft.—73¼ m. *Whitehaven* (Corkickle).

74¼ m. **Whitehaven** (Bransty Sta.; *Rfmts.*; *Grand*, R. 4/6, D. 5/; *Globe, Black Lion*, R. & B. 7/6), a busy seaport (19,536 inhab.), is surrounded by coal-mines, some of which extend under the sea. Paul Jones, who served his apprenticeship on a Whitehaven vessel, made an abortive raid on it in 1778, and its bombardment by a German submarine in 1915 was equally futile.

A line runs hence via (5 m.) *Cleator Moor*, a busy coal and iron mining centre, and (7¾ m.) *Yeathouse*, the railway station for *Ennerdale* (4 m.; see p. 308), to (21¾ m.) *Workington* (p. 357).

From Whitehaven to *Workington* and *Carlisle* direct, see p. 357.

50. THE LAKE DISTRICT

The **English Lake District,** popularly so called, is a tract about 35 miles square, occupying a great portion of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, with a small bit of *Lancashire* on the S. The comparatively small size of its lakes and mountains is no index to the wildness and even grandeur attained at places by its scenery. *Windermere*, the largest of the lakes, is but 10½ m. long; *Scafell Pike*, the loftiest summit, is only 3210 ft. high. Woods enough remain to give in many places great softness and richness to the scenery, and reafforestation has been started. The botanist and geologist will find the district a happy hunting-ground. Traces of Norwegian and Danish influence (dating from the 7th and 8th cent.) still linger in the place-names and in the dialect and customs of the dales.

The comparative lack of historical interest in the district is compensated by a wealth of poetical and literary association. It was the spiritual home of the 'Lake School'—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, and their literary associates. Gray, Wordsworth, and Harriet Martineau have written accounts of the Lake District, which has inspired many later volumes, down to the series of works in prose and verse by Canon Rawnsley (1851-1920). See also 'Lake District History,' by *W. G. Collingwood* (1925).

The **Hotels** of the Lake District are almost always good of their class, clean, and reasonable in their charges.

Plan of Tour. The usual approaches to the Lake District are indicated at the beginning of the sections into which our description is divided (pp. 293, 298, 303, 308). The great majority of visitors begin with Windermere, thus progressing from the tamer to the wilder scenery. In summer the Lake District is invaded by *Motor Coaches* from nearly every large town within a radius of 70 m.; while numerous *Circular Tours* (train, coach, steamer) at very moderate fares are arranged by the L.M.S. One Day in the Lake District may be devoted either to the *Buttermere Drive from Keswick* described on p. 299, or to the *Coach Route between Keswick and Windermere*, in either direction (p. 301). The former reveals, perhaps, the most exquisite scenery, but the latter runs through the central Wordsworth district and visits the largest of the lakes. The *Tour o' the Langdales from Ambleside* (p. 305) ranks with these. For a visit of Two Days the most serious rivals to the trips just mentioned are the *Ambleside and Coniston Round* (p. 306) and the *Ullswater Trip from Pooley Bridge to Patterdale*, continued over the Kirkstone Pass to Windermere (pp. 293-294, 296). No thorough exploration of the Lake District, however, can be made except on foot, and the following Week's Walking Tour should be well within the compass of the average pedestrian. 1st Day. From *Penrith* (p. 282) to (6 m.) *Pooley Bridge*, and steamer thence up *Ullswater* to *Patterdale* (8 m.), with a visit (by motor or rowing boat) to *Aira Force* (3 m.).—2nd Day. From Patterdale to *Keswick*, over the top of *Helvellyn*, 5-6 hrs.—3rd Day. From Keswick to *Buttermere* via *Borrowdale* and the *Honister Hause*, 14 m.—4th Day (somewhat trying). From Buttermere via *Scale Force* and the *High Stile* ridge to *Scarf Gap*, and thence across *Upper Ennerdale* to the *Black Sail Pass* and *Wasdale Head*, 8-10 hrs. in all.—5th Day. From Wasdale Head to *Dungeon Ghyll* via *Esk Hause*, 3-4 hrs. (with the ascent of *Scafell Pike*, 2 hrs. more).—6th Day. From Dungeon Ghyll to *Windermere* via *Grasmere* and *Ambleside*, 16 m. (last part by steamer, if desired; see p. 303).

Motoring and Cycling. The main roads have excellent surfaces, but they are generally narrow and winding. In summer they are crowded. Road-improvement schemes have opened out many dangerous corners and narrow sections; but motorists should exercise especial care, and see that their brakes are in good order. Hills abound; but with few exceptions (Kirkstone Pass, see below) the severest ones are on the secondary roads.

The chief trunk road is A 591 (p. 278), branching from A 6 at Kendal to Windermere (8½ m.), Ambleside (13 m.), and over Dunmail Raise (1 in 7–12) to Keswick (29 m.), where it joins A 594 from Penrith (18 m.) to Cockermouth and Whitehaven. At right angles to this is A 592 from Newby Bridge (joined there by A 590 from Barrow, 16 m.) to Bowness (6 m.), Kirkstone Pass (12½ m.; 1 in 5; long and severe gradients), Patterdale (18½ m.) and Penrith (33 m.). The coast road (A 595) from Whitehaven to Barrow is narrow and dangerous. There are as yet no main roads from W. to E. through the heart of the Lake District, and long detours are necessary for cars, though cyclists can just manage some of the passes. The more notorious hills (which should be avoided by all but the adventurous) are: Honister Hause (1 in 3½; rough), Newlands Hause (1 in 4½), both near Buttermere; Red Bank, near Grasmere (1 in 4); and the road from Ambleside to Kirkstone Pass (1 in 4⅔).

Guides can be procured at most of the principal resorts. In fine weather these are hardly necessary for a pedestrian of any experience; but as some of the routes are not well marked, and as sudden mists are not uncommon, a good map and a compass should always be carried.

Grasmere Sports (wrestling, fell-running, and hound-trailing) are held on the third Thurs. in August. Interesting sheep-dog trials are held at Rydal Park the day before the sports.

Climbing. Rock-climbing in the Lake District has influenced Alpine practice almost to the exclusion of snow ascents. The most famous 'courses' are found on the *Pillar Rock* (p. 301), *Great Gable* (p. 299), *Scafell* (p. 309), *Gimmer Crag* (on the Langdale Pikes, p. 305), *Pavey Ark* (p. 306), *Dow Crag* (p. 308), and round *Buttermere* (p. 300). Comp. 'Rock-Climbing in the English Lake District,' by *O. G. Jones* (3rd ed., 1911), 'British Mountain Climbs,' by *G. D. Abraham* (1909), 'Climbing in the British Isles (England),' by *W. P. Haskett Smith* (1894); and the publications of the 'Fell & Rock Climbing Club.'

Glossary of Local Terms. *Band*, elevated terrace or ridge between two lower tracts; *Beck*, stream; *Combe*, hollow; *Dodd*, lower spur or foothill, generally rounded; *Fell*, mountain; *Force*, waterfall; *Gill*, *Ghyll*, mountain torrent, narrow ravine; *Hause*, top of a pass (French 'col'); *How*, *Howe*, low rounded hill; *Knott*, rocky knob; *Nab*, projection, promontory; *Pike*, peak; *Pitch*, steep ascent; *Raise*, top of a ridge; *Scar*, *Scarth*, rocky face; *Scree*, steep slope of loose stones; *Stickle*, sharp peak; *Thwaite*, clearing; *Trod*, sheep-path.

A. Ullswater Section

Penrith (p. 282) is the portal for the Ullswater part of the Lake District. Through express from London (Euston) to Penrith in 6½ hrs. (58/1, 34/10).

FROM PENRITH TO PATTERDALE BY ROAD

14½ m. MOTOR COACHES from Penrith station (liable to suspension in winter; enquire locally), connecting with the trains, in 1 hr. (1/9); to *Pooley Bridge*, 6 m., in ½ hr. (9*d*.).—From Pooley Bridge the rest of the journey to Patterdale can be made by lake steamer (p. 294).

The coaches take the London road (A 6), which crosses (1 m.) *Eamont Bridge* (Crown, L. 4/, D. 5/), passing from Cumberland into *Westmorland*. Shortly after they turn r. into A 592, which leads between *King Arthur's Round Table* (l.) and *Mayborough* (r.), two ancient circular earthworks.—2 m. *Yanwath Hall*, where we cross the railway, has an old peel tower, overlooking the 'barmkin' or inner bailey. Just N. of (4 m.) *Kirkbarrow* is *Barton Church*, with two chancel arches, one over the other.—6 m. **Pooley Bridge** (*Waterfoot*, private, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Sun*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *Chalet*, private, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), at the foot of Ullswater.

***Ullswater** (477 ft.; i.e. 'Ulph's' or 'Ulf's Water'), the grandest of English lakes in scenery and the second in size, separates Cumberland (W. bank as far as Gencoin) from Westmorland (E. bank and head). It is 7½ m. long and ¼–¾ m. wide, and consists of three reaches, the bends of which prevent any general view of the lake as a whole. Its scenery increases in beauty as we near its head.

A good road (see below) skirts the entire W. side of the lake, but the road on the more rugged E. bank ends at *Howtown* (see below), 4 m. from Pooley Bridge.

A small Steamer plies thrice daily from Pooley Bridge to (¾–1 hr.; 3/, 2/) Patterdale via Howtown. At the head of the first reach, 3 m. in length, lies (l.) *Howtown* (Hotel, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 14/6). On the right of the second reach (c. 3½ m. long) are *Gowbarrow Park* and *Fell* (1579 ft.; see below), continued, beyond the *Aira Beck*, by *Glencoin Park*. On the left is *Sandwick*, a small cluster of farms at the mouth of *Martindale*, between *Hallin Fell* (1271 ft.) and *Birk Fell* (1670 ft.). Catchedicam, the N.E. spur of Helvellyn, becomes prominent, with the main summit to its left. The last *Reach is about 1¼ m. long and presents a striking "blend of wild overhanging mountain and rich homelike foreground." It contains three or four small islands. To the right is the finely wooded *Stybarrow Crag*, to the left the steep *Place Fell* (p. 295). At the head of the lake lies *Patterdale* (see below), dominated by the imposing *St. Sunday Crag* (p. 295). The steamer pier is in the grounds of the Ullswater Hotel, about ½ m. from the top of the lake.

Beyond (7½ m.) *Brackenrigg Hotel* (L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6) and (8 m.) *Watermillock House* the road runs close to the lake, affording increasingly fine views across it (l.) and skirting (r.) *Gowbarrow Park*. The entrance to the park is at (11 m.) the foot of a road diverging on the right for *Dockwray* (1¾ m.) and the Cumberland *Troutbeck* (3 m.; see p. 296).

Gowbarrow Park (N.T.; inseparably associated with Wordsworth's 'Daffodils') includes the whole Ullswater side of the fell, together with ***Aira Force**, one of the most beautiful waterfalls (65 ft.) in the Lake District.

Our road continues to skirt the lake, below *Glencoin Park*, then passes under *Stybarrow Crag* (see below) to (13½ m.) the *Ullswater Hotel*, at the mouth of *Glenridding*.

14½ m. **Patterdale** (**Ullswater*, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, see above; *Patterdale*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *White Lion*, plain; *Glenridding*, private, pens. 12/6; *Goldrill*, private, pens. 12/6), a good centre for excursions, is a village with a few score inhabitants, charmingly situated at the head of Ullswater and the foot of the dale of its own name ('St. Patrick's Dale'). By the roadside is a well with misty traditions of baptisms by St. Patrick, who took this way from Lindisfarne (Holy Island) to Ireland.

Aira Force (4 m.) may be visited either by land (motor-service, see above) or (preferably) by water (small boat 3/-4/, motor-launch 10/; obtainable at the hotels).—From beneath *Stybarrow Crag* (N.T.) there is a good view.

Ascents. ***Helvellyn** (3118 ft.), the third in height and one of the finest in form of the Lake District mountains, is ascended from Patterdale by one or other of three routes. *a*. For the Red Tarn Route (2¼–2¾ hrs.; steeper but more interesting) we follow the Grisedale track (see below) for 10 min. and then (finger-post) turn to the right and cross the stream. A few minutes later the well-marked path turns to the left and ascends over the fell towards a conspicuous gateway on *Striding Edge*, about 2 m. ahead of us. Striding Edge may be followed to the top. In mist, gale, or snow it should be treated with caution, but otherwise it presents no difficulty to the steady-headed. Those who wish to avoid it keep to the right, pass to the N. of the *Red Tarn* (2356 ft.), the highest in the Lake District (ground here rather boggy), and mount to *Swirrel Edge* (2500 ft.) and (¾ hr.) the summit.—*b*. By the Glenridding Route (3¼–4¼ hrs.) we leave the main road opposite the Ullswater Hotel and ascend the cart-track on the right of the beck to (1⅓ m.) the *Greenside Smelting Mills*. Thence we follow the pony track straight on, along the main beck. Just short of (½ hr.) *Keppelcove Tarn* (1825 ft.) the track zigzags up to the right. On reaching (⅓ hr.) the top of the ridge (c. 2800 ft.) we turn sharply to the left for (½ hr.) the summit.—*c*. For the Grisedale Route (2¾–3¼ hrs.; via Grisedale Tarn), see below and p. 307.—The *View from Helvellyn is extensive but less varied than from some other peaks. Parts of Windermere, Esthwaite, and Coniston are visible to the S., with the Irish Sea beyond them; Ullswater is conspicuous to the N.E. Thirlmere and Derwentwater are not seen. In the extreme N. are the Solway Firth and the Dumfriesshire hills. To the E. are the long rolling ridges of the Pennine chain. Among the most prominent peaks are Scafell Pike and Great Gable (S.W.), Skiddaw and Saddleback (N.), St. Sunday Crag and High Street (S.E.), and Fairfield (S.). Ingleborough (p. 288; S.E.) and Cross Fell (p. 354; N.E.) are visible in the distance. At our feet lies Red Tarn, between Striding Edge and Catchedicam. Near the top of Helvellyn is a memorial to Charles Gough (whose death here from exposure in 1805 and the fidelity of whose dog have been sung by Scott and Wordsworth). The descent may be made to *Grasmere* (p. 307), *Thirlspot* (p. 301), or *Wythburn* (p. 302).—The top of **Place Fell** (2154 ft.; view) is easily reached from Patterdale in 1¼ hr. via (½ hr.) *Boardale Hause*. The descent may be made to Boardale and Howtown (1¼ hr.).—**St. Sunday Crag** (2756 ft.; 1½ hr.; view) is ascended by a zigzag track (l.) beginning about 200 yds. beyond (1½ m.) the farm of *Elmhow*. The descent may be made along the ridge and straight down through Blemara Park. -**Fairfield** (2863 ft.) and **Seat Sandal** (2415 ft.) are other good view-points (comp. below).

From *Howtown* (p. 294) a walk of 2¾–3 hrs. leads up the *Fusedale Beck* and over *Weather Hill* (2174 ft.; views) to *Measandbeck*, on **Hawes Water** (694 ft.; 2¼ m. long), a remote and beautiful lake, with a fine group of mountains at its head. It is now being converted into a reservoir for the water-supply of Manchester and every house in the dale will be submerged. In a deep glen, 1 m. from the head of the lake, lies *Mardale Green* (Dun Bull, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 3/6), where Hugh Holme (d. 1885), the last 'King of Mardale,' is buried.—The direct route from *Patterdale* is via the Windermere road (for 2 m.), the hamlet of *Low Hartsop*, *Hayeswater Ghyll*, and the *Knott* (2423 ft.), between *Kidsty Pike* (2560 ft.) and *High Street* (2718 ft.; view).

High Street derives its name from an old Roman road that ran from the camp at the head of Windermere to Brocavum (Brougham) over High Street, Kidsty Pike, and High Raise; traces of it are visible near the top of High Street, and at several points beyond.

A Road runs from Mardale Green (see above) along the W. shore of the lake to *Penrith* (14½ m.), with a branch to *Shap* (p. 281).—From Mardale Green tracks lead over the *Nan Bield Pass* (2050 ft.) to *Kentmere*, whence there is a fair road to *Staveley* (p. 278), and over the *Gate Scarth Pass* to *Sadgill*, at the head of *Long Sleddale*, the 'Long Whindale' of 'Robert Elsmere' (road thence to *Kendal*, p. 281).

A pony-track leads from Patterdale up *Grisedale*, and past *Grisedale Tarn* (1768 ft.) and *Grisedale Pass* (1929 ft.), between Seat Sandal (see above) and Fairfield (see above) to *Grasmere* (8½ m. in 3–3½ hrs.; p. 302).

Another track leads past the *Greenside Smelting Mills* (see above) and the *Sticks Pass* (2420 ft.; view) to (6 m.) the main Windermere-Keswick road, ¾ m. N. of *Thirlspot* (p. 301).

The Road from Patterdale to *Keswick* via Troutbeck (17½ m.) is identical with the Penrith road for 3½ m. (see p. 294). It then turns l. for (5¼ m.) *Dockwray* (Royal, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6).—6½ m. *Matterdale End*.—At (9 m.) *Troutbeck* (station, p. 282) it joins the main Penrith-Keswick road (A 594).

From Patterdale to Windermere or Ambleside, 12½ m. motor coach twice daily (June–Oct.) in 1½ hr. (3/6, return 6/). The road (A 592) ascends through Patterdale, crossing (1¾ m.) the *Deepdale Beck* and (2½ m.) the *Goldrill Beck*. It turns to the right, and skirts the E. side of *Brothers Water* (520 ft.), popularly supposed to be named from the drowning of two brothers (more probably a corruption of 'Broader' Water). Retrospect of Place Fell (p. 295). 3¼ m. *Brothers Water Hotel*. The road mounts rapidly (1 in 5) to (6 m.) the top of **Kirkstone Pass** (1480 ft.), between *Caudale Moor* (2474 ft.; left) and *Red Screes* (2540 ft.; right; wide *View). About 200 yds. short of this point (r.) is the stone after which the pass is named, from its supposed resemblance to a church (*View). About as far on the other side of the pass is the *Traveller's Rest Inn* (1476 ft.), where the direct road (dangerous; 1 in 4¾) for *Ambleside* (p. 305) diverges on the right. The coach road, trending to the left, follows the ridge between *Stockdale* (r.) and *Troutbeck* (l.). The descent (known locally as the 'Six Ill Steps') is fairly rapid (1 in 5). The head of Windermere soon comes into sight, followed by fine views of the middle and lower reaches. At (9 m.) the Queen's Head Hotel the road forks, the right branch leading through the village of *Troutbeck*, in Westmorland (p. 303), and by (11¼ m.) Low Wood to (12½ m.) *Ambleside* (p. 305), while the other runs straight on to (9¾ m.) *Troutbeck Church* (with a window by Morris, Madox Brown, and Burne-Jones). Beyond the church the road ascends again to the *Borrans* (*View).—12½ m. *Windermere*, see p. 304.

B. Keswick and Derwentwater Section

Penrith (p. 282) is the gateway for this section of the Lake District also. Railway thence to (18¼ m.) *Keswick*, see p. 282.—Through express from London (Euston) to Keswick in summer in 7 hrs. (61/8, 37/).

KESWICK (280 ft.; 5559 inhab.) lies on the *Greta*, about ½ m. from Derwentwater, but the little town itself commands no very good view of the fine mountain and lake scenery for the exploration of which it is so convenient a centre. Even Derwentwater is hidden.

Railway Station, ½ m. N.E. of the centre of the town.

Hotels. *Keswick, a large house at the station, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 20/; *Royal Oak, near the station, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 6/; Derwentwater, at Portinscale, 1½ m. W. (bus 1/), R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; Queen's, Main St., R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, summer only; County, Penrith Rd., R. 4/, L. 4/, D. 5/; Lake, Lake Rd., R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Skiddaw, Market Square, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/, Milcrest's Manor, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/, these two private; George, St. John St., R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; King's Arms, Market Sq., pens. 12/6; Millfield, private, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/.—Lodore and Borrowdale Hotels, see p. 298 (bus 1/; 2/6 with luggage).—*Lodgings* abound.

Post Office, Main Street.

Motor-Buses run daily to *Lodore* (1/), *Grasmere* (1/10), *Ambleside* (2/4), *Windermere* (3/), *Kendal* (3/10), etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *Windermere* (9/ return) via Grasmere; to *Crummock Water* and *Buttermere* via Bassenthwaite, returning via Whinlatter Pass (10/6); to *Wastwater* via Calder Abbey (15/); tour of eight lakes (12/6); and various other tours.—HORSE COACH to *Buttermere* via Newlands, returning via Honister Hause.

Boats on Derwentwater 1/ per hr., 5/ per day.—MOTOR BOATS ply on the lake, calling at Brandelhow, Lodore, Barrow, and Portinscale (single journey 1/, tour of the lake 1/6).—BATHING HUTS on the lake, adm. 4*d.* (ladies 10–12 & 4–5.30).

Official Guide, *J. E. B. Wright,* who will provide special guides for rock-climbing.

The road from the railway station to the town traverses *Fitz Park* and passes a small *Museum* (adm. 6*d.*), containing a model of the Lake District (3 in. to the mile). The *Town Hall* (1813), in the market square, possesses a clock-bell, bearing the date 1001, brought from Lord's Island (see below). *Greta Hall,* the residence of Coleridge from 1800 to 1809 and of Southey from 1803 to 1843, stands on an elevation in the loop of the river N.W. of the town. Beyond the bridge, ⅔ m. from the Town Hall, is *Crosthwaite Church,* an interesting little structure on the site of a church built by St. Kentigern in 553. The present Perp. edifice dates from 1553 and contains a 14th cent. octagonal font and monument (by Lough) to Southey (inscription by Wordsworth). The church has twelve 'consecration crosses' on its outside walls.

The *Lead Pencil Manufactories* near Greta Bridge (interesting processes), the *Ruskin School of Embroidery* (Main St.), and the *School of Industrial Arts* (near Greta Bridge) are open to visitors. The old plumbago or 'wad' mine at Seathwaite (p. 300) has long been closed, and Keswick now gets its black lead from other sources.

Shelley lived at Keswick for a short time in 1812 (in a cottage on Chestnut Hill), soon after his marriage to Harriet Westbrook.

From Keswick to *Cockermouth,* see p. 282.

***Derwentwater** (244 ft.), perhaps the most absolutely satisfying in its loveliness of all the lakes of England, is 3 m. long, 1 m. wide, and 10–70 ft. deep. Its banks present a wonderful blending of abrupt crag, green fell, and wooded slopes, while the final charm is lent by the islets dotting its surface. The mountain background especially Skiddaw (to to N.), is very imposing. To the S. opens the romantic Borrowdale. The chief islands are *Derwent Isle,* with a house on it; *Lord's Island* (N.T.), once the site of Lord Derwentwater's mansion (comp. p. 354); the smaller *Rampsholme* (N.T.); and *St. Herbert's Isle,* the site of a traditional 7th cent. hermitage. The *Floating Island,* a periodic appearance near Lodore, is a tangled mass of weeds made buoyant by marsh gas.

Friar's Crag,* ¾ m. S. of the town, with a memorial to John Ruskin (1819–1900), faces Derwent Isle. The crag itself, with part of the adjoining shore, was purchased in 1923 as a memorial to Canon Rawnsley (p. 292), and the adjoining Crow Park and Cockshutt Wood, with Castle Head, were given to the nation by Sir John Randles in 1925.—*Castle Head** (529 ft.), a wooded hill ½ m. S. of the town, commands a view of the whole lake and of the surrounding mountains.

*Round Derwentwater by Road (10 m.; motor coach, 2/6). We leave Keswick by the narrow street running S.E. to the Borrowdale road. ½ m. *Castle Head* (l.), see p. 297. The road passes through the *Great Wood*, with *Walla Crag* (1234 ft.; view) rising to the left. Beyond this is *Falcon Crag* (1050 ft.). The left branch at (2 m.) the fork leads to *Watendlath* (p. 301). Just beyond this are the grounds of *Barrow House*, with the *Barrow Falls* (total descent 120 ft.).—3 m. *Lodore Hotel* (R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/; Easter–Oct.). In the picturesque glen behind the hotel are the **Falls of Lodore** (adm. 2*d*.), which (in spite of Southey's rhapsodic verses) are disappointing except after heavy rain. About ½ m. higher up is the little fall of *High Lodore* (reached also by a path from the road, ½ m. farther on).

3½ m. *Borrowdale Hotel* (R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Easter–Oct.).—At (4¼ m.) *Grange* we quit the Borrowdale road (p. 299) and cross the Derwent by a couple of bridges to the right. Beyond the village we again turn to the right. 5 m. *Manesty*. *Manesty Park* and *Brandelhow Park* (r.) are N.T. property. We pass (l.) the ridge of *Cat Bells* (1482 ft.).—At 7½ m. we are joined by the road from Buttermere (see p. 300).—Beyond (8¾ m.) *Portinscale* (hotel, see p. 296) the road crosses the Derwent, turns to the right, and leads S.E. to (10 m.) *Keswick*.

Ascents from Keswick.—The ascent of **Skiddaw** (3054 ft.; up and down 4½–6 hrs.) offers a safe and easy day on the fells, but the view from the top hardly vies with those from more centrally situated peaks. We pass under the railway to the right (E.) of the station and then follow (½ m.) *Spoony Green Lane*, the second turning on the right (finger-posts), which works round the W. and N. side of *Latrigg* (see below) and ends at a (1¼ m.) gate opening on a road from Applethwaite. There is another gate about 50 yds. to the right (E.) through which we pass on to the open hillside. The track leads to the left along a wall to (¾ m.) a white hut. The next ½ hr. is the steepest part of the route (good retrospects). At the angle of the wall the track bears to the left and becomes nearly level (cairn). We keep a little to the right of the highest part of the *Low Man* (2837 ft.), the S. extremity of the main ridge (view better than from the summit), and pass through (¼ hr.) a fence. We reach the *High Man* or top in less than ½ hr. more. The panorama is very extensive: N. are Solway Firth and the mountains of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright (Criffel, Merrick, etc.); W. are the Irish Sea and the Isle of Man; E. is the desolate tract of dark grouse moor known as *Skiddaw Forest*, bounded on the right by Saddleback. Among the most prominent points in the "turbulent chaos of dark mountains" to the S. are Helvellyn (S.E.), the Scafells, the Borrowdale peaks, and the Coniston Old Man (in the distance). Windermere is not visible, and even Derwentwater is hidden from the actual summit. Bassenthwaite is conspicuous to the W. An alternative and shorter descent leads via the *Carl Side* (2400 ft.) and *Millbeck*.—*Latrigg* (1203 ft.; 1½–2 hrs. up and down), the S. 'cub' of Skiddaw, commands a view superior to that from Skiddaw itself.—**Saddleback** or **Blencathra** (2847 ft.), E. of Skiddaw, is a more difficult and more remunerative climb (3–4 hrs. up and down from *Threlkeld*, p. 282).—**Helvellyn** (p. 295) may rank among the Keswick mountains, though the actual ascent (marked by cairns and whitened stones) begins either at (5½ m.) *Thirlspot* (p. 301; 1¾–2¼ hrs.) or at (8 m.) *Wythburn* (p. 302; 1¼–1¾ hr.). (*a*) The pony-track from Thirlspot begins near the King's Head Inn, leads at first N.E., then (¼ hr.) just short of *Fisher Ghyll* sweeps round to the right, and ascends straight (S.E.) towards the summit. After 1¼–1½ hr. more our route is joined on the left by the Keppelcove Tarn track from Ullswater (p. 295). A sharp climb hence brings us to (¼ hr.) the *Low Man* (3033 ft.) and (10 min.) the *High Man* or summit (3118 ft.). (*b*) The well-marked pony track from Wythburn leaves the road c. ¼ m. beyond the head of the lake and ascends beside the *Birkside Ghyll*. After 10–15 min. it bends to the right (away from the beck) but sweeps round to the left again. About half-way up there is a patch of soft ground where the track is a little less clear. 30–35 min. Spring (l.). In 5 min. more we join the Grasmere track (r.; see p. 307), ¼ hr. below the top. View and descent to Patterdale, see p. 295; descent to Grasmere, see p. 307.—*Great Gable* (p. 299) is often tackled from Keswick by driving to Rosthwaite (6 m.), Seatoller (7 m.), or Seathwaite (8 m.; comp. p. 300).

The Road to *Thirlmere* (10 m. to Wythburn) via the *Druid's Circle* (N.T.) of 48 stones, and the pretty *Vale of St. John*, is a pleasant alternative to the main road (pp. 301–303). Near the junction with the main road (l.) is the *Castle Rock* (1000 ft.), familiar from Scott's 'Bridal of Triermain.'

*FROM KESWICK TO BUTTERMERE via Borrowdale and Honister Hause, returning via Newlands. This round of 22 m., certainly one of the finest drives in Britain, is made daily by four-horse coaches, starting about 10 a.m. and returning about 6 p.m. (fare 8/, incl. driver's fee).—From Keswick to (4¼ m.) *Grange*, at the entrance to Borrowdale, see p. 298. Here we keep straight on, instead of crossing the bridge to the right. *Grange Fell* (1363 ft.; N.T.) is on the left. From a slate quarry about ½ m. farther on a track on the left ascends to (5 min.) the *Bowder Stone*, a marvellously balanced mass of metamorphic rock (estimated to weigh c. 2000 tons) fallen from the adjoining cliffs. Its top (26 ft.), reached by a ladder (small fee to cottager), affords an excellent view of ***Borrowdale,** the most beautiful valley in the Lake District, with its level green floor enclosed by picturesque and multi-coloured crag and fell. "A truly secreted spot is this, completely surrounded by the most horrid romantic mountains that are in this world of wonders." Immediately opposite is the wooded *Castle Crag* (900 ft.; N.T., view). Farther S., over Rosthwaite, rises Glaramara (see below). Regaining the road, we follow it to (6 m.) the village of **Rosthwaite** (*Scawfell*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Royal Oak*, pens 12/, both well spoken of), attractively situated on the *Stonethwaite Beck.*

Rosthwaite is the starting-point for the ascent of ***Great Gable** (2949 ft.), the finest in form of all the Lake mountains, either via Sty Head Pass (2½–3½ hrs.) or via Honister Hause, *Grey Knotts* (2287 ft.), *Brandreth* (2344 ft.), and *Green Gable* (2500 ft.). Owing to the central situation of Great Gable the *View is magnificent. It includes Skiddaw, Helvellyn, the Buttermere peaks, the Scafells, the Pillar, Wast Water, Ennerdale Lake, Crummock Water, and a strip of Windermere. The Isle of Man is visible and sometimes even Snowdon. Bronze map on the summit, see p. 301. Great Gable is supposed to have been in Carlyle's mind when he described the mountain-ascent in 'Sartor Resartus' (ii. 6). The descent may be made to Wasdale Head (p. 309), though the route is not too easy to find and dodges among precipices.—*Glaramara* (2560 ft.), ascended in 2–2½ hrs., affords an exquisite view of Borrowdale and Derwentwater.

Sty Head Pass, see p. 300. *Stake Pass*, see p. 306.

About ½ m. beyond Rosthwaite, near the church, the road to Stonethwaite and the Stake Pass (p. 306), dominated by the finely shaped *Eagle Crag*, diverges to the left. Just short of (7¼ m.) the hamlet of *Seatoller* (Seatoller House, pens. 10/6), the road to Seathwaite and the Sty Head Pass (p. 300) strikes off on the same side. Our route now turns r. to ascend the toll road (car 2/6, cycle 4*d.*) to (8¾ m.) the top of **Honister Hause** (1190 ft.; rfmt. hut). To the left rises the steep and picturesque *Honister Crag* (1750 ft.), somewhat defaced by its slate quarries. The very rough and abrupt descent soon reveals Buttermere, straight ahead. To the left rise *High Crag* (2443 ft.), *High Stile* (2643 ft.) and *Red Pike* (2479 ft.); to the right *Robinson* (2417 ft.); the hill in the middle distance is *Mellbreak* (1676 ft.). From (11 m.) the farm-house of *Gatesgarth*, at the foot of the pass, famous for its flock of 'Herdwick' sheep, the *Scarf Gap* leads to the left towards Ennerdale (p. 308). Our road skirts the N. bank of Buttermere to (13 m.) the village of **Buttermere** (*Buttermere*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Victoria*, unlicensed, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 13/; *Fish*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/). The coach stops here long enough for luncheon and a visit by boat to Scale Force.

Buttermere (329 ft.; 1¼ m. long, ⅓ m. wide, and 94 ft. deep near its S. end) and its N.W. neighbour **Crummock Water** (320 ft.; 2¾ m. long, ¾ m. wide, 144 ft. deep), connected by a stream ¾ m. in length, fill a trough-like valley about 5 m. long and ½–¾ m. wide. On the W. the mountains fall abruptly to the water's edge. At the N.W. corner of Buttermere, opposite the village, are the thread-like cataracts of *Sour Milk Ghyll*, descending from *Bleaberry Tarn*. Both lakes contain pike, trout, and char.—In a small ravine S.W. of Crummock Water is ***Scale Force**, a striking waterfall with a sheer leap of at least 120 ft. Most visitors reach it by boat across Crummock Water (return-fare 1/) and a walk of ¾ m. up the glen; but it is possible to go all the way on foot (2¼ m.), crossing the stream connecting the two lakes (path often wet).—**Red Pike** (2479 ft.) is ascended in 1½–2 hrs. via *Ruddy Beck*, the stream flowing into the S.W. corner of Crummock Water. The *View includes Ennerdale Water (p. 308) and many other lakes and tarns. The descent may be made via *Bleaberry Tarn* (see above). A fine ramble goes on S. along the ridges to the Scarf Gap path, returning by it to Gatesgarth and Buttermere.—About 1 m. N.E. of Crummock Water is *Loweswater* (397 ft.). From Buttermere a walk may be taken along Crummock Water to (3½ m.) *Scale Hill* (Hotel, pens. 12/). A track leads to *Wasdale Head* via *Scarf Gap* and *Black Sail Pass* (comp. p. 301).

The coach returning to Keswick in the afternoon ascends from Buttermere, a little to the N. of E., to (14¼ m.) *Buttermere* or *Newlands Hause* (1 in 4½; 1096 ft.), between *Robinson* (2417 ft.) on the right and *Whiteless Pike* (2159 ft.) and *Wandhope* (2533 ft.) on the left. Behind these rises *Grasmoor* (2791 ft.). We then follow the high-lying and somewhat desolate *Keskadale*. At (16¾ m.) *Gillbrow* (c. 750 ft.), whence a road leads (r.) to (17½ m.) *Newlands Church*, we begin our descent through the comparatively tame valley of **Newlands.** 18¼ m. *Newlands Hotel* (temp., R. & B. 4/9). At the fork we keep to the right. Beyond (19½ m.) *Swinside* we join the road round Derwentwater. Hence to (22 m.) *Keswick*, see p. 298.

Buttermere can be reached also from Keswick (15 m.) via the **Whinlatter Pass** (1 in 5½; 1043 ft.; view) on the direct Keswick-Cockermouth road.—The better road from Keswick to Cockermouth (A 594; 13 m.) skirts the W. shore of Bassenthwaite Lake.

From Keswick to Wasdale Head via the Sty Head Pass (14 m.). To (7½ m.) *Seatoller*, see p. 299. Just short of (8¼ m.) *Seathwaite Bridge*, across the *Derwent*, a gate leads to what remains of the Borrowdale Yews, Wordsworth's 'fraternal four.' Just beyond is the old black-lead mine (comp. p. 297). The road degenerates into a track at (9 m.) *Seathwaite*, the rainiest village in England (130 in.; Sty Head 170 in.). The walk hence to Wasdale Head takes 1¾–2¾ hrs. The path follows the Derwent, passing (9½ m.) *Stockley Bridge* (turn r.).—10¾ m. *Sty Head Tarn* (1430 ft.), a sombre little lake in wild scenery surrounded by mountains (Great Gable and Green Gable r.; ahead Great End, Scafell Pike, and Lingmell; Glaramara l.). Just beyond the tarn the track leading via *Sprinkling Tarn* (1960 ft.) and *Esk Hause* (p. 306) to Langdale (p. 305) diverges to the left. From (11 m.) the top of **Sty Head Pass** (1600 ft.; cairn), the track (steep and stony) descends to the right, S. of Great Gable. From (12¾ m.) *Burnthwaite Farm* a cart-lane (l.) leads to (13¼ m.) the church and a field path (r.) to (14 m.) the hotel at *Wasdale Head* (p. 309).

The fells on both sides of the Sty Head Pass (incl. Great Gable, Green Gable, Kirk Fell; Glaramara, Allen Crags, Great End and Lingnell) were bought by the Fell and Rock Climbing Club as a War memorial to fallen members, and are now vested in the National Trust, together with more recent gifts of land in Ennerdale (from Great Gable to the Black Sail path), and the summit of Scafell and Scafell Pike (bronze relief map on the summit of Great Gable).

Another route to Wasdale Head (19 m.) leads via (11 m.) *Gatesgarth* (p. 300), *Scarf Gap* (1400 ft.), and **Black Sail Pass** (1800 ft.) between Kirk Fell (l.; 2631 ft.), and *Pillar* (r.; 2927 ft.), with the famous *Pillar Rock* (for expert climbers only).

The MOTOR ROUTE from Keswick to Wasdale Head (42 m.) makes a long detour via *Whinlatter Pass, Scale Hill, Loweswater, Lamplugh, Egremont, Calder Bridge*, and *Gosforth*.

Bassenthwaite Water (223 ft.; 4 m. long, ¾ m. wide) may be reached from Keswick either by railway to (7½ m.) *Bassenthwaite Lake Station* (Pheasant, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, boats for hire; p. 282) or by road. Coach round the lake, see p. 297. The chief feature of the rather tame opening stage is the *Barf* (1536 ft.), on the W. shore, with the crag known as the 'Bishop of Barf' (generally painted white). The view of *Skiddaw* (p. 298) is imposing, and the view up the lake from Ouse Bridge is magnificent.

The walk from Keswick to *Watendlath* (5 m. due S.) affords delightful views. We diverge to the left from the Borrowdale road, a little short of (2 m.) *Barrow House* (p. 298; guide-post). *Watendlath* lies on a small tarn (847 ft.). Just N. of the hamlet is the *Churn* or *Devil's Punchbowl*.

From Keswick to *Dungeon Ghyll* and *Ambleside*, see p. 306; to *Patterdale*, see p. 296; by railway to *Penrith* or *Cockermouth* and *Workington*, see p. 282.

FROM KESWICK TO GRASMERE, AMBLESIDE, AND WINDERMERE, 20½ m., several motor buses or coaches daily (fares, see p. 297). Some buses go on to (1½ m.) *Bowness* or (8½ m.) *Kendal* (p. 281).

We leave Keswick by the road running S.E. from the town-hall and ascending to (1¼ m.) the top of *Castlerigg* (c. 700 ft.), which affords a fine retrospect. The route is now relatively dull until after we cross the *Naddle Beck* by (3¼ m.) the *Shoulthwaite Bridge*. Helvellyn ('Low Man') appears in front. About ¾ m. farther on the road forks.

Some of the coaches here diverge to the right and follow the road along the W. bank of Thirlmere (better views), rejoining the main road ½ m. S. of *Wythburn* (see p. 302).

Our road crosses the *St. John's Beck* at (4½ m.) *Smeathwaite Bridge*, just beyond which we are joined (l.) by the road through the Vale of St. John (p. 298). On the same side rises the Castle Rock (p. 298). To the right the wooded *Great Howe* (1092 ft.) cuts off the view of the foot of Thirlmere. Opposite diverges the path to the Sticks Pass (p. 295). Just beyond (6 m.) **Thirlspot** (pron. 'Thrispot'; King's Head, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/) we are in full view of **Thirlmere** (569 ft.), a narrow sheet c. 4 m. long. The *Armboth Fells*, on the W. bank, are picturesque.

Thirlmere now belongs to the Corporation of Manchester and is the chief source of the water supply of that city (aqueduct nearly 100 m. long). Its level has been artificially raised 50 ft. by a large dam at its foot, but this has rather improved its appearance than otherwise. The dam, which is 260 yds. long and 100 ft. high, is traversed by a road connecting the roads on the E. and W. banks.

Ascent of *Helvellyn* from Thirlspot, see p. 298.

The road skirts the W. base of Helvellyn. 8 m. *Wythburn* (no inn), ¼ m. from the head (S. end) of Thirlmere. Ascent of Helvellyn from this point, see p. 298. From Wythburn the road ascends nearly due S. to (9¼ m.) the top of *Dunmail Raise* (783 ft.; retrospect of Thirlmere), the dip between *Seat Sandal* (l.; 2415 ft.) and *Steel Fell* (r.; 1811 ft.). The wall here divides *Westmorland* from *Cumberland*, and the cairn to the right is said to mark the grave of Dunmail, last king of Cumbria, whose defeat here in 945 made Cumberland a dependency of Scotland for over a century. We begin the long descent (1 in 7–12) on the other side of the pass in view of the vale and lake of Grasmere. To the right runs the *Rothay*. A gate on the left opens on the path to Grisedale Pass and the top of Helvellyn (comp. p. 295). At (12 m.) the *Swan Hotel*, the road for (12½ m.) Grasmere village diverges to the right.

Grasmere is described on p. 306. The Ambleside road runs straight on from the Swan Hotel to (12¾ m.) the *Prince of Wales Hotel* and skirts the E. bank of Grasmere, with a fine retrospect of the vale of Grasmere, backed (right to left) by Great Rigg, Seat Sandal, Steel Fell, and Helm Crag.

The old Rydal road, diverging (l.) short of the Prince of Wales Hotel, passes *Dove Cottage* (p. 306) and *White Moss*, whence walkers should follow the path (l.) along the S.W. slope of *Nab Scar* (p. 305), finally descending by the steep road passing Rydal Mount (see below).

Near (13¼ m.) the end of the lake we sweep to the left round a wooded elevation and come in sight of (13¾ m.) *Rydal Water* (181 ft.), a charming lakelet, ¾ m. long and ¼ m. across, connecting with Grasmere and Windermere by the river Rothay. The road skirts its N. bank, passing (l.) *Nab Cottage*, where De Quincey lived in 1816 and Hartley Coleridge from 1840 till his death in 1849. Opposite rises *Loughrigg Terrace* (308 ft.; View).—14¾ m. **Rydal** (*Glen Rothay*, private, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a small knot of houses near the E. end of Rydal Water, was the home of Wordsworth from 1813 till his death in 1850.

Wordsworth's house, *Rydal Mount* (the second house in ascending the wooded hill behind the church), is not shown, but visitors are admitted to the garden. To visit the (rather negligible) *Rydal Falls* we must obtain a guide at the central of three cottages immediately above (l.) the entrance (r.) to *Rydal Hall*, in the grounds of which they are. The upper fall is ¾ m. from the road.

From Rydal the coach-road to Ambleside runs S.W., keeping to the left at the fork just clear of the houses.

The preferable branch to the right crosses the *Rothay* (gate on the bridge usually open) and follows its right bank to (2 m.) the head of Windermere. At the foot of Loughrigg Fell, near the road, are *Fox Ghyll* (r.) and *Fox Howe* (l.), the homes of W. E. Forster (1818–86), the statesman, and Dr. Thomas Arnold (1795–1842) of Rugby.

The coach-road skirts the woods of *Rydal Hall* (see above) and passes the mouth (l.) of the glen of the *Scandale Beck*. To the right, behind a disused chapel (now a technical school), is the *Knoll*, once the residence of Harriet Martineau (1802–76).

We cross the *Stock Beck* and enter (16 m.) **Ambleside** (see p. 305). At (16¾ m.) *Waterhead* we reach the N. end of Windermere (steamers, see pp. 303–304). We skirt the E. bank of this lake (views). To the left, on the slope of *Wansfell,* is *Dove Nest,* for a time the home of Mrs. Hemans (1793–1835). 17¾ m. *Low Wood Hotel* (p. 304). *View of the fells, from the Old Man (l.) to the Langdale Pikes (r.). To the left, ¼ m. farther on, is a road leading to the long and picturesque village of (19¼ m.) *Troutbeck* (Mortal Man, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 4/6; Troutbeck, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/).—At (19¼ m.) *Troutbeck Bridge* (Sun) our route is joined on the left by that from Troutbeck. To the right stands *Calgarth Hall* (p. 304). About ½ m. farther on we cross the road leading left to Patterdale by the Kirkstone Pass (comp. p. 296) and right to Bowness. Our road runs S.E., passing the grounds of *Elleray* to (20½ m.) *Windermere Station.* For *Windermere* and the surrounding country, see below.

C. Windermere, Ambleside, and Grasmere Section

Windermere, if not necessarily the best, is undoubtedly the most popular starting-point for a visit to the Lake District. It is usually approached either from *Oxenholme* (p. 281) or *Carnforth* and *Ulverston* (Rte. 49). Passengers arriving at *Lake Side* (see below) make close connection with the steamer on Windermere.—Through express from *London* (Euston) to Windermere in 6 hrs. via Oxenholme (54/1, 32/6); from *Manchester* or *Liverpool* in 2–3 hrs.

Windermere, or *Winandermere* (' lake of Windar ' or ' winding lake'; 130 ft. above the sea), the largest of England's lakes, is 10½ m. long and so narrow (¼–1¼ m.) as almost to resemble a river. Its greatest depth is 220 ft. It drains, through the *Leven* (p. 290), into Morecambe Bay. Its banks are beautifully wooded and of moderate elevation, except at its head, which is enclosed by a circle of imposing fells. The E. bank is lined by villages and villas, and there are many single houses on the W. bank. Near its S. end lies **Lake Side** (*Rfmts.*; *Lakeside,* R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/; at Newby Bridge, 1 m. S.W., *Swan,* R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, **Newby Bridge,* private, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/), the terminus of a branch-railway from Ulverston (p. 290).

STEAMER ON WINDERMERE: from Lake Side to *Bowness* in ¾ hr. (2/, 1/6), to *Waterhead* in 1½ hr. (2/6, 2/), up and down the lake in 2½ hrs. (4/, 3/6).—The pier adjoins the rail. station. On the right are the *Hill of Oaks* and, farther on, *Gummer's How* (1054 ft.; view). To the left, about 1½ m. farther on, is *Graythwaite New Hall,* once the residence of Sir Henry Roscoe (1833–1915), the chemist. Beyond *Rawlinson Nab* (l.) the steamer calls at (4½ m.) *Storrs Point* (Storrs Hall, summer only, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/; Beech Hill, 1½ m. S., R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/), the scene of a regatta held in 1825 in honour of Sir Walter Scott's 54th birthday and witnessed by Wordsworth, Wilson, Canning, and Southey. We pass between the Ferry Hotel (p. 304) and the Nab, only ⅓ m. apart (ferry, p. 304), and steer N.W., between the wood-clad *Belle Isle* (⅔ m. long), and the E. bank. 6¼ m. *Bowness,* also the pier for *Windermere,* see below.

Clearing the islets, we emerge on the open water of the beautiful upper reach of Windermere, and the mountains at the head of the lake assume their full value. Immediately in front is Fairfield, with a peep of Helvellyn over its W. (l.) shoulder; far to the left of it are the Langdale Pikes, Bow Fell, and the

Scafell Range, ruggedly imposing in spite of their moderate elevation ; to the right are Red Screes, High Street, and Ill Bell.—To the W. are Coniston Old Man and Wetherlam. To the right opens *Troutbeck Dale* ; then comes the square yellow *Calgarth Hall*, once the home of the tree-planting Bishop Watson of Llandaff (1737–1816 ; now used for crippled children). To the left, a little farther on, is *Wray Castle*, a modern building with tower and battlements.—9¾ m. *Low Wood Hotel* (R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/), on the E. bank, with *Dove Nest* (p. 303) above it. Bow Fell and Scafell Pike are seen to the left of the Langdales, with the distant Great Gable rising over the top of Esk Hause. To the left opens *Pull Wyke Bay*.—10¾ m. *Waterhead* (hotels, see p. 305) is ¾ m. from Ambleside (p. 305 ; bus 2*d*.) and 5 m. from *Grasmere* (p. 306 ; bus 8*d*.). The buses connect with the steamer. Opposite Waterhead, to the N.W., the *Brathay* enters the lake just after receiving the waters of the *Rothay*.

Windermere (400–500 ft. ; *Rigg's Windermere Hotel*, with fine view, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/), the terminus of a branch-railway from Oxenholme (see p. 281), lies amid woods on the W. slope of Orrest Head, c. 300 ft. above the lake and ¾ m. from it by the direct footpath to *Millerground Landing*. It practically forms one town (6496 inhab.) with the older Bowness, 1½ m. S. (bus 3*d*.), and both offer equally good headquarters for the S. part of the Lake District.

BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE (135–340 ft.) is situated in a picturesque bay on the E. side of Windermere and is the chief place on the lake.

Hotels. OLD ENGLAND, on the lake, R. 8/, L. 4/6, D. 7/, Easter–Oct. ; BELSFIELD, with fine grounds and views of the lake, R. 8/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, Easter–Oct. ; *RIGG'S CROWN, N.E. of the last, R. 7/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6 ; ROYAL, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6 ; FEIRN'S STAG'S HEAD, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 14/.—LOW WOOD, STORRS HALL, BEECH HILL, see above ; FERRY HOTEL, Easter–Oct., R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 19/6.—WINDERMERE HYDRO, on Biskey How, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/6–16/6.

Motor-Buses from Bowness Pier to Windermere station (3*d*.) ; to *Newby Bridge* (10*d*.) ; *Kendal* (1/) ; *Ambleside* (10*d*.), *Grasmere* (1/3), and *Keswick* (3/1) ; *Coniston* (1/11) ; etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *Patterdale* (Ullswater, return 6/), *Keswick* (5/), *Coniston* (4/–5/), *Buttermere* (8/). *Hawes Water* (8/), etc.—HOTEL BUSES from Bowness, the Ferry, Low Wood, and Storrs Hotels meet the trains (6*d*.).

Steamers ply on the lake several times during the day (comp. p. 303).—MOTOR BOATS make trips in the season (fares from 6*d*.).

Boats on the lake, 1/ per hr., 5/ per day, obtainable at Millerground or Bowness.—PRIVATE MOTOR BOATS for hire.—Yacht-racing *Regattas* (Royal Windermere Yacht Club) and motor-boat races in the season.—*Bathing Place* at Millerground (3*d*.).

Ferry from Ferry Nab to the *Ferry Hotel* (⅓ m.), 3*d*., cycle 4*d*., motor-cycle 6*d*., car 1/–1/6.

Golf Links on Crook Road (2 m. S.E.).

About 100 yds. from the pier is the 15th cent. *Church of St. Martin* (the parish church), with old stained glass, mostly from Cartmel Priory (p. 290), in its E. window (earliest fragments from the middle of the 13th cent.). At the E. end of the S. aisle is a memorial to Bishop Watson (see above), by Flaxman.

The best general view of the lake is obtained from ***Orrest Head** (784 ft. ; mountain-indicator), just N. of Windermere (the footpath starts just beyond Rigg's Hotel, 1 min. from the railway station). Close to the path is *Elleray*, for forty years the country home of John Wilson ('Christopher North' ; 1785–1854).—*Biskey How* (300 ft.), just E. of Bowness (turn r. at the top of Cragg Brow), yields a view almost as good.—Other view-points are *Queen Adelaide's Hill* (259 ft. ; N.T.), l. of the 'Low Road,' and *Miller Brow* (260 ft.), on the 'Low Road.' A little S. is *Brant Fell* (629 ft.).

The route to *Coniston* (p. 307; 10 m.) via the Ferry (see p. 304) leads via *Far* and *Near Sawrey* (3-3½ m.), (4 m.) *Esthwaite Water* (1½ m. long), and 5¾ m. *Hawkshead* (Red Lion, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/), a quaint little town of 575 inhab., where Wordsworth went to school in 1778–83. The interesting church is mainly Elizabethan.—A delightful alternative (road indifferent) is to include *Tarn Hows* (p. 307) after Hawkshead.

The easiest way to Coniston (13 m.) is round the head of Windermere Lake via *Waterhead* (p. 304) and *Clappersgate* (see below).

From Windermere to *Ambleside*, *Grasmere* and *Keswick*, see pp. 301–303; to *Patterdale* (Ullswater), see p. 296; to *Oxenholme*, see p. 281.

AMBLESIDE, a prosperous little town (2878 inhab.), is pleasantly situated in the vale of the *Rothay*, ¾ m. from Lake Windermere (not visible) and at the foot of *Wansfell Pike*.

Hotels. Queen's, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 17/6; Salutation, R. 5/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; White Lion, D., R., & B. 12/6.—Private: Hill Top, Vale View, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Wansfell Tower, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/.—At Waterhead, on the lake: Waterhead, R. 6/6, L. or D. 5/; *Grange, private, pens. 12/6, Wateredge, private, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/6.

Motor-Buses to *Bowness* (10*d.*) and *Newby Bridge* (1/8); *Grasmere* (6*d.*), *Thirlmere* (1/4), and *Keswick* (2/4); *Coniston* (1/1); *Dungeon Ghyll* (1/3); etc.—Motor Coaches make round trips to *Coniston* and the *Langdales* (4/), *Patterdale* (7/), *Thirlmere* and *Keswick* (5/), *Ullswater* (7/6), tour of eight lakes (8/), etc.

Steamers (pier at Waterhead, ¾ m. from the town) to Bowness and Lake Side, see p. 303.—Boats for hire at Waterhead (charges as on p. 304).

The modern church of *St. Mary*, by Geo. G. Scott, with a memorial window to Wordsworth, is rather incongruous with the place (rush-bearing festival on the last Sat. in July).

A lane behind the Salutation Hotel ascends to (½ m.) the picturesque *Stock Ghyll Force*, a fall of about 70 ft. (adm. 3*d.*), with a quaint 17th cent. bridge house (N.T.).—Near Waterhead (p. 304) is the *Borrans Field* (N.T.), with traces of a Roman camp.—*Jenkin Crag* and *Kelsick Scar* (R.T.), c. 1¼ m. S. of Ambleside, afford admirable views of Windermere.—*Rydal Falls* and *Rydal Mount*, see p. 302.

Ascents. ***Loughrigg Fell** (1101 ft.; views), S. of Grasmere and Rydal Water, may be ascended direct from the *Miller Bridge*, near St. Mary's Church, via *Brow Head Farm*, in less than 1 hr. Other hills within easy distance are *Wansfell Pike* (1597 ft.; view; ¾–1 hr.; to the E.) and *Nab Scar* (1000 ft.; 1¼ hr., via Rydal), the S. buttress of Fairfield (p. 307).—*Langdale Pikes*, see below.

The Tour of the Langdales (19½ m.; motor-coach, see above; very rough; severe hills; unsuitable for private cars) starts via (1 m.) *Clappersgate*, (3 m.) *Skelwith Bridge* (hotel, small), for *Skelwith Force*, and *Colwith Bridge* (for Colwith Force; 3*d.*).—We ascend through **Little Langdale,** a village with a small inn and some cottage spinning and weaving. Beyond *Little Langdale Tarn* the road turns r., and begins to cross the W. slope of Lingmoor (view of the Langdales). On the left lies **Blea Tarn* (612 ft.). From the top of the pass (770 ft.) the road drops abruptly.—9 m. *Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* (R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), at the foot of the Langdale Pikes.—9¾ m. *New Dungeon Ghyll Hotel* (R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6).—***Dungeon Ghyll Force** (65 ft.) is ½ m. W. of the New Hotel.—Returning, we pass through ***Great Langdale.** Just short of (2 m.) *Chapel Stile* (White Lion, small, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 11/6) the road forks, the right fork leading via *Elter Water* (187 ft.) direct to (5½ m.) Ambleside. Our route (l.; very rough) runs past *Langdale Parish Church*, (3¼ m.) *High Close* (523 ft.; view), and descends the precipitous *Red Bank* (1 in 4) to the W. side of Grasmere.—4¾ m. *Grasmere Village*. Thence to (8¾ m.) *Ambleside*, see p. 302.

Ascents from Dungeon Ghyll. The ascent of the **Langdale Pikes** (*Harrison Stickle* 2401 ft., *Pike o' Stickle* 2323 ft.), which requires 3–4½ hrs., hardly fulfils the promise made by the striking outline of the Pikes, as the view is much limited by the higher fells around. The best ascent is by the winding bridle-path to the left of Dungeon Ghyll. The two peaks are separated by a gully, and climbers are advised to make the detour round the crag to the left (whether they actually climb to the top of Pike o' Stickle or not) and approach the summit of Harrison Stickle from the N.W. The view includes Skiddaw, Bow Fell, Langdale, and Windermere. The descent may be made round *Stickle Tarn* (1540 ft.), via *Pavey Ark* (on the N. bank) and *Mill Ghyll*. An alternative descent to (2 hrs.) Grasmere leads N. from the tarn to the top of the ridge facing us and thence down to the right of *Codale Tarn* and *Easedale Tarn* (p. 307).—**Bow Fell** (2960 ft.) may be ascended from the Old Dungeon Ghyll Hotel in 2–2½ hrs. via *Stool End Farm* and the shoulder known as the *Band*. The attractive view includes Skiddaw, the Scafell range, the Langdale Pikes, Windermere, Esthwaite, Devoke Water (S.W.), and the Solway Firth.

A pony-track (3–4 hrs.) leads from Dungeon Ghyll over the **Stake Pass** (1576 ft.; view of Skiddaw), between *Rossett Crag* (2106 ft.; l.) and *Pike o' Stickle* (r.; see above) to *Stonethwaite* and *Rosthwaite* (for Keswick, see p. 299).

From Ambleside two alternative routes, diverging at (1 m.) *Clappersgate* (p. 305), run to *Coniston* (p. 307), the one (7½ m.) via *Barn Gates Inn*, the other (8½ m.) via *Oxenfell* (526 ft.) and *Yewdale*.

The route from Ambleside to *Wasdale Head* is via (7½ m.) Dungeon Ghyll and ***Esk Hause** (2370 ft.; 3½–5 hrs. from Dungeon Ghyll), whence other tracks lead to Eskdale and Borrowdale.

From Ambleside to *Patterdale* (*Ullswater*), see p. 296.

***Grasmere** (208 ft.; 180 ft. deep), barely 1 m. long and fully ½ m. wide, with a green islet in the midst, is the roundest of the lakes. About ¼ m. from its N. end, and a little aside from the coach-road to Keswick, lies the village of **GRASMERE** (1173 inhab.), the home for fourteen years of William Wordsworth (1770–1850), who has left unsung but few points in the beautiful environs. Grasmere is a good centre for excursions, especially on foot.

Hotels. *Prince of Wales (Easter to Oct.), on the lake, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 20/; Rothay, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 17/6; *Swan, ½ m. N., R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 16/; Red Lion, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/.—Private: Moss Grove, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Dale Lodge, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Rack's, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/.—*Lodgings*.

Motor-Buses to *Ambleside* (6*d*.), *Bowness* (1/3), and *Newby Bridge* (2/1); *Thirlmere* (6*d*.) and *Keswick* (1/10).—Motor Coaches to *Dungeon Ghyll* (3/6, return 4/6), *Coniston* (return 5/), round *Thirlmere* (3/6), round the *Langdales* (5/), and to *Patterdale* (return 6/6).

Boats on the lake 1/ for the first hr., 6*d*. each hr. additional.

Sports on third Thurs. in Aug. with guides' race up and down Butter Crags, wrestling, etc., comp. p. 293.—*Rush-bearing Service* in the Church on the Sat. nearest Aug. 5th (St. Oswald's Day).—*Dialect Play* yearly in Jan. or Feb.

Part of the church of *St. Oswald*, which is "for duration built, not raised in nice proportion," may date back to the 13th century. Wordsworth is buried in the churchyard and commemorated in the church (head by Woolner). His wife (d. 1859) and Hartley Coleridge (d. 1849) likewise lie in the churchyard, where there is also a memorial to A. H. Clough (d. at Florence in 1861). From 1799 to 1808 Wordsworth lived at *Dove Cottage* (week-days, 10–6; adm. 6*d*.; museum of relics), about 200 yds. N. of the Prince of Wales Hotel. He removed in 1808 to *Allan Bank*, at the other end of the village, and in 1811 to the *Parsonage*, which he quitted for Rydal Mount (p. 302) in 1813. Thomas De Quincey (1785–1859) succeeded Wordsworth as the tenant of Dove Cottage, which remained his headquarters until 1830.

The so-called *Wishing Gate*, on the old road, about ½ m. S. of Dove Cottage, commands a favourite view of Grasmere.—*Tongue Ghyll Force*, a very pretty little waterfall, is 1¾ m. N.E.—*Helm Crag* (1299 ft.), N. of Grasmere, with its curious crags described by Wordsworth, is ascended in 1 hr.—The *Walk round Grasmere* (4 m.) is recommended (views); also that N.W. to (2½ m.) ***Easedale Tarn** (915 ft.), with which may be combined *Silver How* (1345 ft.; views), S.W. of Grasmere.—From Grasmere to *Patterdale*, see p. 295; to *Keswick*, by the coach-road, see pp. 301–302.

ASCENTS. Grasmere is the most frequent base for the ascent of **Helvellyn** (p. 295; 3½–4 hrs.). From Grasmere to (2¼ hrs.) *Grisedale Tarn*, see p. 295. Beyond the tarn we diverge to the left from the Patterdale track and ascend in zigzags to (½ hr.) *Dollywaggon Pike* (2810 ft.), the S. end of the Helvellyn ridge. The incline hence to (½ hr.) the main summit is comparatively slight. *View, see p. 295. Descent to *Patterdale*, see p. 295; to *Keswick*, see p. 298. —**Fairfield** (2863 ft.) is ascended from Grasmere in 1½–2 hrs. We turn to the right at (¾ m.) the Swan Hotel and ascend by a track via *Stone Arthur* (1652 ft.) and *Great Rigg* (2513 ft.). Or we may diverge from the Helvellyn route (see above) just short of Grisedale Tarn. Helvellyn dominates the view.—The **Langdale Pikes** (see p. 305; 3–3½ hrs.) may be ascended either via *Dungeon Ghyll* (p. 305) or via *Easedale Tarn* and *Stickle Tarn* (comp. above).

A track via the *Far Easedale Ghyll* and *Greenup Edge* (2000 ft.; view) between *High Raise* (l.; 2500 ft.) and *Ullscarf* (r.; 2370 ft.) leads to (6 m.) *Stonethwaite*, (7 m.) *Rosthwaite*, and (13 m.) *Keswick* (see p. 299).

Coniston Water or **Lake** (143 ft.), formerly known as *Thurston Mere*, lies wholly within Lancashire, parallel with and 5 m. W. of Windermere. It is over 5 m. long and ¼–½ m. wide. The N. end, enclosed by the Old Man and other fells, is the finest part; but the view down the lake (especially from Tarn Hows, see below) is very attractive also.

The village of **CONISTON**, a good tourist-centre, beautifully situated at the foot of the Old Man and Yewdale Crags, ½ m. from the W. bank of the lake, is the terminus of a branch-railway from *Foxfield* (p. 291).

Hotels. WATERHEAD, ¾ m. E., near the lake, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; CROWN, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/6; FAIRFIELD, similar charges, private; SUN, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6.

Steamers daily in summer to the foot of the lake (35 min.; 1½ hr. return); fares, 1st cl. 1/6, return 2/6, 2nd cl. 1/ & 1/6.—BOATS on the lake, 1/ per hr., 5/ per day.

Motor-Buses to *Ambleside* (1/1), with connections for Windermere and Keswick.—MOTOR COACH TOURS in summer.

Coniston is as closely associated with John Ruskin (1819–1909) as Grasmere is with Wordsworth. Ruskin is buried in a corner of the churchyard, under a 'runic' cross. About 100 yds. from the church is the *Ruskin Museum* (open on week-days, 10–6; adm. 1*d.*; catalogue 6*d.*).

The STEAMER, starting from the pier near the Waterhead Hotel, passes (1 m.; l.) *Brantwood*, the home of Ruskin from 1871 till his death (adm. on previous application to Mrs. Arthur Severn). The Old Man (r.) is the dominant feature. Helvellyn, Fairfield, and Red Screes come into sight as we proceed (N. and N.E.). The banks lower down are beautifully wooded. At the foot of the lake the steamer calls at *Lake Bank Pier*, whence motor-buses run to (5 m.) *Greenodd* (p. 291) in connection with the trains.

***Tarn Hows,** an exquisitely situated little tarn (*View), lies 2½ m. N.E., off the Ambleside road.—*Tilberthwaite Ghyll*, a romantic little rocky glen, is 2½ m. N.

ASCENTS. The ***Coniston Old Man** (i.e. *Allt Maen*, steep or high rock; 2633 ft.) is ascended in 1½–2 hrs. Its sides are disfigured by copper-mines and slate-quarries, and many different tracks lead to the summit. One regular bridle-path ascends along a stream, passing through *Mines Valley* and eventually bending to the left towards a slate-quarry near *Low Water* (1786 ft.). Then we climb to the S., passing another quarry. The *View is one of great variety and charm. Named from left to right and beginning on the N. are the Carrs and Wetherlam (in the foreground), Skiddaw, Saddleback, the serrated ridge of Helvellyn, Fairfield, Red Screes, High Street (N.E.), the pyramidal Ill Bell, Coniston Water (E.), Esthwaite Water, part of Windermere, Ingleborough and other Yorkshire hills (in the distance), Morecambe Bay and the sea (S.), Snowdon (S.W. ; in very clear weather), the tiny Blind Tarn (in the foreground), Devoke Water (W.) with the sea and the Isle of Man beyond it, and the Scafell Pikes (N.W.). Immediately to the W. is the precipitous *Dow Crag* (2555 ft.), with *Goat's Water* at its foot (not visible from the summit). The descent may be made S.W. over Dow Crag to the *Walna Scar Pass* (see below) ; to the W., via the *Seathwaite Tarn* (1210 ft. ; now a reservoir), to the *Duddon Valley* (see below) ; or to the N. to *Wrynose Pass* (p. 310 ; 2-2½ hrs.), via *Brim Fell* (2611 ft.), *Great How Crags* (2625 ft.), and *Carrs* (2525 ft.). A favourite round for good walkers is to keep along the ridge to the top of Wetherlam (see below) and descend thence to *Little Langdale* (p. 305 ; 3 hrs.).—**Wetherlam** (2502 ft.) is ascended from Coniston via the *Tilberthwaite Glen* (see below) in 1½-2 hrs. The view is fine and fairly extensive. A flock of wild goats sometimes shows itself on this fell.

A rough road (9½ m.) runs N. via *Yewdale* (p. 306), the *Tilberthwaite Glen*, *Little Langdale* (p. 305), and *Blea Tarn* (p. 305) to *Dungeon Ghyll* (p. 305).

A footpath leads over (3½ m.) *Walna Scar Pass* (2035 ft. ; *View) to (5 m.) *Long House* and (6 m.) *Seathwaite Church*, in the ***Duddon Valley,** described in Wordsworth's series of charming sonnets, with singular fidelity to nature.—The walk may be continued over the fells to *Eskdale* (p. 310 ; c. 11 m. in all).

D. Ennerdale, Wast Water, Scafell, and Eskdale Section

This W. section is approached by the Coast Road (A 595 ; p. 293) or by the Carnforth-Whitehaven line (Rte. 49). For Ennerdale the nearest stations are *Yeathouse* (4 m.) and *Egremont* (8 m.); for Wast Water the best station is *Seascale* (13 m. from Wasdale Head), though *Dalegarth*, terminus of the miniature railway from Ravenglass (p. 291), is only 6¼ m. away.—MOTOR-BUSES run in summer from Seascale via Calder Bridge to (15 m.) the **Angler's Inn* (R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6), at the foot of Ennerdale Water, and via (7 m.) *Strands* (Strands, temp., R. & B. 5/9, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/6), 1 m. from the S. end of Wast Water, to (13 m.) *Wasdale Head* (see p. 309).

Ennerdale Water (368 ft.), the northernmost lake in this section, is about 2½ m. long and ½–¼ m. wide. The lower slopes are being afforested by government, but above the 1500 ft. contour and E. of the Black Sail track the dale is now N.T. property. The character of the lake is stern and solemn, and the mountains encircling it vie in grandeur with any in the district. Great Gable (p. 299), Steeple (see below), and Pillar (p. 301) form a specially fine combination near its head.

A track leads from the Angler's Inn, via the N. bank of the lake (views), the river *Liza*, and *Windy Gap*, between the *Pillar* (p. 301) and *Steeple* (2746 ft.) to *Wasdale Head* (9¾ m. in 3–3½ hrs.).

***Wast Water** (204 ft.), the most grim and savage of all the lakes, is just over 3 m. long, ½ m. wide, and 260 ft. deep. The most characteristic feature of the imposing landscape is the almost perpendicular series of the *Screes* (comp. p. 293) on its S.E. bank, culminating in *Illgill Head* (1978 ft.). Around the head of the lake rise Yewbarrow, Kirk Fell, Great Gable, Lingmell, Scafell Pike, and Scafell—a highly imposing group. The timber near its foot makes a splendid foregound. The lake is subject to sudden squalls from the S.

Wasdale Head (*Wast Water Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/, pens. 12/6; lodgings), or *Wastdale Head*, in a deep and mountain-girt hollow, 1 m. from the N. end of Wast Water, is the headquarters for many fine ascents and excursions and the chief centre of British rock-climbing (comp. p. 301). The great rock-faces are on Scafell, Great Gable (N. front; Napes Ridges on S. side) and the Pillar (Pillar Rock p. 301), but there are scores of other interesting courses in the ghylls and upper crags. A good deal of snow and ice work is done at Christmas and Easter, when Wasdale Head is frequently overcrowded. The quaint church is one of the smallest in England (42 ft. by 16 ft.). William Ritson (1807–90), a former landlord of the hotel, was a typical Cumberland 'statesman' or yeoman farmer, famous for his yarns and forming a link with the Wilson and Wordsworth group.

The *Screes* are most imposing when seen from a boat close below them (boat and boatman to the foot of the lake and back, c. 5/).

Ascents. The Scafell or Scawfell Mountains, near Wasdale Head, form the most imposing group in the Lake District. The top of Scafell Pike, the highest summit in England, was presented in 1919 by Lord Leconfield to the National Trust as a War memorial, and in 1925 all Scafell above 2000 ft. was added to this gift. Guides are desirable, though the usual routes are quite safe in good weather.—***Scafell Pike** (3210 ft.) is the most repaying climb (2–3 hrs.). The usual route is via Lingmell. After ½ m. we turn to the left and ascend towards the S.W. (cairns). *Lingmell* (p. 310) rises to the left. Higher up we cross a wall and the *Lingmell Beck*, reaching the foot of (½–¾ hr.) *Brown Tongue*. The fine rocks in front are part of Scafell. The rest of the way, sometimes pretty rough, is marked by small cairns. After ½ hr. more, in the dip between Lingmell and Scafell Pike, we turn to the right. Hence to the top, ¼–⅓ hr. A finer and harder route ascends N.W., via (½ m.) *Burnthwaite*, following the general course of the Lingmell Beck. After ½ m. more our path diverges to the right from the Sty Head track (p. 301) just before its steep rise. We bend to the right and ascend, keeping well to the left of the fine chasm of *Pier's Ghyll*. In ¾–1 hr. more we join the above-described route in the hollow between Lingmell and the Pike. Riders go on from the above-mentioned fork to (2½ m.) *Esk Hause* (p. 306) and ascend thence to the right to (1½ m.) the top. The *View includes Skiddaw and a bit of Derwentwater (N.), Helvellyn and Fairfield (N.E.), the High Street range (E.), Ingleborough (p. 289; in the distance) and part of Windermere (S.E.), the Coniston Old Man (S.S.E.), Black Combe and the Duddon estuary, and Snowdon (S.), the sea, the Isle of Man, and (at times) the Mourne Mountains in Ireland (S.W. and W.). The descent may be made to *Dungeon Ghyll* (p. 305; marked path) to *Rosthwaite* (p. 299; marked path) or to *Boot* (p. 310).—**Scafell** (3162 ft.) also may, of course, be ascended from Wasdale Head, either via *Brown Tongue* (see above) or via *Burnmoor Tarn* (p. 310), with about the same expenditure of time and energy as Scafell Pike. This, however, is not recommended to those who have climbed the latter summit. It is much better to combine the two (1 hr. extra) by passing from one to the other by the *Mickledore Ridge* (not difficult in good weather). From Scafell Pike we descend to the S.W. to (¼ hr.) the ridge, cross it, turn to the right, and follow a grassy terrace (between Scafell and its screes) to (¼ hr.) the foot of *Lord's Rake*, a steep scree slope. The way thence to (½ hr.) the summit is unmistakable. The view is similar to that from the Pike, but more of Wast Water is visible. The direct descent (steep and laborious) is on the W. side, via *Green How* and *Hard Rigg*, to (1 hr.) the Burnmoor Tarn track above *Wasdale Head Hall* (about 2 m. from the Wasdale Head hotel).—The *View from **Great End** (2984 ft.), the N.E. massif of the Scafell group, is even finer than that from Scafell Pike (Derwentwater and Borrowdale are marked features). It is easily reached from Scafell Pike in ¾ hr.

The most direct descent is to (¾ hr.) *Esk Hause* (p. 306).—*Lingmell* (2649 ft.), the grassy W. member of the Scafell group, is sometimes ascended (no difficulty) en route to Scafell Pike (similar but less extensive view).—***Great Gable** (p. 299) is one of the finest ascents from Wasdale Head (via Sty Head Pass; 1 hr.). *Kirk Fell* (2631 ft.; via Black Sail Pass) and *Yewbarrow* (2058 ft.; *View of Wast Water) may also be ascended.—**Pier's Ghyll*, a chasm on the E. side of Lingmell, 2 m. W. of Wasdale Head, is a fine thing for the ordinary tourist to look at but not enter.—From Wasdale Head to *Ambleside*, see p. 306; to *Keswick*, see pp. 300–301; to *Boot*, see below; to *Ennerdale*, see p. 308; to *Buttermere*, see p. 300.

Eskdale (served by the miniature line from Ravenglass to *Dalegarth*, p. 291), descending S.W. to the coast from between the Scafell range on the W. and the fells stretching S. from Bow Fell on the E., has (like the Duddon Valley) no lake on its floor. Its mountains and waterfalls, however, repay a visit. The small village of **Boot** (*Woolpack*, 1 m. E., R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/6; *Mason's Arms*, R. & B. 5/, pens. 7/6) lies ¼ m. above Dalegarth terminus.—***Dalegarth Force** or *Stanley Ghyll* (60 ft.) is the finest waterfall in the Lake District (1¼ m. S.).—*Devoke Water* (766 ft.) is 2 m. farther S.W.—Upper Eskdale leads to (2 m.) the small but charming *Esk Falls*. About 1½ m. farther is *Esk Hause* (p. 306).

Ascents. **Scafell** (p. 309) is ascended in 4–5 hrs. We diverge to the left from the main road, ¾ m. E. of the Woolpack, and follow a lane (finger-post) to *Bird How* and (¾ m.) *Taw House*. After ¾ m. more the track crosses a bridge, with a small waterfall on each side of it, beyond which it ascends to the left in zigzags. It then turns to the right and curves round towards the N. (not always very clear), passing to the right of *High Scarth Crag* (1458 ft.). In about ¾ hr. we reach *Cam Spout*, descending from the *Mickledore Ridge* (see p. 309). We ascend along the beck, turn to the left, and reach (¾ hr.) the top. A less interesting route diverges from the Burnmoor Tarn track at *Gill Bank* and ascends the long slope to the right (passing *Eel Tarn* and *Stony Tarn*) till it joins the path described above.—The route up **Scafell Pike** (p. 309) coincides with that described above as far as Cam Spout. The direct route thence (20–30 min.; laborious) is to climb to the top of Mickledore and turn to the right.

A pony-track runs from Boot to *Ambleside* (16 m. in 5 hrs.) via (3¾ m.) **Hardknott Pass** (1290 ft.) between *Hardknott* (1803 ft.; l.) and *Harter Fell* (2140 ft.; r.) and (7¼ m.) **Wrynose Pass** (1270 ft.), with the 'Three Shire Stone,' where Cumberland, Lancashire and Westmorland meet.—Another track ascends from Boot via *Burnmoor Tarn* (832 ft.) to (6 m.) *Wasdale Head* (p. 309).—Another leads S.W. to *Ulpha*, in the Duddon Valley (p. 308).

51. THE ISLE OF MAN

The **ISLE OF MAN** (227 sq. m.; 49,270 inhab.), situated in the Irish Sea, midway between England and Ireland (c. 30 m. from both) and 16 m. S. of Barrow Head in Scotland, is 33 m. long and 12 m. broad. In early August the more accessible resorts are overcrowded; but farther afield the island, mountainous except in the extreme N. (*Snaefell*, 2034 ft.), has a wealth of picturesque scenery that is not over-run even in the height of the season. The Manx language (akin to Gaelic and Erse, with a Scandinavian flavour, especially in proper names) is fast dying out. Of the antiquities the most important are the runic *Crosses; the old churches are not interesting.—The roads are good, with excellent public services.—The Manx cat is a tailless variety of the domestic cat.

History and Administration. *Ellan Vannin* or *Mannin* (perhaps 'middle isle') was conquered in the 9th cent. by the Norwegians, 'Orry the Dane' being the first Norse ruler, but about 1266 it became subject to Scotland by purchase. Edward I of England, however, intervened and from 1341 it has been under English overlordship. Its first viceroys, the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury, called themselves 'Kings of Man' and were crowned in Peel Cathedral (p. 314). In 1406 Henry IV bestowed the island upon the Stanleys, Earls of Derby, the fourth of whom changed his title in 1505 to 'Lord of Man,' on the ground that he would rather be a great lord than a petty king. During the Civil War the island was held for the king by the 7th or 'great' Earl of Derby, but after his execution in 1651 (p. 317) it was surrendered by the receiver-general William Christian, the Illiam Dhône ('brown-haired William') of Manx history. In 1765 the Duke of Atholl, descendant and successor of the Earls of Derby, sold his sovereignty for £70,000 to the Crown, which in 1825 acquired also the manorial and other rights for £417,144.—The chief industries of the island are agriculture and catering for visitors. Man was used during the War as the chief place of internment for civilian enemy aliens.

A form of home rule prevails in the Isle of Man. The Court of Tynwald, the legislative and executive authority, consists of the *Lieutenant-Governor* (Sir Claude Hill), the *Council*, and the *House of Keys*, one of the oldest legislative assemblies in the world, with 24 elected members. The Council includes the bishop, the two deemsters or judges, the attorney-general, all appointed by the Crown, two nominees of the Lieut.-Governor, and four members elected from the House of Keys. British Acts of Parliament do not apply to the Isle of Man, unless it be expressly so enacted, but the laws of the Tynwald require the approval of the Crown, and must be proclaimed on the Hill of Tynwald (p. 313).—The use of the well-known 'three legs' device dates from 1266; the motto 'Quocunque jeceris stabit' appeared on the earliest known Manx coinage (1668).—The Bishop of Sodor and Man takes the first part of his title from the 'Sudreyjar' (i.e. the Hebrides as distinct from the Nordreyjar, or Orkney and Shetland), within the diocese until the 14th century.—Scott's 'Peveril of the Peak,' Wilkie Collins's 'Armadale,' and several novels by Hall Caine refer to the Isle of Man.—The *Tourist Trophy Motor Cycle Races*, held every June in Man, attract many competitors and thousands of visitors.

Approaches. To Douglas services are maintained by the Isle of Man Steam Packet Co. (21 Water St., Liverpool) from *Liverpool* (Rte. 27) daily (in summer twice daily), except Sun. (70 m.; 3½ hrs.; 12/6, 7/6; return 20/, 12/6), and from *Fleetwood* (p. 279) and *Heysham* (p. 280) daily, except Sun. (56 and 58 m.; 2¾ hrs.; same fares).—To Ramsey steamers of the Isle of Man Co. ply from *Liverpool* direct on Fri. (Mon. & Sat. also in July–Sept.; 76 m.; 4½ hrs.; same fares).—In addition there are services from *Ardrossan* (p. 565) to Ramsey and Douglas 2 or 3 times weekly (20/, 12/; return 30/, 17/6); from *Silloth* (p. 357) to Douglas, in 5 hrs., on Tues. & Sat. in summer (12/6, 8/; return 17/6, 12/6); from *Dublin* to Douglas; and from *Belfast* to Ramsey and Douglas. Numerous excursion steamers run to Douglas and *Liverpool*, *Llandudno*, *Blackpool*, etc.—Intending visitors to the island should consult the current time-tables or apply at the Steamer Co.'s office (see above).

Motor Cars are conveyed from Liverpool to Douglas or Ramsey by cargo steamer, from 33/; motor cycles (5/6; with side-car 8/6) and Austin Sevens (25/), by passenger steamer.

DOUGLAS (20,326 inhab.), the chief town, is finely situated on a wide bay on the E. coast, backed by a range of hills, just below the confluence of the *Awin Dhoo* and *Awin Glass* (i.e. dark and light rivers). During the summer months its population is quadrupled by excursionists.

Steamers land their passengers at the *Victoria Pier* (hotel buses).—**Railway Station** at the end of the Quay, nearly 1 m. from the pier.

Hotels. Castle Mona, Central Promenade, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 17/6; Fort Anne, Douglas Head Road, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 17/6; Sefton, Harris Promenade, R. & B. from 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 14/6; Douglas Bay, 1¾ m. N. of the pier, pens. 15/6–17/6; Falcon, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; Grand, pens. 12/6, opposite the pier; Metropole, Queen's Promenade, pens. 15/6; Villiers, Loch Promenade, pens. 14/6; Trevelyan, L. 2/6, D. 4/6, pens. 13/6; Westlake, pens. 13/6; Falcon Cliff, pens. 12/6; Modwena, pens. 10/6–12/6.—*Private Hotels*, *Boarding-Houses*, and *Lodgings* are very numerous (pens. from 9/6 or 10/6).—At Onchan (see below), *Majestic, overlooking the Howstrake Golf Links, pens. 16/6–21/; Howstrake Golf Links, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/6.

Post Office, Regent St.—Information Office, 1 & 2 Isle of Man Bank Chambers.

Tramway from the pier to *Derby Castle* (3*d*.). Cable Tramway from the pier through the upper town (3*d*.).—Electric Tramways to Port Soderick and Ramsey, see below and p. 314.—Motor-Buses and Coaches to all parts of the island.—Steam Ferry from the pier to *Douglas Head*.

Pleasure Resorts. *Grand Theatre*, Victoria St.; *Gaiety Theatre*, Harris Prom.; *Palace*, Central Prom., with dancing hall, concerts, and variety entertainments; *Derby Castle*, at the E. end of Queen's Promenade, with dancing hall, etc.; *Villa Marina*, Harris Promenade, with concert-hall and gardens. Also at *Onchan Head* and *Douglas Head* (see below); etc.

Season, Whitsun to September.

In the oldest part of Douglas, W. of Victoria Pier, are the chief public buildings, including the *Town Hall* (1899) and the *Legislative Buildings* (1894), with the Keys Chamber, Tynwald Court, and Government Offices. The chief attraction, however, is the splendid sea-front, 2 m. long, the successive sections of which are known (from W. to E.) as the *Loch*, *Harris*, *Central*, and *Queen's Promenades*. In the bay rises the Conister Rock, on which is a *Tower of Refuge* for shipwrecked mariners (1832). The *Castle Mona Hotel*, on the Central Promenade, was formerly the residence of the Duke of Atholl, the last Lord of Man. The *Manx National Museum* (11–5, adm. free) contains Manx antiquities and paintings.

At *Douglas Head* (view), reached by ferry or by the swing bridge (toll ½*d*.), begins the **Marine Drive* (toll 2*d*.; electric tramway 7*d*. at the ticket-office, 9*d*. on the car, return fare 1/), which runs along the picturesque rocky cliffs to (3 m.) *Port Soderick* (hotel), another popular resort with a pretty glen.—The services outside the old church at *Kirk Braddan*, 1½ m. N.W., are attended in summer by thousands of visitors. The 18th cent. church has an earlier tower and a number of runic crosses.—The quiet N. suburb of *Onchan* is reached by bus (4*d*.) from Lord St. via *Government House*, the official residence of the Lieut.-Governor.—About 3½ m. S.W. of Douglas is *Mount Murray* (450 ft.; hotel), commanding splendid views; to the N. of it is *Glen Darragh*, with two prehistoric monuments known as *St. Patrick's Chair* and the *Stone Circles*.—Midway between Douglas and Groudle Glen (p. 314) are the *Howstrake Golf Links*.—A steamer-trip round the island should not be omitted.

From Douglas to Port Erin.

15½ m. Isle of Man Railway in 50 min. (return fare, 3/6, 2,6); to (10 m.) *Castletown* in 35 min. (return fare, 2/2, 1/6).

3¼ m. *Port Soderick* (see above).—5¾ m. *Santon.*—At (8½ m.) *Ballasalla* are the unimportant ruins of *Rushen Abbey*, a Cistercian offshoot of Furness Abbey. Over the mill-dam is the **Monks' Bridge* or *Crossag* (13th cent.).—10 m. **Castletown** (*Golf Links Hotel*, pens. 14/6; *George*; *Union*), once the capital of the island, is a sombre old town (1880 inhab.) with a tidal harbour. **Castle Rushen* (?13th cent.; open on week-days, 10–6; adm. 6*d*., children 2*d*.), was gallantly defended by the Countess of Derby after her husband's execution (see p. 311).

King William's College (1643), ¾ m. E., is the chief school on the island. Here were educated Dean Farrar (1831–1903) and T. E. Brown (1830–97), the poet. Opposite is *Hango Hill*, where William Christian was "shot to death" in 1663 for his surrender of the island (p. 311). Farther on is *Derbyhaven* (Hotel, R. & B. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a quaint fishing village at the neck of *Langness*, the promontory forming the E. boundary of Castletown Bay.

13 m. *Colby*, for the pretty *Colby Glen* (closed on Wed.). About 5 m. N. rises *South Barrule* (1585 ft.; view).—14¾ m. **Port St. Mary** (*Golf Links, Bay View*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 12/6; *Perwick Bay Hydro*, pens. 12/6–14/6; *Shore, Peveril*, pens. 10/6), a fishing village and summer resort on the W. side of *Poolvash Bay*, has a picturesque harbour and a break water 400 yds. long.

To the S.W. stretches the **Mull Promontory*, with its splendid cliffs and rock scenery; at ***Spanish Head** the cliffs are 400 ft. high.—Beyond *Calf Sound* is the *Calf of Man* (5 m. round; ferry; boat from Port St. Mary or Port Erin c. 10/; previous application to land necessary). About 1 m. S. of the island is the *Chicken Rock Lighthouse*.

15½ m. **Port Erin** (*Station*, pens. 10/6–13/6; *Bellevue*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6–17/6; *Falcon's Nest*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6–16/6; *Hydro*, pens. 16/6; *Eagle*, pens. 10/6–15/6; *Bay*, pens. 10/6), one of the most attractive spots in the island, with excellent bathing and golfing, is situated amid fine scenery on a square bay protected by a ruined breakwater.

On the N. side of the bay is (2 m.) *Bradda Head*, with the Milner Tower (view).—A boat (1/ per hour) should be hired in fine weather to inspect the magnificent coast-scenery (experienced boatman necessary).

The Road from Port Erin to (14½ m.) *Peel* (see below) passes *Colby* (3 m.; see above), the *Round Table* (7 m.; 1000 ft.; *View), *Dalby* (9½ m.; *Coast-view from the *Niarbyl*, ½ m. S.W.), and *Glen Maye* (11½ m.; see below).

From Douglas to Peel.

11½ m. Isle of Man Railway in 40 min. (return, 2/6, 1/8). The railway runs close to the highroad the whole way.

2½ m. *Union Mills*.—Beyond (4¾ m.) *Crosby*, on the slopes of *Greeba Mountain* (1383 ft.; r.) are *Greeba Castle* (Sir Hall Caine) and the ruins of *St. Trinian's Church*.—8½ m. **St. John's**, junction for Ramsey (p. 315) and for (2½ m. S.) *Foxdale*, with its disused silver and lead mines.

Close to the station, on the right, is the **Tynwald Hill**, an artificial mound, where, on July 5th, in accordance with ancient Scandinavian custom, the new laws of the island are promulgated and officers are appointed for the ensuing year. This is the last surviving instance in Europe of an open-air national assembly.—Motor-Buses run from St. John's S.W. to (5 m.; 1/6) **Glen Maye* (adm. 4*d*.; Waterfall, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/) and N. to (2 m.; 6*d*.) **Glen Helen* (adm. 6*d*., children 3*d*.), two charming glens, with pretty cascades.

11½ m. **Peel** (*Creg Malin*, R. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/; *Peel Castle*, in the town; *Peveril*), at the mouth of the *Neb*, the most picturesque town (2463 inhab.) on the island, consists of the old fishing village and a well-built visitors' quarter.

On *St. Patrick's Isle* stands ***Peel Castle** (open May–Sept. 10–7, Sun. 2–6, in winter on application; adm. 3*d*., children 1*d*.), a group of ruins within a stout

16th cent. wall.—To the right, beyond the *Keep* and the *Guard Room*, is the roofless Cathedral, said to have been founded by St. Germanus, a disciple of St. Patrick, though the existing remains date from the 13th and 14th centuries. We visit also the *Old Palace* of the bishops, with a banqueting hall; *Fenella's Tower*, whence Fenella is said to have leapt into the boat in 'Peveril of the Peak'; the *Round Tower*, resembling those in Ireland; and the roofless little *St. Patrick's Chapel* (c. 9th cent.).

From Douglas to Ramsey.

A. *Manx Electric Railway from Derby Castle (p. 312), 18 m., in 1¼ hr. (return 3/9); to (7½ m.) *Laxey* in ½ hr. (return 1/6). This line skirts the coast for a great part of the distance, with magnificent views on both sides.

Road. *A. Via the E. Coast*, 16 m. (very hilly).—1½ m. *Onchan.*—4½ m. *Laxey* (see below).—10 m. *Ramsey* (p. 315).—*B. Via Glen Helen*, 24 m.—At (8 m.) *St. John's* (p. 313) we turn r. and ascend *Craig Willy's Hill* past *Glen Helen* (p. 313) and then descend to (7 m.) *Kirkmichael* (see below).—5 m. *Sulby Glen* (p. 315).—4 m. *Ramsey* (p. 315).—*C. Via Snaefell*, 15 m. (mountainous). At (1½ m.) *Onchan* (see above) we turn l. and start the very arduous climb.—From (6½ m.) the *Bungalow Restaurant* (see below) a road diverges l. to *Sulby Glen* (see p. 315 and above; alternative route to Ramsey). Our road descends past *North Barrule* (see below; r.) to (7 m.) *Ramsey* (p. 315).

2½ m. *Groudle Glen* (adm. 6*d.*; hotel). About ½ m. N. is the old church of *Lonan*, with two runic crosses.—4¾ m. *Garwick Glen* (hotel), with the prehistoric *Cloven Stones*. On the beach (¾ m.) are some smugglers' caves.—5¾ m. *Ballabeg.*—7½ m. **Laxey** (*Laxey Glen*; *Bridge*), a little bathing resort, with the *Laxey Glen Gardens* (adm. 6*d.*) and the *Big Wheel* (4*d.*; 72½ ft. in diameter) belonging to the lead mines.

From Laxey the Snaefell Electric Railway (average gradient 1 in 12) ascends to (5 m. in ½ hr.; return-fare 2/6) the top of **Snaefell** (2034 ft.), the highest mountain in the island.—3½ m. the *Bungalow Restaurant* (1400 ft.; see above). The *View from the top (*Snaefell Summit Hotel*, a licensed restaurant) comprises the whole of the island and, in clear weather, the peaks of the Lake District in England, the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, the Mourne Mts. in Ireland, and the Snowdon group in Wales.

The Ramsey line returns to the coast along the N. side of the valley, leaving on the left 'King Orry's Grave.' We then obtain a superb *View of *Bulgham Bay*, 400 ft. below.—10½ m. *Dhoon Glen* (adm. 4*d.*; hotel), with a waterfall (130 ft.).—12¼ m. *Glen Mona.*—14 m. *Ballaglass Glen* (adm. 4*d.*), quite unspoilt, with pretty cascades.—On the left appears *North Barrule* (1842 ft.), on the right *Maughold Head* (373 ft.). Ramsey Bay now comes in view.—16½ m. *Port Lewaigue.*—18 m. *Ramsey* (see p. 315).

B. Isle of Man Railway, 25 m. in 1–1½ hr. (return, 3/9, 3/).

From Douglas to (8½ m.) *St. John's*, see p. 313—9¾ m. *Peel Road*, 1½ m. E. of Peel (p. 313).—The railway now skirts the E. coast (fine rock-scenery).—15½ m. **Kirk Michael** (*Mitre*; *Railway*), a quiet little summer resort ½ m. from the sea, with good bathing. At the parish church are preserved eight runic crosses.

To the S. is *Glen Wyllin* (adm. 3*d.*).—About 1 m. N. of Kirk Micheal, to the right of the railway, is *Bishopscourt*, the modern residence of the bishop, with a theological college and a chapel which serves as the pro-cathedral.

18½ m. *Ballaugh* (pron. 'Baláff'; Railway; Albert). On the left are the Curraghs (see below).—20½ m. *Sulby Glen* (Hotel, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 3/).

Motor-Buses ply up **Sulby Glen*, the 'Manx Switzerland,' to (6*d.*) the *Tholt-y-Will Hotel* (grounds with waterfalls; adm. 4*d.*) and to the *Bungalow Restaurant* (p. 314).—Excellent trout-fishing in the *Sulby*.

25 m. **Ramsey** (*Queen's*, pens. 12/6–14/6; *Prince of Wales*, *Snaefell*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Imperial*, pens. 14/6; *Mitre*, a comfortable old house, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Bay*, pens. 13/6; *Ramsey Hydro*, 1 m. N., pens. 15/6; *Milntown Mansion*, with grounds, ½ m. W., pens. from 9/), a town of 4150 inhab., situated on a magnificent bay, is the second holiday-resort on the island, but quieter than Douglas. It has an excellent sandy beach and a pier (adm. 1*d.*) 2160 ft. long.

At (3½ m. S.E.) *Maughold Head*, the churchyard has 38 Celtic and runic crosses.—Wild orchises grow in the *Curraghs*, a partially drained fenland N. of *Sulby* and *Ballaugh* (see above).—*Point of Ayre*, the N. extremity of the island, is 7½ m. distant, reached via *Bride* (*Thor Cross) or via *Andreas*.

52. THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS OF LANCASHIRE AND YORKSHIRE

This densely populated region is not in the special sense a tourist district, but as the main source of England's industrial wealth and prosperity it is profoundly interesting, and it offers some characteristic aspects of the English social order. Though its industrial activity scarcely makes for beauty, it has attractive interludes and fringes of fresh and picturesque country. The towns, largely of modern growth, offer few antiquities, but their handsome public buildings are typical of British civic architecture and many of them have museums and art-collections of more than local importance. The summary routes given below are merely a selection from the innumerable routes that are available. Many of the chief towns are linked up by tramways and by numerous motor-bus services. The hotels are comfortable though rather of the commercial than of the tourist order. Introductions to some of the great captains of industry add, of course, immeasurably to the pleasure and profit of a visit to these districts.

I. From Liverpool to Manchester

A. Via Newton-le-Willows

L.M.S. from Lime St. Station (p. 144) to (31½ m.) *Manchester* (Exchange) in 40 min.–1½ hr. (6/7, 4/).—Through-expresses to Leeds, Newcastle, Scarborough, Hull, etc.—This line was completed in 1825–30 by George Stephenson. The chief difficulty was the carrying of the railway across the spongy surface of Chat Moss, a morass 4 m. wide, which was effected by the construction of a floating embankment of compressed turf.

Road. A new direct road is projected. The best existing route (36 m.) is via (18 m.) *Warrington* (A 57); see p. 316; thence continuing by A 57 to (18 m.) **Manchester** (Rte. 29).

Liverpool, see Rte. 27. We emerge from the tunnel at (1½ m.) *Edge Hill*, and traverse the *Olive Mount Cutting*, nearly 2 m. long.—5¾ m. *Huyton*. About 2 m. N. is *Knowsley*, the princely seat of the Earl of Derby, situated in a park of 2500 acres (open to the public) and containing a noted picture gallery (no adm.). At Huyton the line diverges via *Prescot*

(George), a watchmaking town, to *St. Helens* and *Wigan* (see below).

St. Helens (102,675 inhab.; *Raven*; *Fleece*) is one of the chief centres of the glass industry of the world, noted especially for its plate-glass. It has also large copper, alkali, and chemical works.

At (9 m.) *Rainhill* the trial of locomotives, won by Stephenson's 'Rocket,' took place prior to the opening of the new railway.—12 m. *St. Helens Junction* (for St. Helens, 2 m.; see above).—14½ m. *Earlestown Junction* (see p. 156).—At (15½ m.) *Newton-le-Willows* or *Newton-in-Makerfield* (18,776 inhab.) we cross the line from Crewe to Carlisle (Rte. 48A).—18½ m. *Kenyon Junction*, for lines to (3 m.) *Leigh*, a cotton and silk manufacturing town (45,545 inhab.), and (10 m.) *Bolton* (p. 317).—Beyond (20¾ m.) *Glazebury & Bury Lane* we cross *Chat Moss* (comp. p. 315), now reclaimed.—26½ m. *Patricroft*, with the Britannia Iron Foundry, established by James Nasmyth (1808–90), inventor of the steam-hammer.—27½ m. *Eccles* (44,237 inhab.; Cross Keys), deriving its name from its old church, is engaged in the cotton, rubber, and engineering trades. Lines to *Bolton* (p. 317) and *Wigan* (see below) diverge here.—31½ m. **Manchester** (Exchange), see Rte. 29.

B. VIA WARRINGTON

The CHESHIRE LINES route from Liverpool (Central) to (34 m.) *Manchester* (Central; 45–80 min.; 6/7, 4/) runs via (18¼ m. in 25–55 min.; 3/11, 2/4) *Warrington* (Central; *Rfmts.*; ¾ m. from L.M.S. sta.).

Warrington (*Patten Arms*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 6/; *Lion*, R. 5/, L. 2/6), an ancient town (76,811 inhab.) on the N. bank of the Mersey and Ship Canal, has large iron-works and is noted for its wire. The *Parish Church* has a tall spire (281 ft.) and a fine monument to Sir John Butler (d. 1463). A statue of Oliver Cromwell, by the bridge, marks the site of his victory over the Scots under the Duke of Hamilton in 1648. The *Town Hall* occupies a fine mansion of 1750. The *Museum & Library* claims to be the first rate-supported library in England (1848).

Warrington Academy, founded in 1757 as a place of higher education for sons of Dissenters, was dissolved in 1783, but its work is now carried on by Manchester College, Oxford. Warrington was the place of origin of both Independent and Primitive Methodism, and the first total abstinence society was established here in 1830 (comp. p. 279).

From Warrington (L.M.S.; Bank Quay) to *Crewe*, *London*, and *Carlisle*, see Rte. 48A; to *Chester* and *Manchester*, see p. 156.

C. VIA WIGAN

The alternative L.M.S. route from Liverpool (Exchange) to (37 m.) *Manchester* (Victoria; 45 min.–2 hrs.; 6/7, 4/) runs via (19 m. in ½–1 hr.; 4/1, 2/6) *Wigan* (Wallgate, low-level; *Rfmts.*)—The non-stop expresses avoid Wigan by a spur-line.

Wigan (*Victoria*, R. & B., 8/, L. 3/), a smoke-blackened town (89,447 inhab.) on the little river *Douglas*, is the centre of a rich coalfield producing the valuable 'cannel' coal and has important iron, steel, and engineering works, cotton mills, and many other factories. The church of *All Saints* has a beautiful tower and interesting monuments. *Mab's Cross*, at the top of Standishgate, is mentioned in Scott's 'Betrothed.'

From Wallgate station trains run to *Southport* (p. 149), to *Chorley* (p. 317), and to *Bolton* (p. 317); from the adjacent high-level station to *Crewe*, *London*, and *Carlisle* (see Rte. 48A), to *St. Helens* and *Liverpool* (see above), and to

Manchester via *Eccles* (p. 316); and from the L.N.E. station (¼ m. away) to *Glazebrook* and *Manchester* (Central).

A fourth route, L.M.S. from Liverpool (Lime St.) runs to (37¼ m. in 2 hrs.; 6/7, 4/; no expresses) *Manchester* (London Road) via (7½ m.) *Speke*, for **Speke Hall* (r.; 1598; no adm.), one of the finest timbered mansions in England, (12¼ m.) **Widnes** (38,879 inhab.), the chief seat of the alkali industry, (18½ m.) **Warrington** (p. 316), (29 m.) *Altrincham & Bowdon* (Bowdon Hydro, pens. 12/6), and (30¾ m.) *Brooklands* (Brooklands, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/6).

II. FROM MANCHESTER TO BOLTON, PRESTON, BLACKBURN AND HELLIFIELD

L.M.S. from Victoria Station (p. 157) to (10¾ m.) *Bolton* (Trinity St.) in 20–30 min. (2/4, 1/5); to (30¼ m.) *Preston* in ¾–1 hr. (6/6, 3/11); to (24½ m.) *Blackburn* in ¾–1 hr. (5/2, 3/1); to (48¾ m.) *Hellifield* in 1½–2½ hrs. (10/3, 6/2). – Through expresses to Carlisle and Scotland via Preston and via Hellifield.

Manchester, see Rte. 29.—Our line follows the valley of the *Irwell*. –8½ m. *Farnworth* (27,901 inhab.) has cotton-mills, coal-mines, and machine-works.

10¾ m. **Bolton** (*Rfmts.*; *Swan*, R. 5/6, L. 2/6; *Hamer's*, private, R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), an ancient town (178,678 inhab.) surrounded by bleak moors, and one of the oldest seats of the woollen trade, is now the chief centre of the fine cotton-spinning industry (cambrics, muslins, shirtings, etc.), though it carries on also many other branches of industry. Here Richard Arkwright (p. 279), who was a barber in Church Gate, invented his water-frame in 1768, and Samuel Crompton, born in the town, brought out his spinning-mule in 1779.

The town was sacked in 1644 by Prince Rupert and the Earl of Derby, and when the latter (p. 311) was captured at the battle of Worcester seven years later he was sent to Bolton and beheaded there. About 2 m. N. is *Hall-i'-th'-Wood*, a picturesque half-timbered house in which Crompton hid his invention during the machine-breaking riots (now a museum; 10–8 or dusk; closed Sun. and Thurs.).

From Bolton a L.M.S. branch runs to (20 m.) *Preston*.—6½ m. *Blackrod*, junction for (1½ m.) *Horwich* (15,616 inhab.), with locomotive works, cotton-mills, and collieries, above which are the *Rivington Reservoirs*, supplying Liverpool, and *Rivington Pike* (1190 ft.; view).—11½ m. **Chorley** (*Royal Oak*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6), a cotton town of 30,576 inhab., 1½ m. S. of which is *Duxbury Hall*, probable birthplace of Myles Standish (1584–1656), who founded the colony of New Plymouth.—20 m. **Preston** (p. 279).

Beyond Bolton the line crosses bleak moors, diversified by picturesque ravines.—16¾ m. *Entwistle*.—20¼ m. *Darwen* (37,913 inhab.; Angel) has cotton-mills, paper-factories, and coal-mines. The India Mill Chimney is 303 ft. in height.

24½ m. **Blackburn** (*Rfmts.*; *Old Bull*, *White Bull*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), perhaps the greatest cotton-weaving centre in the world (126,630 inhab.), is noted especially for its calicoes. Since 1926 it has been the see of a bishop. James Hargraves (d. 1778), the inventor of the spinning-jenny, was a Blackburn weaver, but, his house and machinery being destroyed by the mob, he set up his works at Nottingham (comp. p. 255). Another famous native was Viscount Morley of Blackburn (1838–1923).

Beyond Blackburn we emerge into the pleasant valley of the *Ribble.*—About 3 m. N.W. of (27½ m.) *Wilpshire* is *Ribchester*, with well-defined traces of a Roman station.—31¾ m. *Whalley* (Whalley Arms).

Whalley Abbey (Cistercian, 14th cent.; adm. on week-days; 6*d.*) was one of the richest abbeys in the North of England; its 17th and last abbot, John Paslew, having taken the field in the 'Pilgrimage of Grace,' under the title 'Earl of Poverty,' was hanged in 1537. Whalley church has three Saxon churchyard crosses.

About 4 m. N.W. is **Stonyhurst College** (adm. on previous application; small fee), a famous Roman Catholic school (320 boys), founded by the Jesuits at St. Omer in 1592 and transferred hither in 1794. Among the curiosities in the library are Mary Stuart's Horae and More's hat and seal. The nearest village is *Hurst Green* (Shireburn Arms).

35¼ m. *Clitheroe* (12,204 inhab.; *Swan & Royal*, R. 5/; L. 3/6, D. 5/; White Lion) retains the shell of a Norman castle. To the E. rises *Pendle Hill* (1830 ft.; *View), associated with the 'Lancashire Witches' (comp. Harrison Ainsworth's novel).—37¼ m. *Chatburn*. About 2 m. N. are the remains of *Sawley Abbey*, a Cistercian house, founded in 1147.—42½ m. *Gisburn*.—48¾ m. **Hellifield** (Rte. 48B).

III. FROM MANCHESTER TO COLNE (SKIPTON)

34¼ m. L.M.S. from Victoria Station (p. 157) in 1½–2 hrs. (7/1, 4/3).—Through-carriages from London (Euston).

10½ m. **Bury** (*Derby*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6), a flourishing town (56,426 inhab.) manufacturing cotton, with paper-making, dyeing, and engineering as subsidiary occupations. Calico-printing was introduced into Lancashire by Robert Peel, whose grandson, the prime minister (1788-1850), was born at Bury. A handsome monument in Kay Gardens commemorates John Kay (fl. 1733–64), inventor of the fly-shuttle, who was mobbed by his townsmen and died a pauper in France. The *Art Gallery, Museum, & Public Library* (open daily from 10.30 a.m.; Sun. 2–5) has important collections.

The line now ascends the picturesque valley of the Irwell, "the most long-suffering stream in the Kingdom."—At (14½ m.) *Ramsbottom* (Grant Arms; 15,370 inhab.) were the printing-works of Messrs. Grant, the originals of the Cheeryble Brothers in 'Nicholas Nickleby.' Hence a branch diverges E. through the *Forest of Rossendale*, a picturesque moorland district, for (4 m.) *Rawtenstall* (Queen's; 28,381 inhab.) and (8¼ m.) **Bacup** (*Market*; *Queen's*), a modern cotton spinning and weaving town (21,256 inhab.).—19¼ m. *Haslingden* (17,485 inhab.).—22¾ m. **Accrington** (43,610 inhab.; *Rfmts.*; *Commercial*, R. 4/6, L. 3/) is another cotton town.

29 m. **Burnley** (Bank Top; *Rfmts.*; *Bull*, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6; *Old Sparrow Hawk*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/), an important town (103,175 inhab.) situated in a pretty district, is blackened by its coal, cotton and iron industries. At *Hurstwood*, 2 m. E. of Burnley, is 'Spenser's House,' where the poet is said to have written 'The Shepheard's Calendar' (1579).—32¼ m. **Nelson** (39,839 inhab.; *Station*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6), a rapidly growing and well-built town, is now one of the chief cotton-weaving centres in Lancashire.—34¼ m. **Colne** (24,755 inhab.; *Crown*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), perhaps the Roman *Colunio*, is noted for its coloured cotton goods, for blouses, shirtings, etc. To the W. rises Pendle Hill (see above) and to the E. extend the Haworth moors (p. 287).—The line runs on from Colne to (11¼ m.) *Skipton*, in Yorkshire (Rte. 48B).

IV. From Manchester to Rochdale, Halifax, and Bradford

L.M.S. from Victoria Station (p. 157) to (10½ m.) *Rochdale* in 20–30 min. (2/4, 1/5); to (32¾ m.) *Halifax* in 50 min.–1¾ hr. (6/10, 4/1); to (41 m.) *Bradford* (Exchange) in 1¼–2 hrs. (8/7, 5/2). Through expresses from Liverpool (Exchange) to York and Hull.

5¼ m. *Middleton Junction*, for (1 m.) *Middleton* (Boar's Head), a cotton-spinning, silk-weaving, and calico-printing town (28,309 inhab.).—10½ m. **Rochdale** (*Rfmts.*; *Wellington*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D/. 3/6), with 90,807 inhab., is noted for its blankets, calicoes, and flannels. Iron-founding, machine-making, and stone-quarrying are also carried on. John Bright (1811–89), the son of a Rochdale mill-owner, was born, lived, and is buried (in the Friends' graveyard) at Rochdale. The co-operative movement originated at Rochdale in 1844.

The environs of the town, especially the valleys of the *Roch* and *Spodden*, are very picturesque.—Branches run N. to (9 m.) *Bacup* (see p. 318) and S. to (7½ m.) *Oldham* (p. 162); also to *Bury* and *Bolton.*

19¼ m. **Todmorden** (*Queen's*; *White Hart*), a cotton-spinning town (23,888 inhab.), is in Yorkshire. To Preston and Liverpool, see p. 149. We descend the picturesque *Vale of Todmorden*, watered by the *Calder*.—23½ m. *Hebden Bridge* (Old White Lion, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6), 3 m. N.W. of which are *Hardcastle Crags*, a favourite resort.—28¾ m. *Sowerby Bridge* (Rfmts.).

From Sowerby Bridge a L.M.S. branch runs to Normanton through an important woollen-manufacturing district.—5½ m. *Brighouse*.—7¾ m. *Cooper Bridge*, near which is *Kirklees*, with the remains of a Cistercian nunnery and the alleged grave of Robin Hood.—9¾ m. *Mirfield* (p. 321).—19 m. *Wakefield* (Kirkgate; p. 287).—22 m. *Normanton.*

32¾ m. **Halifax** (*Rfmts.*; *White Swan*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Maude's Temp.*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6), a town of 99,129 inhab. in a very hilly situation, ranks fourth in importance among the clothing towns of the West Riding and is second only to Bradford for worsteds. It has also carpet-factories, cotton-mills, and machine-works. The parish church of *St. John*, a 15th cent. Perp. building, contains a quantity of black oak and a monument to Bp. Ferrar, a native of Halifax martyred at Carmarthen (p. 473) in 1555. Defoe wrote part of 'Robinson Crusoe' at the Rose & Crown in Back Lane.

In the *Central Library & Museum* is a model of the celebrated Halifax Gibbet (site preserved on Gibbet Hill), the precursor of the guillotine, by which stealers of property of a value greater than 13½*d.* were summarily executed down to 1650 ("From Hell, Hull, and Halifax, Good Lord, deliver us!").

38 m. *Low Moor*, junction for (11 m.) Leeds, etc. The heaps of shale and cinders are the refuse of the great Low Moor Ironworks (4000 hands).—41 m. *Bradford* (Exchange Sta.).

BRADFORD, a city of 285,979 inhab., situated in a basin at the head of a wide valley and usually covered with a pall of smoke, is the great centre of the worsted trade, producing worsted yarn and every kind of fabric made from wool, worsted, mohair, and alpaca. Its population increased during the 19th cent. more rapidly than that of any other town in the country except Middlesbrough.

Railway Stations (*Rfmts.* at both). *Forster Square*, Market St., for London, Harrogate, and Leeds (L.M.S.); *Exchange*, Leeds Road and Bridge

St., for London, Huddersfield, Manchester, and Leeds (L.N.E.).

Hotels. Midland, at the L.M.S. Station, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; Victoria, at the Exchange Station, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Talbot, Kirkgate, R. & B. 9/, L. 2/6; Osborne, commercial, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6; Metropole, Forster Square, unlicensed.

Restaurants. *Prince's*, Kirkgate; *Parade*, North Parade; *Fairburn's*, 21 Charles St.; *Silver Grill*, Manchester Road; *Exchange*, Market St.; etc.—Turkish Baths, Great Horton Road.

Post Office, Forster Square.—**United States Consulate,** 47 Market St.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal*, Manningham Lane; *Princes*, St. John St.—Music Halls. *Alhambra*, Victoria Sq.; *Empire*, Great Horton Road; *Palace*, Manchester Rd.

Taxicabs. 1/6 per mile.

Tramways or Cable Buses to the suburbs.—Motor-Buses from Victoria Square to neighbouring towns.—Motor Coaches from Chester St. to *Morecambe* in 4 hrs. (5/); *Blackpool* via Keighley and Skipton in 4 hrs. (5/6); *London* in 9 hrs. (16/; sleeping-coach 22/6); *Newcastle*; etc.

The public buildings, situated in the 'Flat,' or level heart of the city, are handsome. Chief of these is the *Town Hall* (1873), in the mediæval Gothic style, with a campanile 200 ft. in height. *St. Peter's*, a Perp. church of the late 15th cent., now the cathedral of the diocese of Bradford (1920), contains a fine oak roof and a good monument by Flaxman. The *Grammar School* was refounded by Charles II in 1662.

In Lister Park (53 acres), N.W. of the town, is the fine **Cartwright Memorial Hall** (*Corporation Art Gallery*; 1904) commemorating Dr. Edmund Cartwright (1743–1823), reputed inventor of the power-loom. It contains a good collection of modern British paintings, drawings, and studies, sculpture, and a Natural History and Archaeological Museum. The grounds contain a large Botanic Garden and an open-air swimming bath.

***Bolling Hall,** a stately manor-house (14–18th cent.), c. 1 m. S. of the Town Hall, is now an interesting museum of old furniture and textile machinery.

At *Thornton*, 4 m. W. of the centre of the city, is the house where Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë were born (in Market Street, a turning off High Street; tablet).

The shortest route from Bradford (Exchange) to *Leeds* (Central; p. 285) is by the L.N.E., 10½ m. in ⅓–½ hr.; another route (17¾ m.) passes *Morley* (p. 321) and *Drighlington*, ½ m. N. of Oakwell Hall (see p. 321); the L.M.S. route (13½ m. in ½–¾ hr.) runs via *Shipley* (p. 287).

V. From Manchester to Huddersfield and Leeds

L.M.S. from Exchange Station (p. 157) to (25¾ m.) *Huddersfield* in ¾-1½ hr. (5/3, 3/2); to (43 m.) *Leeds* in 1¼–2½ hrs. (8/11, 5/4).—Through-expresses from Liverpool (Lime Street) to Newcastle, Scarborough, Hull, etc.; also from London (Euston) via Stockport and Stalybridge to Huddersfield and Halifax.

6½ m. **Ashton-under-Lyne** (Charlestown Sta.; *Rfmts.*; *George & Dragon*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6) is a busy town (43,333 inhab.) engaged in all branches of the cotton trade, hat-making, silk-weaving, dyeing, and engineering. The parish church contains old stained glass.—8 m. **Stalybridge** (*White House*; *Castle*), in Cheshire, junction for Stockport (p. 174), is a modern town (25,233 inhab.) on the *Tame*, with cotton-mills and iron and engineering works.

We ascend the deep valley of the *Tame*, in a moorland district, and before (12¾ m.) *Greenfield* we enter *Yorkshire* (p. 321).—13¾ m. *Saddleworth* (12,565 inhab.).—Between (15 m.) *Diggle* and (18¾ m.) *Marsden* the railway passes through the *Standedge Tunnel*, the third longest in England

(3 m. 60 yds.; comp. pp. 468, 263). The Huddersfield Canal also pierces the hill by a tunnel 3½ m. long. We now descend the valley of the *Colne.*

25¾ m. **Huddersfield** (*Rfmts.*; *George*, R. 7/, L. 3/, D. 6/), a well-built town (110,120 inhab.) on the Colne, with fine wide streets, has a large number of worsted and cloth mills, a few silk and cotton factories, and the works of the British Dyestuffs Corporation. Over 300 miles of cloth were produced here weekly during the War for the Allied armies. Opposite the station is a statue of Sir Robert Peel by Theed.

From Huddersfield a branch line runs S.E. to (13½ m.) *Penistone* (p. 162). —Other trains run from Huddersfield to *Halifax* (p. 319) and *Bradford* (p. 319).

An alternative line from Huddersfield to Leeds passes (7½ m.) *Heckmondwike*, one of the chief centres of the carpet and blanket industry. This is a good starting-point for the district described in Charlotte Bronte's 'Shirley': 2 m. S.W. is *Rochead*, with Miss Wooller's school, where Charlotte was a pupil in 1831–32 and a teacher in 1835–38; at *Hartshead*, 1 m. N. of this, is 'Nunnely Church'; *Birstall*, 2½ m. N. of Heckmondwike, is 'Briarfield'; the Red House at *Gomersal*, ½ m. W. of Birstall, is 'Briarmains'; and the Elizabethan *Oakwell Hall*, ½ m. N. of Birstall and ½ m. S. of Drighlington (p. 320), is 'Fieldhead.'

At (30¾ m.) *Mirfield* (p. 319) we leave the valley of the *Calder.* —33¾ m. **Dewsbury** (54,165 inhab.) is a seat of the heavy woollen industry. The church contains some old glass.— 35 m. **Batley** (36,151 inhab.) is the centre of the heavy woollen district of the West Riding and the headquarters of the shoddy industry.—38¼ m. *Morley* (23,935 inhab.), another woollen-cloth town, was the birthplace of the Earl of Oxford and Asquith (1852–1928; b. at Croft House).—43 m. **Leeds** (New Station), see p. 285.

53. FROM LEEDS TO SKIPTON VIA ILKLEY. WHARFEDALE

27¾ m. L.M.S. in 1½ hr. (5/5, 3/3); to (16 m.) *Ilkley* in ¾-1 hr. (3/6, 2/1). The service from Bradford (p. 319) is very similar.—*Otley* (12¾ m.) is better reached by the L.N.E. (¾ hr.; 2/9, 1/8), which serves Ilkley (18¾ m.), the trains diverging from the Harrogate line at (9 m.) *Arthington* (p. 323).—For the direct route to Skipton (26 m.), see Rte. 48B.

ROAD (A 65), 26–29 m. We leave Leeds by Woodhouse Lane (Pl. A 2, 3). 2¼ m. *Headingley* (p. 286).—8½ m. *Otley* (p. 322) and thence to (15 m.) **Skipton**, see Rte. 48, Road Rte. *B.* [At (20 m.) *Addingham* (p. 322) a detour may be made via (3 m.) *Bolton Bridge* (½ m. S. of **Bolton Abbey**), increasing the distance by 3 m.].—MOTOR-BUSES, see p. 285.

This and the four following routes lie wholly in **Yorkshire,** the largest county in England (c. 6000 sq. m.). The county is divided into three *Ridings* (i.e. 'thridings' or thirds), which meet near the city of York. The West Riding, the largest, is the seat of the great woollen and iron industries of Yorkshire. The East Riding, much the smallest, is predominantly agricultural. The North Riding includes the iron district of Cleveland, but otherwise is agricultural, except where occupied (like much of the N. part of the West Riding) by stretches of semi-mountainous moors. Yorkshire is noted for the scenery of its dales (Rtes. 53, 59), its moors, and its coasts (Rte. 56), as well as for the sturdy character and well-marked dialect of its natives. No part of England contains more important monastic remains; those of the great Cistercian abbeys are unequalled in Europe.

Leeds (Wellington Station), see p. 285.—10 m. *Guiseley* is the junction for Otley (4½ m.).

Otley (9536 inhab.; *Royal White Horse*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; *Black Horse*, D. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/), on the lower *Wharfe*, manufactures worsteds, paper, and printing-machines. The restored Perp. church preserves some Norman details. To the S. rises the *Chevin* (925 ft.; view).—About 1½ m. N.E. is *Farnley Hall*, (Maj. Fawkes; adm. on written application), an Elizabethan mansion (1581), with additions of 1790, containing an extensive *Collection of water-colours and other works by Turner, who frequently visited his friend Walter Fawkes here. Guy Fawkes was a scion of the Farnley Family.

15½ m. *Ben Rhydding* (Hydro, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 16/6, with golf course; Highfield, private, pens. 12/), finely situated on the N. slope of *Rombald's Moor* (1323 ft.), is a health resort.

16½ m. **ILKLEY** (750 ft.; 9105 inhab.), identified with the Roman *Olicana*, is a popular and attractively situated inland watering-place. It is an excellent centre for excursions in Wharfedale and the surrounding moors.

Hotels. Middleton, on the Wharfe, ¼ m. from the station, R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 6/6, pens. from 12/6; Wells House, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Crescent, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6; Royal, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6.—Hydros: Troutbeck, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6; Craiglands, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 14/; Stoney Lea, pens. 11/6–13/.

Restaurant. *Spa Café*, The Grove.

Post Office, Wells Road, near the station.

Motor-Buses to *Otley*; *Keighley*; *Harrogate*; *Bradford*; *Skipton*; etc.

Amusements. *King's Hall*, for dramatic performances.—*Golf* (two courses), 2/6–3/6 per day, 10/–15/ per week.—*Fishing* 5/ per day.

The late-Perp. parish church of *All Saints* has three Saxon crosses in the churchyard. To the N. of *St. Margaret's Church*, is a singularly fine example of a rock with 'cup and ring' markings.—The water of the *Old White Wells*, ¾ m. S. of the station, has no very marked quality (bath 6*d*.).

Beyond Ilkley the railway skirts the Wharfe to (19½ m.) *Addingham*, opposite *Beamsley Beacon* (1341 ft.).—21¾ m. **Bolton Abbey Station** (*Devonshire Arms*, R. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/6), 1½ m. from the abbey.—25 m. *Embsay*, with quarries.—28 m. **Skipton,** see p. 288.

Bolton Abbey and Wharfedale

***Bolton Abbey,** or (more accurately) *Bolton Priory*, an Augustinian foundation of c. 1120, was removed from Embsay (see above) to its present beautiful site on the Wharfe in 1151, in consequence (says legend) of the death at the Strid (p. 323) of the son of Lady Alice de Romilly, daughter of the founder (comp. Wordsworth's 'Force of Prayer'). The nave (E.E.) of the *Church* (open on week-days in summer, 10–5.30; Sun. for service only; in winter key from Rectory) has been used as a parish church since c. 1170 and was not destroyed at the Dissolution. The roof and E. end (with the old monastic rood-screen) were last restored in 1864. The Perp. W. front (intended as the base of a W. tower which was never completed) was added in 1520 by Prior Moon, whose inscription and rebus it bears. At the end of the aisle is the Mauleverer Chantry (with a rare seated altar stone), where the Mauleverers and Claphams were popularly supposed to be buried upright. The choir (large E. window), the N. transept, part of the S. transept, and the piers of the crossing remain in ruins.

To the W. of the church is a residence of the Duke of Devonshire, also called Bolton Abbey, a modern building incorporating an old gatehouse.

***Wharfedale** challenges Wensleydale (p. 349) for natural beauty and is among the loveliest valleys in England, with its ideal combination of water, wood, hill, crag, castle, and abbey. The walk to and from *Barden Bridge* (c. 3 hrs.) should not be missed. The route is via (¼ m.) *Hartington Seat* (*View), (1 m.) the *Wooden Bridge* (lodge, with rfmts.), and (2 m.) the **Strid*, where the water boils through a rocky channel 50 yds. long and 3-6 ft. wide (beware of slippery rocks at the edge).—2¼ m. **Pembroke Seat*, with the *Strid Cottage* (rfmts.), a little inland.—3 m. *Barden Bridge*. On the left is *Barden Tower* (i.e. 'boar-den'). Originally a keeper's lodge, it became the residence of Lord Clifford in 1485.—The return may be made by the left bank of the Wharfe (3½ m.).

***Upper Wharfedale** (rooms at the inns should be booked in advance).—The direct road ascends the W. bank.—3½ m. *Burnsall* (Red Lion, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/).—6½ m. *Grassington* (650 ft.; Wilson Arms, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; Devonshire, R. & B. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/), terminus of a branch-line from Skipton (p. 288). A visit should be paid to (¾ m.) **Ghaistrill's Strid*, reached by a river-path beginning at the N. end of the bridge.—10 m. *Kilnsey* (Tennant's Arms, R. & B. 6/6), an angling resort at the base of *Kilnsey Crag* (view). Beyond Kilnsey we cross the *Skirfare*, descending through Littondale (see below).—13 m. **Kettlewell** (700 ft.; *Race Horses*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6/; *Blue Bell*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Dale House*, private, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), a clean little village and a good centre for excursions.

About 3 m. W. (fully 5 m. by road), on the Skirfare, lies the charming little village of *Arncliffe* (725 ft.; Falcon, pens. 11/, including fishing), with a 15th cent. church-tower. The direct walk to it, leading due W. from the Wharfe bridge, crosses the ridge (1550 ft.) between Wharfedale and *Littondale* (fine views both on ascent and descent). The so-called 'tree tofts' overhanging the homesteads are characteristic of the Craven district. The walk may be extended via *Malham Tarn* to (10 m.) *Settle*, see p. 289.—To the E. of Kettlewell rises *Great Whernside* (2310 ft.; view).—The road from Kettlewell via *Coverdale* to (16 m.) *Leyburn* (p. 349) skirts the N. flanks of Great Whernside and *Little Whernside* (1984 ft.) and offers some fine views. It attains a height of 1650 ft.

Continuing to ascend the Wharfe above Kettlewell, we next reach (15 m.) *Starbotton* (730 ft.; Fox & Hounds) and (17 m.) *Buckden* (780 ft.; Buck).

Hence a rough road runs N., past *Buckden Pike* (2302 ft.) over (4 m.) *Stake Pass* (1812 ft.; very rough) to (10½ m.) *Bainbridge* (p. 350).—Another rough road runs N.W. up the Wharfe Valley, here called *Langstrothdale*.—1¼ m. *Hubberholme* church has one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire (1558; comp. p. 334).—4 m. *Deepdale*.—At (5 m.) *Beckermonds* (970 ft.) two streams unite to form the Wharfe. The cloudberry (Rubus chamæmorus) is so abundant on the hills here that its berries redden the ground. Our road turns sharply to the right and ascends to (8 m.) the summit of *Fleet Moss* (1850 ft.). The road (rough) then descends rapidly to (11½ m.) *Hawes*, in Wensleydale (p. 350).

54. FROM LEEDS TO HARROGATE, RIPON, AND NEWCASTLE

103¼ m. L.N.E. through express (coming from Liverpool and Manchester; see Rtes. 52 i, A and 52 v) in 3 hrs. (20/10, 12/6); to *Harrogate*, 18¼ m. in ½-¾ hr. (3/11, 2/4); to *Ripon*, 29¾ m. in 1-1¼ hr. (6/3, 3/9).—Motor Coach from Leeds (Vicar Lane; Pl. A, B 4) to *Newcastle* via Thirsk, six times daily in 5 hrs. (10/).

Road. (A 61, A 66, A 687, and A 1), 91 m. We leave Leeds by North St. (N. of Pl. A 4).—8 m. *Harewood* (p. 325).—7 m. **Harrogate** (see p. 324).—3 m. *Ripley* (p. 325).—8 m. **Ripon** (p. 325).—At (4 m.) *Baldersby Gate* we turn l. into A 66.—Thence via (21 m.) **Scotch Corner** to (61 m.) **Newcastle**, see Rtes. 48 and 58.

Leeds (New Station), see p. 285. Beyond (3 m.) *Headingley* a glimpse of Kirkstall Abbey is obtained to the left. After threading *Bramhope Tunnel* (2 m.) we reach Wharfedale at (9¼ m.) *Arthington*, the junction of a line to Otley and Ilkley (comp. p. 321).

From (1 m.) *Pool-in-Wharfedale* (Half Moon, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/), the first station on this branch, an interesting drive may be taken up the *Washburn*

Valley to (10 m.) *Blubberhouses* (525 ft.), a famous grouse-moor. The road passes the reservoirs of the Leeds Waterworks, the largest of which is *Fewston Reservoir*.

Near (11¾ m.) *Weeton* is *Great Alms* or *Almias Cliff* (700 ft. ; l.).—Beyond (15 m.) *Pannal* we cross a high viaduct.

18½ m. **HARROGATE** (*Rfmts.*), on a breezy plateau 400-500 ft. above the sea, is the chief inland watering-place in the N. of England (38,938 inhab.), visited annually by 50,000 patients. The season lasts throughout the year, but is at its height from July to October. Harrogate consists of two main parts, High and Low Harrogate, the first lying to the E. of the railway, the latter to the W. of it. On the S. it is bounded by the *Stray*, a common of 200 acres.

Hotels. In *High Harrogate*: *QUEEN, in its own grounds, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6 ; *GRANBY, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6 ; *PRINCE OF WALES, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, three large first-class houses fronting the Stray, pens. from 16/6 ; ROYAL, also on the Stray, R. 6/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6 ; WEST PARK, CLARENDON (pens. 15/), both in West Park.—In *Low Harrogate* (near the springs) : *MAJESTIC, Ripon Road, a huge house in its own grounds, with winter garden, R. 15/, L. 5/, D. 8/6 ; *GRAND, Cornwall Road, R. 10/6, L. 5/, D. 8/6, pens. 22/6 ; *CROWN, near the Royal Baths, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6 ; STRAY, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6 ; WELLINGTON, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 18/6 ; WHITE HART, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/ ; ADELPHI, well spoken of, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/ ; SOUTHLANDS, private, pens. from 15/ ; GEORGE, R. 8/, L. 4/6, D. 6/6 ; LANCASTER ; BEECHWOOD, private pens. from 13/6. —In *Central Harrogate* : PROSPECT, near the railway station, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 15/ ; ALEXANDRA, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/6, pens. 15/ ; NORTH EASTERN, at the station, commercial, R. & B. 9/6.—**Hydros.** HARROGATE, pens. from 15/; CAIRN, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/–7/6, pens. from 5 gs. weekly ; IMPERIAL ; HARLOW MANOR, 1 m. from the station, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/ ; SPA, private, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/.

Restaurants. *Old Lavender Café*, 65 Station Parade ; *Marlborough* ; *Rendezvous*.

Baths. *Royal Baths*, open 9–5, Sun. 9.30–12, saline sulphur bath, 4/ ; alkaline sulphur, 4/6 ; peat bath, 8/6, etc. ; Turkish bath (9–6, Sun. 9–12 ; ladies' days, Tues. and Fri.), 3/–4/.—*Prince of Wales Baths*, at *Starbeck*, 2 m. E. (same hours) : alkaline sulphur bath, 3/.—PUMP ROOMS (7.30 or 8–4, Sun. morning only).—*Royal Pump Room* ; *Royal Baths Pump Room* ; *Magnesia Well*, in Valley Gardens : glass of mineral water, 3*d.*—'*Harrogate Sulphur Water Cure*' *Tickets* (12/ weekly), and '*Harrogate Spa Tickets*' (11/ weekly), entitling holders to certain privileges, are issued at the Royal Baths Ticket Office.

Post Office, near the station. INFORMATION BUREAU, Winter Gardens.

Taxicabs, 1/6 per mile, each extra ½ m. 9*d.* ; each pers. above 4, 6*d.*—MOTOR-BUSES to *Knaresborough*, *Ripon*, *Wetherby* and *Boston Spa*, *Leeds*, *Ilkley*, *Lofthouse-in-Nidderdale*, *Bradford*, *Goldsborough* and *York* ; etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *Leeds* (¾ hr.), *Middlesbrough* (3 hrs.), *Newcastle* (4½ hrs.), *Liverpool* (6½ hrs.) *Nottingham* (5¼ hrs.), etc.—MOTOR COACH TOURS daily in summer to *Richmond*, *Wensleydale*, *Jervaulx Abbey*, etc. (7/6) ; *Fountains Abbey* and *Ripon* (3/) ; *Fewston* (2/6) ; *Bolton Abbey* (6/) ; *Rievaulx Abbey* (7/6) ; etc.

Amusements. *Grand Opera House*, Oxford St.—*Royal Hall*, Ripon Road (adm. 1/3–3/6 ; orchestra twice daily ; symphony and other special concerts in the season).—*Bands* in the Gardens.

The chalybeate, sulphurous, and saline SPRINGS to which Harrogate owes its reputation are 87 in number, and are used both internally and externally. The baths and other equipments are quite equal to those of the leading Continental spas, and the variety of treatment is quite as great. The chief establishment is the *Royal Baths* (1897 ; enlarged 1910).

Adjacent is the handsome *Royal Hall*, erected in 1903. Adjoining the *Royal Pump Room* are the attractive *Valley Gardens* and the *Crescent Gardens*.

The springs of Harrogate seem to have been used locally in much earlier times, but its history as a spa begins with the rediscovery of the Tewit Well by Sir William Slingsby at the end of the 16th century. Its vogue in the 18th century is reflected in 'Humphrey Clinker.' The *Saline Sulphur Springs* (*Old Sulphur*, *Strong Montpelier*, and seventeen mild springs) are helpful in disorders of the liver, anæmia, gallstones, affections of the skin, gout, arthritis, and rheumatism: the six *Chalybeate Springs* are alterative and tonic (anæmia); the *Alkaline Sulphur Waters*, mainly used in bathing, have a stimulating effect on the skin.

Excursions. About 1 m. S.W. are *Harlow Car* (alkaline sulphur springs) and *Harlow Hill* (600 ft.; view-tower, 6*d*.). Just N. of Harlow Car is *Birk's. Crag*. *Plompton Park*, 4 m. S.E., is open daily, including Sun. (adm. 6*d*.). The curious Plompton Rocks are said to be artificial. *Great Almias Cli* (p. 324) is 5½ m. S.W., *Knaresborough* (p. 331) 3 m. N.E.

Nidderdale, the attractive valley of the *Nidd*, is conveniently visited from Harrogate. A railway ascends the valley via (4 m.) *Ripley Valley* (station for *Ripley Castle*, c. 1550; grounds open on Fri. 6*d*.) and (11 m.) *Dacre*, 2 m. N.E. of which are *Brimham Rocks* (adm. 6*d*.), grotesque and fantastically named crags of millstone grit, scattered over 60 acres, to (14½ m.) *Pateley Bridge* (King's Arms; Crown), a quaint little town amid beautiful scenery. Hence a light railway ascends to (6 m.) *Lofthouse-in-Nidderdale*, via *Wath* and *Ramsgill*. Eugene Aram (p. 331) was born at Ramsgill and kept school at *Gouthwaite Hall*, now submerged in *Gouthwaite Reservoir*.

From Harrogate to Leeds via Wetherby, L.N.E., 22 m. in 1–1¼ hr. (4/7, 2/9).—5 m. *Spofforth* has a good ruined castle (14th cent.).—7¾ m. *Wetherby* (Brunswick, Angel, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/–5/), is the junction for (10¼ m.) *Church Fenton* (p. 284) via (5½ m.) *Tadcaster* (Londesborough, White Swan, R. 5/, L. 3/), a market-town 3 m. N. of the battlefield of Towton (p. 285). 11¼ m. *Bardsey* was the birthplace of Congreve, the dramatist (1670–1729). About 4 m. W. is **Harewood House** (Earl of Harewood; p. 331), an 18th cent. mansion containing a valuable collection of pictures (no adm.). In the large park is *Harewood Castle*, a ruined tower-house of c. 1367.—22 m. *Leeds* (p. 285).

Other excursions may be made from Harrogate to *Fountains Abbey* (p. 327; 14 m.); *Ripon* (see below; 11½ m.); and *Bolton Abbey* (p. 322; 16 m.).—From Harrogate to *York*, see p. 331; to *Pilmoor*, see p. 340.

29¾ m. **RIPON** (*Spa*, with grounds, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Unicorn*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Yoredale*), on the *Ure* or *Yore*, is a clean little town (8389 inhab.) with a cathedral, ¾ m. from the station (cab 1/6).

At Ripon, the *Inhrypum* of Bede, a monastery dependent on Melrose was founded c. 660. About 10 years later St. Wilfrid built a church here, and for a short time (681–686) Ripon was a bishop's see (resuscitated in 1836). The ancient custom of blowing a horn every night (9 p.m.) at the market-cross and in front of the house of the 'Wakeman' or mayor is still observed.

In the spacious Market-Place is an obelisk 90 ft. high, surmounted by the town arms (1781). Hence Kirkgate descends to the ***Minster** (dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid), which, though small (comp. p. xxii), is interesting by reason of its multiplicity of styles. It is open daily from 9.30 to 4.30 (adm. to choir and crypt, 1/); services on weekdays at 8, 10 & 5, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, 3 & 6.30.

History. The crypt of the Saxon church of St. Wilfrid (634–709) survives; but the main existing structure was begun by Abp. Roger of York (1154–81) as a church for secular canons. His plan, unique in England, included an aisleless nave, an aisled choir, transepts with E. aisle only, and a central tower. The existing W. front, with its twin towers, is probably due to Abp. Walter de Gray (1215–55; incongruous pinnacles added in 1797). The E. end of the choir is a Dec. reconstruction of the last quarter of the 13th cent.; and the E. and S. sides of the central tower were rebuilt, after their collapse in 1450, in the Perp. style of the 15th century. Finally, the nave was enlarged by the addition of aisles, in the first quarter of the 16th century.

Exterior. The best external feature is the lancet W. front, which is the single E.E. example of a twin-towered façade of its kind in England, but is disappointingly flat and lifeless. The central tower is "probably unique in being divided vertically between two different styles of architecture" (comp. below). The whole external aspect of the church undoubtedly suffers from the lowness and uniform height of its triple group of towers. The effect was probably better before the central leaded spire fell in 1660, and before the spires of the W. towers were taken down in 1664. The Trans. work of Roger remains virtually intact in the exterior of the N. and S. transepts.

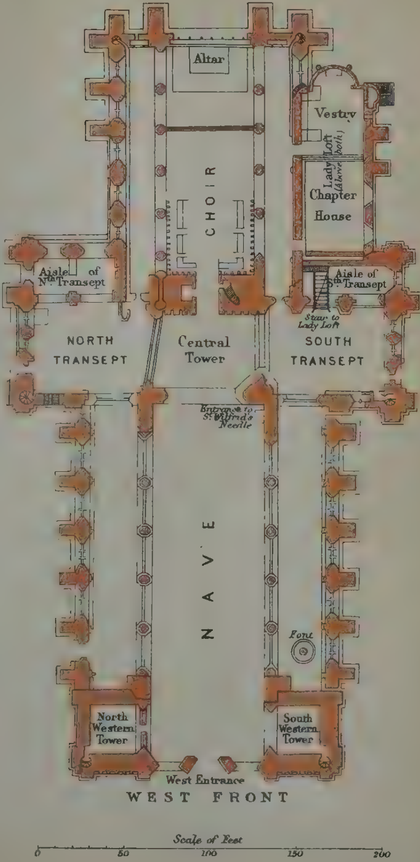
Interior. On entering by the W. door visitors will be struck by the great width (87 ft.) of the NAVE and AISLES, a feature in which Ripon is excelled by York (104½ ft.) and Winchester (88 ft.) alone among single-aisled, mediaeval English churches. Part of Roger's work still survives at both the W. and E. ends. The carved oak roof is modern.—The TRANSEPTS retain Roger's design in fair completeness; but the S. and E. arches of the central tower were recast in the Perp. style (15th cent.), and the curious oblique appearance of the crossing is due to the fact that the other arches were not thus rebuilt.—Through a rich stone choir-screen (c. 1480) we enter the CHOIR, where work of three periods (Trans., Dec., & Perp.) is curiously interwrought. "Ripon choir alone, of English cathedrals, possesses a glazed triforium" (Bond). The tracery of the E. window, and the naturalistic foliage of the capitals in the two E. bays, are finely characteristic of the Dec. period. The roof is modern, with some Dec. bosses. The splendid 15th cent. stalls were restored by Scott. The fine reredos (1923) commemorates the men of Ripon who fell in the War.—To the S. of the choir are the CHAPTER-HOUSE and VESTRY, with an undercroft below. Above, and approached by steps from the S. transept, is the Dec. *Lady Loft* (or *Lady Chapel*; in a very unusual position), now containing the *Chapter Library* (MS. of the 10th cent., three fine Caxtons, etc.).

The remarkable *CRYPT, one of the half-dozen Saxon crypts now recognized in England, was built, like its Hexham sister (p. 354), by Wilfrid. Both have a central chamber for the exhibition of relics. The niches of the interior walls held lights. 'St. Wilfrid's Needle,' the passage through which is said to have been a mediaeval test of chastity, is (in fact) the old credence-table, with the back knocked out.

In Stammergate is the interesting chapel of the *Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen*, founded for lepers by Abp. Thurstan (d. 1140). In High Saint Agnesgate are the ruined chapel (apparently 15th cent.) of the *Maison Dieu* or *Hospital of St. Anne* (15th cent.). In Park St. are the *Spa Baths & Pump Room* (supplied with sulphur water from *Aldfield*, 4 m. S.W.).

FROM RIPON TO STUDLEY ROYAL AND FOUNTAINS ABBEY (car 10/6, motor-coach 2/, to Studley Village 6*d*.). We enter the park of ***Studley Royal** (Mr. Clare Vyner) near the village of Studley Roger (c. 3 m. S.W.) and ascend a splendid lime avenue, the vista of which is closed by a church built in 1871 for the Marquess of Ripon. Short of the church we turn left and reach the entrance of the private pleasure-grounds (open week days 8-5; adm. 1/; rfmts. at the lodge), where carriages are left. The grounds, watered by the *Skell*, are among the finest examples of Italian and Dutch formal gardening. Guide-posts show the way on to Fountains and to various points, e.g., *Anne Boleyn's Seat*, an

RIPON CATHEDRAL


Altar
Vestry
Lady Loft (Above both)
Chapter House
CHOIR
Aisle of Nth Transept
Aisle of Sth Transept
Stair to Lady Loft
NORTH TRANSEPT
Central Tower
SOUTH TRANSEPT
Entrance to St. Wilfrid's Needle
NAVE
Font
North Western Tower
South Western Tower
West Entrance
WEST FRONT
Scale of Feet
0
50
100
150
200

1642

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arbour affording a sudden *View of Fountains Abbey below. As we descend thence to the abbey we pass *Robin Hood's Well*, where that gallant outlaw is said to have been beaten and thrown into the river by the 'Curtal Friar.'

***Fountains Abbey** (adm. 8–5, see above), founded 1132, is one of the largest and best-preserved Cistercian houses in England. The buildings are of four principal periods. To the first (prior to 1147) belong the nave and transepts of the church; to the second (1147–1179), the gradual reconstruction of the cloistral buildings; to the third (1203–1247), the rebuilding of the monastic choir and the addition of the Chapel of the Nine Altars; and to the fourth (1498–1526), the erection of the tower. The *Nave* (almost perfect) is a grand example of austere Cistercian building; whilst the *Chapel of the Nine Altars*, one of the very few examples of a transept at the extreme E. end of a church (comp. p. 342), is a miracle of delicate design. The tower, placed very curiously at the end of the N. transept, is a specimen of late (and rather coarse) Perpendicular. Of the buildings round the cloister, perhaps the most remarkable (on the W.) is the sub-vault of the *Conversi* or Dormitory of the Lay Brothers, which (formerly divided) is now open from end to end, and vaulted from a central row of 18 pillars. On the E. side of the cloister-garth is the interesting *Chapter House*, still rich in the monumental slabs of abbots. On the S. is the fine *Refectory* with the *Kitchen* to the W. of it and the *Warming-House*, or *Calefactory*, with its two huge fire-places, to the E. To the E. of the cloister, and built partly across the Skell, are the foundations of the huge *Infirmary*, intended for both the sick and the aged. —*Fountains Hall*, near the W. gate, is a perfectly preserved Jacobean mansion (c. 1611).

From (32¾ m.) *Melmerby* branches run E. to (6¼ m.) *Thirsk* (p. 340) and W. to (7½ m.) *Masham* (5 m. from Jervaulx Abbey, p. 349).—43¾ m. **Northallerton,** and thence via Stockton to (103¼ m.) **Newcastle,** see pp. 340–341.

55. YORK

YORK (84,052 inhab.), famous for its stately minster and its mediæval city-walls, is situated on the *Ouse*, at the junction of the three Ridings of Yorkshire (p. 321). With its quaint narrow streets and its magnificent stained glass, it is one of the most interesting of ancient English cities. The Archbishop of York bears the title of Primate of England, and his sway extends over Yorkshire and the whole of England to the N. of it (10 dioceses). York is the headquarters of the N.E. military district and an important railway centre.

Hotels. Royal Station (Pl. B 2), with garden, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6; White Swan (Pl. B 4), Pavement, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Black Swan (Pl. B 3), Coney St., R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Adelphi (Pl. C 2), Micklegate, commercial, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6; Windmill (Pl. C 2), commercial, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/.—Temperance: Young's, opposite the minster; City (Pl. B 3), Minster (Pl. C 2).

Restaurants. *Terry's*, St. Helen's Sq. (Pl. B 3); *Davy Hall*, Davygate (Pl. B 3); *Creamery Café*, Pavement (Pl. B 4); *Borden's*, Coney St. (Pl. B 3); etc.—*Railway Rfmt. Rooms* at York Station (Pl. B, C 1).

Post Office (Pl. B 3), Lendal.

Cable Buses traverse the principal streets.—Motor-Buses to *Harrogate*, *Knaresborough*, *Tadcaster*, *Selby*, *Beverley*, *Ripon*, *Hull*, *Leeds*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *London* (17/), *Scarborough* (2/10), *Hull* (4/1), *Blackpool*, *Newcastle*, *Birmingham*, etc.—Pleasure Steamers and Motor Launches ply on the Ouse. Rowing Boats for hire.

History. York, the British *Caer Ebrauc*, attained to great importance as the *Eboracum* of the Romans, under whom it ultimately became the capital of the province of Britain and the headquarters of the 6th Legion. The first emperor to visit York was Hadrian (A.D. 120), the first stone wall was built c. 180, and Severus and Constantius Chlorus both died here (211 and 306). Constantine the Great was proclaimed emperor here on the death of the last, but was probably born elsewhere. Under the Saxons *Eoferwic* played a prominent part in the spread of Christianity through N. England, and when Alcuin (735–804) was 'Magister Scholarum' here it was one of the chief centres of European learning. For some time York was an important settlement of the Danes, who gave it the name of *Jorvik*. William the Conqueror built two castles here. Alexander of Scotland married the daughter of Henry III at York in 1251 and here in 1328 Edward III married Philippa of Hainault. In 1644, after the battle of Marston Moor, York surrendered to the Parliamentarians. Guy Fawkes (1570–1606), John Flaxman (1755–1826), and William Etty (1787–1849) were natives of York, and here Lindley Murray (1745–1826) died. Robinson Crusoe, "of York, mariner," was "born in the year 1632, in the city of York, of a good family, though not of that country." Isaac of York, in 'Ivanhoe,' dwelt in the Castlegate.

From the *Railway Station* (Pl. B, C 1) the minster (½ m. W.) is reached by Station Road, Lendal Bridge (Pl. B 2), Museum St., and Duncombe St.

***York Minster** (Pl. A 3), the *Cathedral Church of St. Peter*, the largest of English mediæval cathedrals (comp. p. xxii) and correspondingly stately in effect, affords a coherent and typical view of architectural development during three periods; E.E. (transepts), Dec. (nave and chapter-house), and early and late Perp. (choir and towers). The best view is from the city walls.

The church is open all day (conducted parties c. every ½ hr.; adm. to chapter-house 6*d*.; to the central tower 1/; services on week-days at 8 & 4, on Sun. at 8, 10.30, & 4).

History. The vast building covers the site of a wooden chapel put up for the baptism of Edwin, King of Northumbria, and his court by Paulinus, first Bishop of York, on Easter Day, 627. This was soon replaced by a stone church, which was burned down in c. 741. A Saxon minster was ruined, with the city, in the Danish foray of 1069. Thomas of Bayeux, first Norman archbishop, began rebuilding (c. 1080). His church, the choir of which had been rebuilt by Abp. Roger of Pont-l'Evêque (1154–81), was gradually replaced by the present edifice. The S. transept was first rebuilt by Abp. de Gray (c. 1220–41); then the N. transept (1241–60). The new nave was founded in 1291, and, together with the chapter house and vestibule, was in progress till c. 1324. Roger's Norman choir was displaced by the present one between 1361 and 1405. The erection of the central tower (1400–23) and of the W. towers (1433–74; 202 ft. high) completed a labour of nearly 250 years.

The finest parts of the **Exterior** are the **West Façade*, particularly the great window and finely sculptured portal; the *North Transept*, especially the façade; the *Chapter-House*; and the **Central Tower*.

Interior. The glory of York Minster is its stained-glass windows (mainly the product of a well-defined local school), which include some of the earliest glass in England, a masterpiece of E.E. grisaille glass, a great range of splendid Dec. windows, and superb Perp. glass. The 18th cent. restorations and more recent interpolations are easily detected.

The usual entrance by the S. transept door reveals an unequalled aspect of the interior, culminating in the perfect five-lighted lancet window in the N. transept. The visitor should, however, begin his detailed inspection at the W. end.

The effect of the Nave is less impressive than we should expect from its exceptional height and breadth, but the detail throughout is good, if timid, and the tracery of the clerestory windows and the well-restored flamboyant tracery of the famous *West Window (glazed 1338) are admirable. The wooden roof is painted to resemble stone. The unusually wide aisles (30 ft.), stone-vaulted, achieve the lofty effect missed in the nave. The fine glass of the three W. windows is comparatively intact, and, besides the Dec. glass which is the contemporary enrichment of the nave, the remains of 12–13th cent. glass in the clerestories (including the fragment of a *Jesse Window, N. clerestory, 2nd from the W. end) should be noted.

The *TRANSEPTS have aisles on both sides. The lantern is the largest in England, and the impression of magnitude in this part of the church is hardly marred by the obtrusive triforium, and consequent meanness of the clerestory, or by the unsatisfactory wooden vault. All the detail is worth notice. The terminal wall of the N. Transept, incorporating the lancet lights of the *' Five Sisters,' with their wonderful 13th cent. grisaille glass, is far finer than that of the S. Transept, with its over-large and badly re-glazed rose-window. The ' Five Sisters ' window was restored in 1925 as a memorial to the women who gave their lives in 1914–18 ; a wooden screen in the E. aisle bears their names.

The *CHOIR is separated from the nave by an elaborate late-Gothic *Rood Screen* (c. 1475–1505) with lifesize statues of English kings, from William I to Henry VI (the last modern). The *Glass in the great E. window (78 ft. × 31 ft.), by John Thornton of Coventry (1405), is still almost intact, and forms the largest sheet of mediæval glazing in England, and probably in the world. The soaring windows of the **East Transepts* (properly transeptal bays), N. and S. of the high-altar, contain 15th cent. glass depicting the lives of SS. William and Cuthbert. In 1829 the roof, the altar-screen, and all the other woodwork in the choir were destroyed in a fire started by a madman ; but they have been replaced by more or less faithful copies. The miracle-working shrine of St. William of York, canonized in 1230, is believed to have stood behind the high-altar. In the N. choir aisle is the damaged but finely wrought effigy tomb of William of Hatfield (Pl. 16 ; d. 1344), the little son of Edward III, and at the entrance to this aisle is a memorial (by F. W. Pomeroy) to Admiral Cradock, who perished in the sea-fight off Coronel (Chili) in 1914. The splendid tomb of Abp. Bowet (Pl. 5 ; 1407-23), in the Lady Chapel, is the most striking exception to the unworthiness of the monuments here. At the E. end of the S. choir-aisle is a *War Memorial Chapel* (1923).

A **Vestibule* leads from the E. aisle of the N. transept to the *CHAPTER-HOUSE. Both are among the supreme examples of Dec., and preserve in traceries of inventive beauty contemporary glass of rare quality. Beautiful and spirited details enrich the Chapter-House, which is not unduly vaunted in the inscription in the vestibule, "Ut rosa flos florum, sic est domus ista domorum.'

Among the relics preserved here are the Saxon 'Horn of Ulphus,' some carvings (Cauldron of Hell, Virgin and Child) from Roger's choir, a 15th cent. cope-chest, and the indulgence cup of Abp. Scrope (beheaded in 1405; 'Henry IV,' Part II).

The late-Norman Crypt, entered from the choir-aisles, has archæological as well as architectural interest. The herring-bone masonry laid bare in the wall enclosing the W. portion is a fragment of a pre-Norman church, and marks the site of the original Christian building.

To the S. of the choir are the *Zouche Chapel* (1352), the *Vestry*, and the *Treasury*. Despite its designation, the Minster was a foundation of the secular clergy, and has, therefore, no monastic out-buildings. The fragment of a cloister on the N. side of the precincts belongs to the Norman *Archiepiscopal Palace* of Abp. Roger; the building now used as the *Chapter Library* (Mon. & Thurs., 11–1) was probably built by Abp. de Gray (13th cent.).

Immediately E. of the Minster is *St. William's College* (Pl. A 4; adm. 6*d*.), a Jacobean building with a Perp. gateway, now used as the House of Convocation for the province of York. Adjacent, at the corner of Chapter House St., is the '*Treasurer's House*.' *Holy Trinity* (Pl. B 3, 4), in Goodramgate, is York's quaintest church, with 14–15th cent. glass and wooden box-pews.—The church of *St. Michael's-le-Belfry* (Pl. A 3), on the S. side of the cathedral, has some magnificent stained glass (13 16th cent.), and its registers contain the entry of the birth of 'Guye fauxe' (1570).

The ***City Walls** (c. 3 m. in circuit), with their frowning 'bars' or gates, are among the finest surviving examples in Europe of mediæval city-fortification. As they now stand they date mainly from the reign of Edward III (1327–77), and at their N.W. angle follow the line of the Roman wall.

The visitor should not omit at least a walk from *Monk Bar* (Pl. A 4), the tallest of the four main gates, round the N.W. angle enclosing the deanery garden and the minster to (10 m.) *Bootham Bar* (Pl. A 3). The wall, not quite continuous here, makes a right angle at the *Multangular Tower* (lower part Roman), on the edge of the Museum Gardens (see below). Beyond *Lendal Bridge* (Pl. B 2) the wall runs S.W. over a railway siding and turns l. for *Micklegate Bar* (Pl. C 2), the chief of the original gates. Beyond the modern *Victoria Bar* (Pl. D 1) it turns l. again past (l.) *Baile Hill* (Pl. D 3), site of William the Conqueror's first castle. Beyond the iron *Skeldergate Bridge* (Pl. C, D 3), the massive modern wall enclosing the *Castle* (Pl. C 4), and the bridge over the Foss or canal, is *Fishergate Bar* (Pl. D 4). The castle, William's second fortification, is now mainly replaced by the *Assize Courts* and the *Prison*. *Clifford's Tower* (adm. 10–4, 6, or 7, exc. Sun.; 6*d*.) dates from 1245–59.—From Fishergate Bar the wall runs to *Walmgate Bar* (Pl. C 5), and ends at the 16th cent. brick *Red Tower*, (Pl. C 5). The stretch thence to *Layerthorpe Bridge* (Pl. B 5) was never walled, as it was protected by the Foss. Monk Bar (see above) is just beyond.

In Museum St., close to Lendal Bridge, are the Museum Gardens (Pl. A, B 2; adm. 10–6, 1/, after 5, 6*d*.) of the *Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, containing the ruins of **St. Mary's Abbey,** a Benedictine foundation of 1089, and some other interesting buildings.

On the right, as we enter the grounds, are the 13th cent. (?) ruins of *St. Leonard's Hospital*. Beyond are the *Multangular Tower* (see above) and the *Museum*, with natural history and antiquarian collections, and below the adjoining lecture-hall is the *Chapter-House Vestibule* (pillars still in situ) of **St. Mary's Abbey,** containing a museum of mediæval architecture. Next come the picturesque ruins of the *Abbey Church (c. 1271; partly excavated). The *Abbey Gatehouse* is now a private residence. The *Antiquarian Museum*, occupying the old *Hospitium* or *Guest House*, contains a very notable collection of Roman antiquities and mediæval pottery.

To the N.E. of the gardens (entr. in St. Leonard's Place) is the *King's Manor* (Pl. A 2), the abbot's house until the Dissolution. Adjacent, in Exhibition

Square, is the *Fine Art Exhibition* (adm. 6*d*.).—*St. Peter's School*, in Bootham (Pl. A 2, 3), to the N., claims a continuous history from its foundation in 718.

Behind the *Mansion House*, in Lendal (Pl. B 3), is the *Guildhall*, on the river, with a fine Perp. hall and modern stained glass.—Both *St. Martin-le-Grand* (late Perp.) in Coney St. (Pl. B 3) and *St. Michael* in Spurriergate (Pl. C 3), have fine old glass.—*St. Mary* in Castlegate (Pl. C 3, 4; leading to the *Castle*, p. 330), has a fine Perp. tower.

At the S. end of the Pavement (Pl. B 4) is *All Saints* (Pl. B 3; 15th cent., rebuilt), with an elegant octagonal lantern on its square tower and a sanctuary knocker on the N. door. To the N.W. (l.) runs Parliament Street (Pl. B 3), the only wide street in York, and roughly parallel, the Shambles (Pl. B 4), one of the narrowest. At No. 40 Fossgate (running S.E. from the Pavement) is the ***Merchant Adventurers' Hall** (Pl. C 4), with a fine panelled 15th cent. hall (adm. 6*d*.).—In Walmgate, the continuation of Fossgate, are the churches of *St. Denis* (Pl. C 4), with good 14th cent. glass and a Norman S. doorway, and *St. Margaret* (Pl. C 5), with an elaborate Norman *Doorway.

Some of the churches on the W. side of the Ouse are likewise interesting. Another **All Saints* (Pl. B 3; 13–15th cent.), in North St., has windows (in the N. aisle) depicting the Fifteen Last Days, in illustration of Richard Rolle's 14th cent. poem 'The Pricke of Conscience,' and the Seven Corporal Acts of Mercy, besides other glass of great beauty. *St. Martin's-cum-Gregory* (Pl. C 2), Micklegate, has 14th and 15th cent. glass. *St. Mary's Junior* (Pl. C 2), Bishophill, has a very ancient tower showing Saxon herring-bone masonry.—The *Railway Museum* (adm. week-days 10-6, Sat. 10–1; if closed apply at the railway offices in Tanner Row), illustrating railway history in Britain, is in two sections, the smaller opposite the offices, the larger, with locomotives, signals, etc., behind the Railway Institute.

Bishopthorpe, the residence of the archbishop since 1226, with a 13th cent. chapel, is 2¼ m. S. (shown on written application to the chaplain or secretary), and *Skelton* 4 m. N.W., with a small but exceedingly interesting E.E. church. Longer excursions (motor-buses, see p. 327) may be made to *Bolton Abbey* (p. 322), *Ripon* (p. 325), *Fountains Abbey* (p. 327), *Rievaulx Abbey* (p. 340), *Byland Abbey* (p. 340), *Selby* (p. 275), *Castle Howard* (p. 332), *Kirkham Abbey* (p. 332), *Beverley* (p. 336), *Scarborough* (p. 332), etc.

From York to Harrogate, 20½ m., L.N.E. in ½–1 hr. (4/4, 2/7).—To the S. of (6 m.) *Marston Moor* stretches the battlefield of 1644.—A gigantic oak at *Cowthorpe*, 5 m. S. of (12¼ m.) *Hopperton*, claims to be the oldest in England.—13¾ m. *Goldsborough*. *Goldsborough House* was the first home of Viscount Lascelles (now Earl of Harewood) and Princess Mary. *Ribston Hall*, 2 m. S., gave its name to the Ribston pippin, introduced from Normandy in 1700.—16½ m. **Knaresborough** (*Elephant & Castle*, R. 5/6, D. 5/; *Crown*, R. 4/), is an old-fashioned town (5518 inhab.), picturesquely situated on the Nidd, which here flows through a deep glen (excellent boating). The *Church* (E.E. to Perp.) contains some interesting monuments. The best-preserved part of John of Gaunt's *Castle*, where Richard II was imprisoned in 1399, is the 14th cent. keep (adm. 6*d*.). On the right bank of the Nidd, close to the lower bridge, is *Mother Shipton's Inn*, forming the portal to the *Dropping Well* (adm. 6*d*.), famous for its petrifying properties (petrifications for sale). Mother Shipton, the Yorkshire prophetess, is said to have been born here at the end of the 15th century. About 1¼ m. below the bridge is *St. Robert's* or *Eugene Aram's Cave*, where Aram concealed the remains of his victim Daniel Clark (1715). Percy House at *Scotton*, 2 m. N.W., was the boyhood home of Guy Fawkes. From Knaresborough to *Pilmoor*, see p. 340.—Fine view of Knaresborough (l.) as we cross the Nidd on leaving it.—18¼ m. *Starbeck* (p. 324).—20½ m. *Harrogate*, see p. 324.

From York to *Beverley* and *Hull*, see Rte. 57 ; to *Leeds*, see p. 287 ; to *Scarborough* and *Whitby*, see Rte. 56 ; to *Sheffield*, see p. 287 ; to *London*, see Rte. 47 ; to *Berwick*, see Rte. 58 ; to *Selby*, see p. 275.

56. FROM YORK TO SCARBOROUGH AND WHITBY

A. From York to Scarborough

42 m. L.N.E. in ¾–1½ hr. (8/11, 5/4). The scenery, except near Kirkham Abbey and Castle Howard, is uninteresting.—Motor Coach in 2 hrs. (2/10). Road, 41 m. (A 64). We leave York by Monkgate (Pl. A 4).—18 m. **Malton** (see below).—5 m. *Rillington* (see below). —7 m. *Sherburn*. —2 m. *Ganton* (see below).—5 m. *Seamer* (see below).—4 m. **Scarborough** (see below).

York, see Rte. 55. The railway crosses the Ouse and traverses the wide plain of York.—15 m. *Kirkham Abbey*. Prettily situated on the opposite bank of the *Derwent* appear the scanty ruins of the Augustinian priory (1122 ; adm. 10–5, 6*d*.).—15¾ m. *Castle Howard*.

About 3½ m. N.W. is the mansion of **Castle Howard**, the magnificent seat of the Hon. Geoffrey Howard, built by Vanbrugh in 1701–31, with a fine art collection (Wed., Thurs., & Sat. and in Bank Holiday weeks, 1–5 ; adm. 1/).

21 m. **Malton** (*Rfmts.* ; *Talbot*, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), an old town of 4438 inhab. on the Derwent, probably the Roman *Derventio*, has an important corn-trade and is a railway junction (pp. 334, 340).—25½ m. *Rillington*, for Whitby (Rte. 56B).—34½ m. *Ganton* has a noted golf-course.—39 m. *Seamer*.

42 m. **SCARBOROUGH** (46,192 inhab.), the most popular seaside resort in the N.E. of England, is charmingly situated on the steep shores and the background of two fine sandy bays, which are separated by a bold rocky bluff crowned with the picturesque ruins of the castle. The bathing is good.

Hotels. *Crown, Esplanade, S. Cliff, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. 21/6 ; *Prince of Wales, Esplanade, S. Cliff, R. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 21/6 ; *Grand, St. Nicholas Cliff, near the middle of the S. bay, R. 6/, L. 4/6, D. 6/, pens. 17/6 ; *Pavilion, Westborough, opposite the station, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 16/6 ; Royal, St. Nicholas St., R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. 18/ ; Clarence Gardens, Queen's, on the N. Cliff, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, these two closed in winter ; Cambridge, Ramshill Road, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/; Salisbury, Huntriss Row, Balmoral, Victoria, Westborough, at these three, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/ ; Ramsdale, private, Belmont Rd., Talbot, Castle, both commercial, Westborough, at these pens. 12/6–14/6 ; Waverley, temperance, pens. 14/, opposite the station.

Restaurants. *Rowntree*, Westborough ; *Laughton*, Huntriss Row.

Post Office, Aberdeen Walk, ¼ m. N.E. of the station.

Taxicabs. 1/6 per mile, each addit. ⅛ m., 3*d*.—Tramways from the station to the Harbour, the North Bay, etc.—Motor-Buses to *Filey* and *Bridlington*, *Malton*, *Pickering*, *Whitby*, etc.—Motor Coaches to London in 11 hrs. (18/6) ; *York* (2/10) ; *Leeds* (4/6) ; *Blackpool* (12/) ; *Birmingham* ; via Whitby to *Durham*, *Newcastle*, and *Edinburgh* ; etc.—Motor-Boats make daily trips along the coast (first hour, 1/6, each addit. ¼ hr. 6*d*.).—Rowing Boats 1/ for the first hr., each addit. ½ hr. 6*d*.

Cliff Railways (2*d*.), at St. Nicholas Cliff and the South Cliff.

Amusements. *The Spa*, see p. 333 ; *Grand Opera House*, St. Thomas St. ; *Floral Hall* (concerts and plays), Alexandra Gardens, North Side ; *Olympia* (ballroom and café). *Arcadia* (Pierrots).—Cricket Ground (cricket-festival at the beginning of Sept.), North Marine Road.

Scarborough's early history centres in its castle (see below). As a watering-place it dates from the discovery of mineral springs in 1620, and it was frequented for sea-bathing as early as 1767 (comp. Smollett's 'Humphrey Clinker' and Sheridan's 'A Trip to Scarborough').—On Dec. 16th, 1914, it was bombarded by a German battle-cruiser squadron, when 19 lives were lost. A submarine attack on Sept. 4th, 1917, caused 3 more deaths.

From the railway station (Rfmts.) the chief business street, known as Westborough, Newborough, and Eastborough, descends N.E. to the *Harbour*, which is most characteristically busy when the Scottish herring-fleet visits the town in August. To the S. stretches the wide and popular *South Bay*; to the N. the broad *Marine Drive* (toll 2*d.*) sweeps round the base of the castle-hill to (1½ m.) the quieter quarters on the *North Bay*, above which is *Peasholm Park*, with a boating lake. Immediately above the harbour is crowded the quaint 'old town' of Scarborough, with its steep narrow streets. In Castle Road is *St. Mary's Church* (trans. Norman and E.E.), partly destroyed in 1645 (see below). Anne Brontë (1820–49) is buried in the detached part of the churchyard, E. of the church. Farther E. are the ruins of the **Castle** (temp. Henry II; adm. 3*d.*). Remains of a Roman signal-station were discovered here in 1900.

Piers Gaveston was besieged and captured in this castle by the Earl of Pembroke in 1312. It suffered two sieges during the Civil War and was twice captured by the Parliamentarians (in 1645 and 1648). George Fox, the Quaker, was confined here in 1665.

On the South Bay, near the too-conspicuous Grand Hotel, are the pretty *St. Nicholas Gardens*, at the top of which (cliff railway), in St. Nicholas St., are the *Municipal Offices*. Farther S. the *Ramshill Valley*, with its attractive park, opens on the right. Near its beginning is (r.) the *Museum* (adm. 3*d.*). Near the sea the valley is spanned by the *Cliff Bridge* (toll 1*d.*; with an entrance to the Spa), and farther up is the much loftier *Valley Bridge* (view). Just beyond the valley begins the roadway leading to the Spa (adm. 9*d.*, day-ticket, 1/6), the favourite resort of visitors, situated on a terrace close to the sea at the foot of the South Cliff. It includes a large concert-hall, a theatre, a restaurant, and an art-gallery.

The South Cliff is reached direct from the station via the Valley Bridge (see above). The attractive *Holbeck Gardens* and *South Cliff Gardens* occupy the seaward face of the cliffs. The church of *St. Martin-on-the Hill* has a reredos by Burne-Jones, pulpit-panels by Rossetti, and windows by Morris.

Oliver's Mount (500 ft.; view), with the Scarborough War Memorial (75 ft.), is 1½ m. S.

Fine walks may be taken along the cliffs or sands (beware of the tide): S. to, (8 m.) *Filey* (see p. 334); and N. to (4½ m.) *Cloughton Wyke* and (6½ m.) *Hayburn Wyke.*—A favourite inland drive of 16 m. leads via (6 m. S.W.) *Ayton* and the wooded *Forge Valley* to (10 m.) *Hackness*, and via (11¾ m.) *Suffield* back to Scarborough.

From Scarborough to Hull, 53¾ m., L.N.E. in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (11/3, 6/9); to (23 m.) *Bridlington* in 40–55 min. (4/10, 2/11). This line runs inland nearly all the way, and the scenery is poor.—9½ m. **Filey** (*Royal Crescent*, R. 7/6, L. 4/6. D. 7/, pens. from 15/; *Three Tuns*, *Foord's*, pens. from 10/6) is a quiet bathing-resort (4549 inhab.) on *Filey Bay*, with a good sandy beach extending N.E., below the cliffs, to (1 m.) *Filey Brig*, a curious low rocky spit, c. ¼ m. long. —16½ m. *Speeton* and (19½ m.) *Bempton* are noted for their lofty chalk cliffs, the breeding-places of innumerable sea-birds, the eggs of which are collected by hardy fowlers let down over the sheer precipices on ropes (late May and early June).—20½ m. *Flamborough* is 2 m. from the village (Thornwick, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/) and 4 m. from the lighthouse on Flamborough Head. The village church has one of the only two rood-lofts in Yorkshire (comp. p. 323). Between the station and the village the promontory is crossed by the misnamed *Danes' Dyke*, the best example in England of a late-Neolithic (or early Bronze Age) 'promontory fort.'

Flamborough Head, a bold chalk headland with sheer cliffs (c. 400 ft. high) descending to the sea, is a great sanctuary for sea-birds during the breeding season. The finest scenery (stack-rocks, caves, etc.) is on the N. side, in the direction of the *North Landing*. It was off Flamborough Head that in 1779 Paul Jones, the American privateer, in the 'Bonhomme Richard' captured the British ship 'Serapis' after a bloody fight; the 'Bonhomme Richard' sank next day.

23 m. **Bridlington** (*Rfmts.*; *Alexandra*, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 12/6; *Britannia*, in the town, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6; *Manchester*, private, pens. from 11/6; *Victoria Station*, *Londesborough*), a popular summer resort (22,768 inhab.) with fine sands, two piers, and a small harbour, is situated on the wide sweep of *Bridlington Bay*. The station lies between the modern watering-place and the old town, 1 m. N. At the latter is the nave of the old **Priory Church* (E.E. to Perp).—Motor-bus to *Flamborough Head*, 6*d*.

At (28½ m.) *Burton Agnes* are a very fine Elizabethan manor-house (c. 1600) and an interesting church.—34½ m. **Driffield** (*Rfmts.*; *Bell*, R. 4/6, L. 3/6; *Keys*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), an agricultural town (5674 inhab.) and junction for *Selby* (p. 275) and *Malton* (p. 332), has a fine 15th cent. church-tower. About 3 m. S.W. is the fine Norman *Church of *Kirkburn*.—About 1 m. beyond (37½ m.) *Hutton Cranswick* we pass *Watton Abbey* (r.), an Elizabethan farmhouse incorporating the remains of the largest Gilbertine priory in England (12th cent.). The priory was dual, the canons and canonesses each having a church of their own.—45½ m. *Beverley*, and thence to (53¾ m.) *Hull*, see Rte. 57.

From Scarborough to Whitby and Saltburn, 45½ m., L.N.E. in 2¼ hrs. (9/7, 5/9); to (21½ m.) *Whitby* in 1¼ hr. (4/10, 2/11). This is one of the prettiest coast-lines in England (best views to the right).—Beyond (8 m.) *Staintondale* the train laboriously ascends to (10½ m.) *Ravenscar* (600 ft.: Raven Hall, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/), a seaside resort.—Beyond a tunnel we obtain a good view of Robin Hood's Bay.—15½ m. **Robin Hood's Bay** (*Victoria*, R. 6/6. L. 3/6, D. 5/), a quaint irregular fishing-village on a steep slope with a modern quarter near the station.—21½ m. **Whitby** (West Cliff Station), see p. 335.—24 m. *Sandsend* (Sandsend, Apr.–Oct., R. from 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Beach, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/), a pleasant hamlet. *Mulgrave Castle* (Marquess of Normanby), 1 m. W., has beautiful grounds and the scanty ruins of an 11th cent. castle (adm. on Mon., Wed., and Sat.; tickets, 6*d*., at 23 Baxtergate, Whitby, at Sandsend Station, or at East Row entrance).—30 m. *Hinderwell*, for (1 m.) *Runswick* (Runswick Bay, pens. 9/–12/6; Royal, plain), a fishing-village (good bathing).—31¾ m. *Staithes* (Station, R. & B. 7/6; Black Lion, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/), another primitive fishing-village, at the bottom of a deep ravine. Captain Cook (p. 335) served here as a lad in a huckster's shop. To the W. rises *Boulby Cliff* (666 ft.), which is said to be the highest cliff on the English coast.—36½ m. *Loftus* (Golden Lion, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/), a beautifully situated town (9012 inhab.) with iron-works. —45½ m. **Saltburn** (*Zetland*, R. 6/, B. or L. 3/6, D. 6/6; *Alexandra*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Queen*, R. 6/, L. 3/6) a seaside resort (5668 inhab.), with brine-baths, good sea bathing, and golf links.—From Saltburn to *Middlesbrough* via Redcar, see p. 341; another line runs inland (21 m.) via (11 m.) *Guisborough* (Buck, R. 4/6, L. or D. 3/), a pleasant town (7105 inhab.), with the scanty but charming ruins of an Augustinian priory (1119; adm. 6*d*.).—18 m. *Ormesby*, on this branch, adjoins *Marton*, the birthplace of Capt. James Cook (1728-79).

From Scarborough another branch-line runs due W. via (6½ m.) *Forge Valley* (p. 333) and (9¾ m.) *Sawdon*, station for *Brompton*, where Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson in 1802, to (19¾ m., in ¾ hr.) *Pickering* (see below), skirting the S. edge of the moors.

B. From York to Whitby

56¼ m. L.N.E. in 2 hrs. (11/10, 7/1). Passengers usually change at *Malton* (thence to Whitby, 35¼ m. in 1¼ hr., 7/5, 4/6).—The line, through the Vale of Pickering and the Esk Valley, traverses some of the prettiest scenery in England.

ROAD, 47 m. From York to (18 m.) *Malton*, see p. 382.—8 m. **Pickering** (see below). The road climbs over the open moors.—8 m. *Saltersgate Inn.*—From Sleights Moor it descends very sharply to (9 m.) *Sleights* (see below).—4 m. **Whitby** (see below).

From York to (21 m.) *Malton*, see p. 332.—25½ m. *Rillington*, junction for Scarborough (see p. 332).—32 m. **Pickering** (*Black Swan*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *White Swan*, both commercial) is a plain little town (3504 inhab.). In the *Castle* (adm. 10–4, 6, or 7, Sun. 11–3 or 4; 6*d.*) Richard II was imprisoned after his abdication. The *Church* (Norman and Dec.) has some remarkable *Mural Paintings (c. 1450; restored 1889).

On the N. choir wall is a monument to Nicholas and Robert King (d. 1812 and 1817), surveyors of the city of Washington, and beneath it are brasses commemorating the Anglo-American alliance and W. H. Page (1855–1918), U.S. ambassador in London. The choir panelling (1929) is a memorial also to Anglo-American friendship and to J. H. Choate (1832–1917), likewise ambassador.

From Pickering to *Helmsley* and *Gilling* (York), see p. 340.

Beyond Pickering the line abruptly enters a narrow glen. From its summit-level (800 ft.) the line descends to (46½ m.) *Goathland* (Mallyan Spout, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 13/; Hydro, private R. 7/, L. 3/, D 5/), in a charming moorland situation.—49¾ m. *Grosmont* (p. 336).—We now follow the winding valley of the *Esk*, crossing the river eight times.—53 m. *Sleights* (Station, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6).

56¼ m. **WHITBY** (12,512 inhab.) consists of the picturesque old red-tiled fishing town on both banks of the Esk (which here makes its way to the sea between tall cliffs) and the modern seaside resort on the West Cliff. 'Whitby jet' ornaments are still made here, though the jet is mainly brought from elsewhere. Capt. Cook (1728–79) made his first voyage round the world in Whitby-built ships; and William Scoresby (1789–1857), another famous navigator, was a native of Whitby.

Railway Stations. *Town Station*, in the old town, for all parts; *West Cliff*, 1 m. distant, on the W. Cliff, on the Scarborough and Saltburn line.

Hotels. On the West Cliff: ROYAL, R. 8/, L. 5/, D. 7/6; METROPOLE, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6 KIRBY'S, private, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, all good.—In the town (all commercial, R. & B. 7/6–8/6): CROWN, Flowergate; TALBOT, ANGEL, Baxtergate; CUSTOM HOUSE, by the bridge; WHITE HOUSE, by the golf-links; STATION, near the Town Station.

Post Office, Baxtergate.

Motor-Buses to *Sandsend* (4*d.*); *Robin Hood's Bay* (10*d.*); *Pickering* (2/), *Malton* (2/10), *York* (3/10), and *Leeds* (5/8); *Middlesbrough* (2/7); *Scarborough* (2/6); etc.

From near the Town Station Baxtergate leads to the right to the swing-bridge spanning the Esk, the mouth of which forms the small harbour. On the W. bank is a small *Museum* (open 10–dusk ; adm. 6*d*.). We cross the bridge to the quaint old fishermen's quarter. Off Church St., the main thoroughfare, opens Grape Lane, in which stands a house (dated 1688) where Capt. Cook served as an apprentice. From the N. end of Church St. a flight of 199 steps ascends to the unrestored *St. Mary's Church*. Close by are the beautiful ruins of ***Whitby Abbey,** which was founded in 657 by St. Hilda for monks and nuns, and was long the chief school of learning in the North. The poet Cædmon (fl. 670) was a monk here. Adm. 9 or 10 to 4, 6, or 7, Sun. 10 or 11 to 3 or 4 ; 6*d*.

The ruined church, situated on the exposed cliff 200 ft. above the sea, dates for the most part from the E.E. period (12–13th cent.), with Dec. work towards the W. end. The W. front was battered by a German bombardment in 1914, but was restored in 1922. The curious old mansion S. of the Abbey dates from Charles II.

The WEST CLIFF, with the so-called *Spa* (concert-hall, restaurant, etc.), is laid out as pleasure-grounds. The statue of Captain Cook, at the E. end of the Promenade, is by Tweed.

A branch runs via (6¼ m.) *Grosmont* (p. 335) and the Esk Valley to (36 m.) *Picton* (p. 340) and (43¾ m.) *Stockton* (p. 340).

57. FROM YORK TO HULL VIA BEVERLEY

42 m. L.N.E. in 1–1½ hr. (8/11, 5/4) ; to (33¾ m.) *Beverley* in ¾–1¼ hr. (7/1, 4/3). There is an alternative route from York to Hull, via *Selby* (44½ m., in 1½–2 hrs. ; see pp. 275, 287) where trains are changed.

ROAD (A 66), 38 m. We leave York by Walmgate (Pl. C 4, 5).—19½ m. *Market Weighton* (see below).—10 m. **Beverley** (see below).—8½ m. **Hull** (p. 338).

York, see Rte. 55.—9¼ m. *Stamford Bridge*, over the Derwent, was the scene of the victory of Harold of England over Harald Hardrada of Norway on Sept. 25th, 1066.—16 m. *Pocklington* (Feathers, T.H., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 4) has an E.E. and Perp. church.—23¼ m. *Market Weighton* (pron. 'Weeton'; Londesborough, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 6/) lies at the foot of the undulating chalk *Wolds*.

33¾ m. **BEVERLEY** (*Beverley Arms*, *King's Head*, both commercial, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a staid, old-fashioned market-town (13,469 inhab.) is the seat of a suffragan bishop, and possesses two splendid churches. ***Beverley Minster** (interior length 334 ft., width 64 ft., across the transepts 168 ft.), dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is one of the few great English churches with a double set of transepts, and in size and splendour it is more than the equal of some English cathedrals. It is especially noteworthy for the singular purity and loveliness of the E.E. work (13th cent.). Admission to the nave is free, to the choir 6*d*. ; services on week-days at 8 & 5, on Sun. at 10.30, 3 & 6.30.

John of Beverley (d. 721), Bishop of York, died and was buried at the monastery founded by him at Beverley on the site of a chapel of St. John the Evangelist. Miracles wrought at his tomb led to his canonization in 1037, and kings, from Athelstan to Henry V, conferred benefits on the church, in gratitude for victories won after pilgrimages to his shrine. The minster, rebuilt after its destruction by the Danes in 866, was much disfigured by fire in 1188; and though much of the Norman core was preserved, its restoration during the next two centuries was mainly on Gothic lines. The Choir and *Transepts are E.E., the Nave Dec. and Perp., the *West Façade (with its slender twin towers), the finest of its kind in England, is Perpendicular.

Interior. Entering by the N.W. porch (Perp.), we note the blending of styles that makes the church, the work of centuries, appear of single design. In the NAVE E.E. (two E. bays) and Perp. (W. bay) are combined with fine Dec. work of the first half of the 14th century. In the S. aisle, which is the earlier and better in detail, are the massive late-Norman font and the canopied 'Maiden Tomb' (Dec.). St. John of Beverley is buried at the E. end of the nave.—The GREAT TRANSEPT (E.E.) is notable for having both E. and W. aisles. In the S. arm is a painting (temp. James I) of Athelstan making a grant of sanctuary to the minster (938), and in the E. aisle of the N. arm is a remarkable 14th cent. tomb with the effigy of a priest.—Beyond a modern screen is the *CHOIR, a perfect example of E.E., with a wealth of 15th and 16th cent. wood-carving in the *Stalls. The collection of misericords (68 in all) is the largest in England. On the N. side of the altar is the magnificent *Percy Tomb (c. 1350), the masterwork of an English school of sculptors whose skill need fear no comparison with contemporary Continental work.—The lovely RETRO-CHOIR, or *Lady Chapel*, has an E. window (inserted in 1416) now containing fine glass (E.E. to Perp.) collected from other windows. The 'Fridstol' or peace chair (temp. Athelstan), afforded inviolable sanctuary until the Reformation.

The beautiful double staircase in the N. choir-aisle (a very rare feature) formerly communicated with the chapter-house (destroyed).

***St. Mary's Church,** about ¾ m. N. of the minster, with a Dec. chancel and Perp. nave (restored by Sir Gilbert Scott), is little inferior in interest to the minster and is superior in possessing a central tower.

Among the most striking features of the exterior are the W. front, a notable example of Trans. from Dec. to Perp., and the great S. porch, with an inner Norman arch (surmounted by a Dec. canopy), an outer E.E. arch, and Perp. windows. The panelled ceiling of the chancel, the earliest part of the interior (early Dec.), is adorned with painted figures of English kings (1445). The N. choir-aisle is elaborately vaulted, and its adjoining chapel has flowing window-tracery. The choir-screen and misericords deserve attention. The transepts are Perp. rebuilding of mixed older material. The carefully restored nave is mainly Perpendicular. On its N. pillars are angels with shields recording the names of the donors. The rich sculpture throughout should be compared with that in the minster.

Beyond St Mary's is the red-brick *North Bar* (1409–10; restored in 1867), the sole survivor of the five town-gates.

From Beverley to *Bridlington* and *Scarborough*, see pp. 334, 333.

42 m. **HULL,** officially *Kingston-upon-Hull* (287,013 inhab.), ranking fifth among English seaports, the chief packet station for N. Europe, and the chief world-centre of the oilseed-crushing industry, is situated on the N. bank of the *Humber* (here 3 m. wide), 20 m. from the sea, at the confluence of the little river *Hull.* Its large fishing-fleet furnished many of the armed trawlers that did signal though silent service in the Great War. Its docks extend for 7 miles along the river.

Railway Stations. *Paragon* (Pl. B 2; Rfmts.), main station of the L.N.E.; *Victoria* or *Corporation Pier* (Pl. E 4), for the steam-ferry (c. hourly) to *New Holland* (p. 360), whence trains run to Grimsby, Lincoln, etc.

Hotels. ROYAL STATION (Pl. C 2), R. 6/6, B. or L. 3/6, D. 6/6; IMPERIAL (Pl. C 3), Paragon St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6.—Commercial: GROSVENOR (Pl. C 3), Carr Lane, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6; WHITE HOUSE (Pl. C 3), Jameson St.; VITTORIA (Pl. E 4), facing the Victoria Pier; GEORGE (Pl. C 4), Whitefriargate, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/; MINERVA, near the pier.

Restaurants. *City*, opposite the Post Office; *Wilberforce*, Carr Lane (Pl. C 3); *Hammond's*, Paragon Sq.; *Paragon*, Paragon Arcade.

Post Office (Pl. C 4), Lowgate.—**U.S. Consulate,** 3, King Edward St.

Taxicabs, 1/ per mile, each extra ¼ m., 3*d.*—MOTOR-BUSES from Paragon Sq. to *Beverley* (10*d.*), *Driffield* (1/11), and *Bridlington* (2/10); to *Howden* (2/10) and *Selby* (3/4); to *Leeds* (5/5); to *Withernsea* (1/6); etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 11 hrs. (18/); to *Newcastle* in 5¼ hrs., both via York.—ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, see the Plan.—STEAM FERRIES from the Corporation Pier (Pl. E 4) 14 times daily to *New Holland* (p. 360) and 12 times to *Barton* (p. 360).

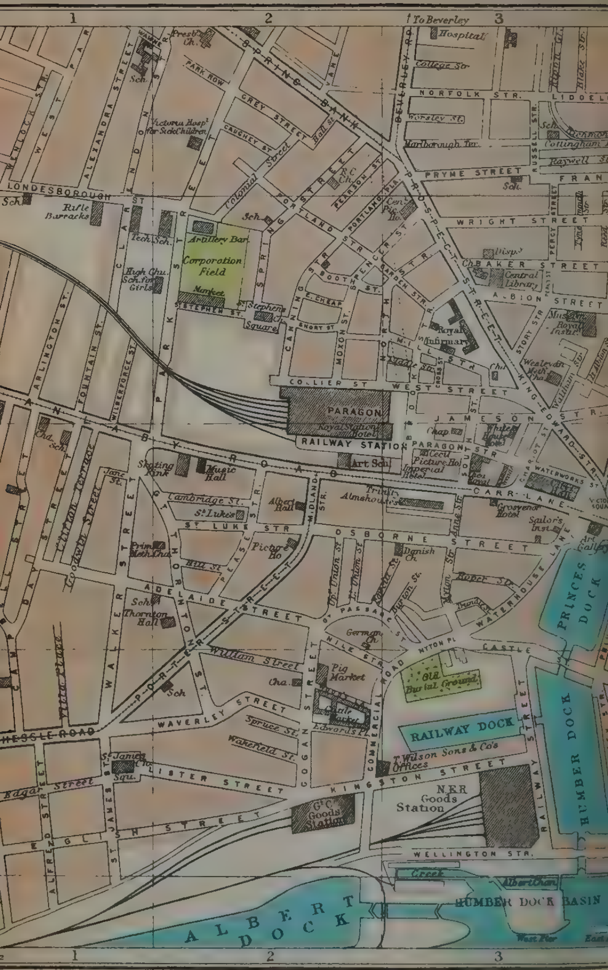
Steamers ply from Hull to Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian, and Danish ports; also to *Grimsby*, *Yarmouth*, *Leith*, *Newcastle*, *Aberdeen* (25/–30/).

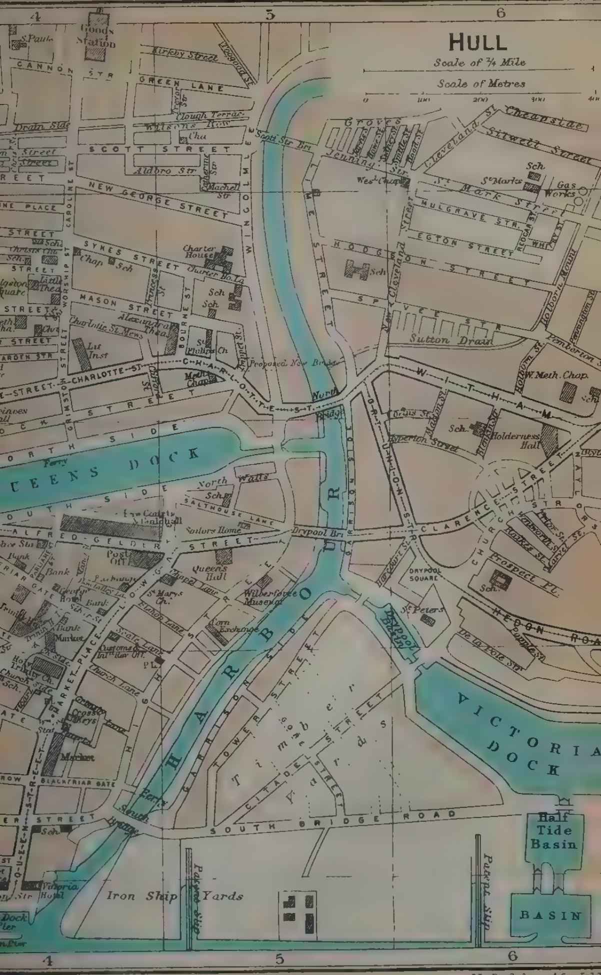
Theatres. *Grand* (Pl. B 4), George St.; *Little*, Kingston Sq. (Pl. B 4; repertory); *Alexandra* (Pl. B 5), Charlotte St.; *Palace* (Pl. C 2; varieties), Anlaby Road; *Tivoli* (varieties), Paragon St. (Pl. C 3).

History. Hull was deliberately selected and laid out as a seaport by Edward I (c. 1298)—an origin different from that of any other town in England. The port contributed ships to fight the Armada and was noted for its warships in the 18th century; the Lord Mayor ranks as 'Admiral of the Humber.' The refusal of Sir Charles Hotham, the governor, to admit Charles I to the town in 1642 (though he had been hospitably entertained in 1639) was the first overt act of rebellion in the Civil War, and in 1643 and 1644 the town resisted sieges by the Royalists. Andrew Marvell (p. 339), who was member of Parliament for Hull from 1658 till his death, received 6/8 a day during session for his services, and is often cited (perhaps erroneously) as the last paid borough member before the resolution of 1911 established the present payment of members. William Wilberforce (1759–1833) was a native of Hull.—Some of the streets have quaint old names, e.g., 'Land of Green Ginger' and 'Rotten-herring St.'

Queen Victoria Square (Pl. C 3, 4), E. of Paragon Station, is flanked on the W. by the *City Hall*, on the E. by the imposing *Dock Office*, and on the S. by the *Art Gallery* (adm. free 10–5; Sun. 2.30–4.30). The Monument Bridge, named from the adjacent *Wilberforce Monument* (1834) crosses the line of the *Town Docks* to the oldest part of the town. From Whitefriargate, beyond the bridge, we follow Trinity House Lane (r.), past *Trinity House*, an old foundation for the relief of distressed mariners, to ***Holy Trinity Church** (Pl. D 4), one of the largest parish churches in England, chiefly Dec. (chancel; transepts) and Perp. (nave).

This church is noteworthy for the early use of brick (introduced from the Low Countries) in the chancel and transepts, for its fine central tower, and for its


1
2
To Beverley
3
Presbn Ch.
Sch.
Park Row
Spring Bank
Grey Street
Hospital
College Str
Norfolk Str.
Lidoell
Blake Str.
Horsley St.
Marlborough Ter.
Cottingham
Raywell St
Richmond
Sch.
Russell Str.
Beverley Rd.
Victoria Hospl for Sick Children
Caughey St
Hall St.
Colonial Street
R.C. Ch.
Pearson St.
Portland Pla
Pryme Street
Fran
Sch.
Percy Street
Wenlock Str.
West Par
Alexandra Street
Londesborough St
Sch.
Rifle Barracks
Tech Sch.
Artillery Bar
Corporation Field
Market
Sch.
Spring Street
Portland Str
Cen. Pic. Ho.
Prospect Street
Wright Street
Tyndemouth St.
Disp.
Ch
Baker Street
Central Library
Albion Street
Mus.
Royal Instn
High Chu. Sch. for Girls
St Stephen's St.
St Stephens Ch.
Square
Canning Str
Booth St.
Spencer St.
Garden Str.
E. Cheap
Short St
Moxon St
Royal Infirmary
Mill St
Story Str
Wesleyan Meth. Cha.
Waltham St.
N. Albion St.
Arlington St.
Fountain St.
Wilberforce St.
Park St
Collier St
West Street
Cross St
Chr
Paragon Royal Station Hotel
Railway Station
Jameson Str.
Chap
White House Hotel
King Edward Str.
Anlaby Road
Chad. Sch.
Skating Rink
Music Hall
Art Sch.
Paragon Str
Cecil Picture Ho
Imperial Hotel
Tivoli Theatre
Theatre Royal
South St
Charlotte St
Waterworks St
City Hall
Victoria Square
Jane St.
Clifton Terrace
Goodwin Street
Cambridge St.
St Luke's
Albert Hall
Midland Str.
Trinity Almshouses
Carr Lane
Grosvenor Hotel
Sailor's Inst.
Art Gallery
Walker Street
Thornton Street
St Luke Str
Pease Str
Picture Ho
Osborne Street
Danish Ch.
Anne St.
Prim. Meth. Cha.
Hill St.
Up. Union St.
L. Union St.
Spyvee St.
Myton Str
Roper St.
Waterhouse Lane
Princes Dock
Adelaide Street
Sch.
Thornton Hall
Porter Street
Of Passage St.
German Ch.
Castle St.
Nile Str.
Myton Pl.
Old Burial Ground
William Street
Cha.
Pig Market
Cattle Market
Commercial Road
Railway Dock
Railway Street
Humber Dock
Camp
Villa Place
Sch
St.
Waverley Street
Spruce St.
Edwards Pl.
Cogan Street
Hessle Road
Wakefield St.
T. Wilson Sons & Co's Offices
St James Ch.
Squ.
Lister Street
Kingston Street
N.E.R. Goods Station
Edgar Street
Alfred Street
James St.
G.C. Goods Station
English Street
Wellington Str.
Creek
Albert Chan.
Humber Dock Basin
Albert Dock
West Pier
East
1
2
3


HULL
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
4
5
6
Goods Station
S.t Pauls
Kirkby Street
Osgood St
Cannon Str
Green Lane
Trevor Str
Clough Terrace
Wilsons Row
Drain Side
Cha
Scott Street
Scott Str Bri
Aldbro Str
Catherine Str
Machell Str
New George Street
Caroline St
Wincolmlee
Groves
Jenning Str
Wes.n Chap.
Cleveland St
Cheapside
Sitwell Street
Sch
S.t Marks
Gas Works
S.t Mark Street
Mulgrave Str
Egton Street
Redcar St
Whitby St
Hodgson Street
Sch
New Cleveland Street
Spyvee Str
Holborn Mount
Sutton Drain
Pemberton St
Sykes Street
Charter House
Charter Ho. La
Chap
Sch
Christ's Ch
Worship St
Little Thea.
Mason Street
Princess St
Sch
Bourne St
Charlotte St. Mews
Alexandra Thea.
S.t Philips Ch
Lit Inst
Trippett St
Proposed New Bridge
Charlotte Street
Grimston Street
Meth. Chapel
North Bridge
Witham
Holborn St
W. Meth. Chap.
Sch
Dock Street
Great Union Street
Garrison Side
Lime St
Cross St
Hyperion Street
Sch.
Holderness Hall
Blenheim St
North Side
Queens Dock
Ferry
South Side
North Walls
Sch
Salthouse Lane
Law Courts & Guildhall
Sailors Home
Alfred Gelder Street
Drypool Bri
Clarence Str
Church Str
Great Thornton St
Raikes St
Wentworth St
Prospect Pl.
Sch.
Post Off
Queens Hall
Bank
Lowgate
Chapel Lane
Wilberforce Museum
Drypool Square
S.t Peters
Drypool Basin
Hedon Road
De la Pole St
Anlaby St
Trinity Ho.
Market
Bank
Holy Trinity Ch.
Customs & Inl.d Rev. Off.
P.L.
Scale Lane
Bishop Lane
Corn Exchange
High Street
S.t Marys Ch.
Market Place
Church Lane
Church Side
Sch
Grammar Sch.
Cross Keys
Stat.
Market
Blackfriar Gate
Harbour
Garrison Side
Tower Street
Citadel Street
Timber Yards
Victoria Dock
Ferry
South Bridge
South Bridge Road
Half Tide Basin
Basin
Iron Ship Yards
Patent Slip
Victoria Hotel
Queen St
Dock Pier
Pier

John Bartholomew & Son Ltd.

variety of window-tracery.—A tomb in the S. aisle is supposed to be that of Sir William de la Pole (d. 1366), first mayor of Hull. A fine old window was smashed by an air-raid in 1918.—To the S. of the church is the old *Grammar School*, rebuilt in 1583, where Marvell and Wilberforce were educated.

The E. end of the church faces Market Place, which leads S. to *Victoria Pier* (Pl. E 4; p. 338), and N., via Lowgate, with *St. Mary's Church* (Pl. C 4, 5; Perp.; restored 1860-63), to the *Guildhall* and *Law Courts* (Pl. C 4), in Alfred Gelder St.—In the old-fashioned *High Street* (Pl. D 4–C 5), parallel with Market Place, are the *Museum of Commerce and Transport* (No. 35) and the *Wilberforce Museum* (No. 25; adm. free to both 10-5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), in the house where Wilberforce was born and where Charles I was entertained in 1639.

In Albion St. is the *Municipal Museum* (adm. free 10 5, Sun. 2.30–4.30), notable for early Staffordshire ware and other British porcelain.—The *Pickering Museum* in Pickering Park (3 m. N.) illustrates the shipping and fisheries of Hull (adm. free 10–5, Sun. 2.30–4.30).

Branch-lines run from Hull through the flat corn-growing district of *Holderness*, of interest mainly to the ecclesiologist, to the bathing resorts of (15½ m.) *Hornsea* (Alexandra, R. & B. 8/6), and (20¾ m.) *Withernsea* (Queen's R. 4/; Pier, R. 3/). On the line to the latter are (8½ m.) *Hedon*, a famous port before Hull was dreamt of, and (17 m.) *Patrington*, both with unusually striking *Churches ('King' and 'Queen of Holderness').—About 15 m. S. of Withernsea the Yorkshire coast ends in *Spurn Head*, a causeway of sand and pebbles overgrown with sharp-pointed rushes and marked by two lighthouses. No trace has survived of the ancient port of *Ravenspur*, where Bolingbroke landed in 1399 ("upon the naked shore at Ravenspurg") and Edward IV in 1471 on his return from exile.

The L.N.E. line from Hull to (71½ m.) *Sheffield* (12/3, 7/4) passes (24 m.) *South Howden*, for **Howden** (*Wellington*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), with the important church of **St. Cuthbert*. The *West Front (14th cent.) and the Tower (130 ft.) are among the finest in Yorkshire. Roger of Hoveden (d. 1201?), the chronicler, was rector of Howden.

From Hull to *Selby* and *Leeds*, see p. 287; to *Beverley* and *Scarborough*, see pp. 333–334; to *Doncaster* via Goole, see p. 275, via Barnetby, see p. 360; to *Gainsborough* via Barnetby, see p. 360; to *Grimsby*, see p. 360; to *Lincoln*, see Rte. 61.

58. FROM YORK TO BERWICK

147½ m. L.N.E. in 3–4 hrs. (31/5, 18/10), to (66 m.) *Durham* in 1½-2 hrs. (13/11, 8/4); to (80½ m.) *Newcastle* in 1½–2 hrs. (17/5, 10/6). This is part of the 'East Coast Route' to Scotland (comp. Rtes. 47 and 87).—Motor Coaches to *Newcastle* and from Newcastle via *Berwick* to *Edinburgh* in 6¼ hrs. (10/6).

Road. *A. Via Boroughbridge* (A 66, A 687, and A 1), 148½ m. We quit York by Blossom St. (Pl. C, D 1).—18 m. **Boroughbridge** (p. 340).—Thence via *Baldersby Gate* to (27½ m.) **Scotch Corner** (p. 278), see Rte. 48 (Road Rte. *A*).—Hence we take A 687 to (8 m.) **Darlington** (p. 341), where we join A 1.—5 m. *Aycliffe* (p. 341).—7 m. *Ferryhill* (p. 341). –6 m. **Durham** (p. 341).—6 m. *Chester-le-Street* (p. 344).—8 m. **Newcastle** (p. 344).—2 m. *Gosforth*.—12 m. *Morpeth* (p. 347).—19 m. *Alnwick* (p. 347). –14 m. *Belford* (p. 348).—16 m. **Berwick** (p. 348).

B. Via Thirsk (A 19, A 168, and A 1), 145 m. (inferior road). We quit York by Bootham (Pl. A 2, 3).—13 m. *Easingwold* (see p. 340).—At (10 m.) *Thirsk* (p. 340) we take A 168.—At (9 m.) *Northallerton* (p. 340) we run into A 1.—7 m. *Great Smeaton*.—11 m. **Darlington** (p. 341).—Thence to (95 m.) **Berwick**, see above. [Or (149 m.) we keep to A 19 at Thirsk.—24½ m. **Stockton-on-Tees** (p. 340).—26½ m. **Sunderland** (p. 340).—Thence A 184 to (12 m.) **Newcastle** (p. 344).—Thence to (63 m.) **Berwick**, see above.]

We have a a fine retrospect of the Minster (r.) as the train quits *York*. 11¼ m. *Alne* is the junction for (2½ m.) *Easingwold* (George).—The White Horse on the *Hambleton Hills* (r.), dates from 1857.—16 m. *Pilmoor*.

A L.N.E. branch-line from Pilmoor to (24¼ m.) *Malton* (p. 332) runs via (6¼ m.) *Coxwold* (Fauconberg Arms, R. & B. 5/, L. or D. 2/6), where Laurence Sterne was perpetual curate in 1760–68, occupying the house now called *Shandy Hall*. About 1½ m. N.E. are the ruins of **Byland Abbey** (adm. 11–5; 6*d*.), a Cistercian foundation of 1177.—11¼ m. *Gilling*, for Gilling Castle.—24¼ m. *Malton*.

From *Gilling* another branch runs to (18¾ m.) *Pickering* via (6½ m.) *Helmsley* (Black Swan, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Feversham Arms, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/), with a ruined Norman castle (adm. 6*d*.), and station for the ruins of ***Rievaulx Abbey** (pron. 'Rivers'), 2½ m. N.W., the earliest Cistercian house in Yorkshire (adm. 10–4, 6, or 7, exc. Sun.; 1/), founded in 1131. The chapter-house with its apse presents a unique feature in an English Cistercian house. Rievaulx Terrace (1/), above the abbey to the E., commands a *View of the valley of the *Rye*, with a glimpse of the distant moors.

From Pilmoor another branch runs to (13¼ m.) *Knaresborough* (p. 331) and (17 m.) *Harrogate* (p. 324), passing (6 m.) *Boroughbridge* (Three Arrows, R. 7/6, D. 6/; *Crown, Three Greyhounds, R. 5/6, D. 5/), where the Earl of Lancaster was defeated by Edward II's army in 1322. *Aldborough*, ½ m. S., with an interesting museum of relics (adm. 6*d*.), was the Roman walled city of *Isurium*.

22¼ m. **Thirsk** (*Rfmts.*; *Fleece*, R. or D. 5/; *Three Tuns*), 1 m. E. of the station (2755 inhab.), has a good Perp. church and a racecourse.

The **Hambleton Hills** rise 5-6 m. E. (*Whitestone Cliff*, pron. 'Whisson,' 1053 ft.; *View, Hambleton Hotel).—From Thirsk to *Melmerby*, see p. 327.

30 m. **Northallerton** (4791 inhab.; *Golden Lion*, R. 4/, D. 4/6; *Railway*, R. 5/6, D. 4/), junction of a line to Ripon, Harrogate, and Leeds (see Rte. 54), has a fine church (mostly 12-13th cent.) with a striking Perp. tower. About 3 m. N.W. was fought the *Battle of the Standard* (1138).

FROM NORTHALLERTON TO NEWCASTLE VIA STOCKTON, HARTLEPOOL, AND SUNDERLAND, 59½ m., L.N.E. in 1¾ hr. (11/2, 6/9).—About 3½ m. S.E. of (6 m.) *Welbury*, near *Osmotherley*, lies ***Mount Grace Priory**, established in 1397, the most perfect Carthusian monastery in England (adm. daily 3*d*.).—10 m. *Picton* (see p. 336).—13¼ m. *Yarm*, a quaint little town on a singular loop of the *Tees*, with a 14th cent. bridge. A tablet on the George & Dragon marks it as the birthplace of the world's railway system (comp. p. 341).—14½ m. *Eaglescliffe* or *Egglescliffe* (Rfmts.).

17¾ m. **Stockton-on-Tees** (*Rfmts.*; *Queen's*, at the station, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Royal*, *Vane Arms*, High St., R. & B. 7/6, commercial) is a seaport (64,150 inhab.), with shipbuilding yards and iron-works. About 6½ m. N. is *Wynyard Park* (Marquess of Londonderry), with elaborate gardens (open free on Wed., Thurs., and bank holidays, in summer, 2-7).—27 m. *Seaton Carew* (Staincliffe, private, R. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6) is a sea-bathing resort.—29½ m. **West Hartlepool** (*Rfmts.*; *Grand*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/6), one of the chief exporting centres (68,689 inhab.) of the Durham coal-field, was shelled by German cruisers on Dec. 14, 1914. **Hartlepool** (20,961 inhab.), 1 m. N., is the original and much more interesting settlement, dating from the foundation of a Saxon convent by St. Heiu c. 640. St. Hilda (p. 336) became abbess in 649 and raised the house to great eminence, but it was destroyed by the Danes in 800; her headstone is preserved in the museum. The parish church of **St. Hilda* (late Norman & E.E.; 1188–91) has a heavily buttressed tower.—42 m. *Seaham*, a modern coal port. At *Seaham Hall* (now a sanatorium), 1 m. N., Byron and Miss Milbanke were married in 1815.—47½ m. **Sunderland** (*Rfmts.*; *Grand*, R. 6/6, D. 4/6; *Palatine*, R. 9/6, D. 5/; *Roker*, in the residential suburb N. of Monkwearmouth, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6), a busy but grimy town (159,100 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Wear* (S. bank), with shipbuilding yards and great export trade in coal. Sir Henry Havelock (1795-1859) was born in Sunderland. Here Henry Irving made his first stage appearance in 1856. The iron bridge (236 ft. in span) crossing the Wear to the unattractive suburb of *Monkwearmouth* (tramway) was the boldest structure of its kind at the date of its erection (1796). The workings of the collieries virtually form a city under the sea. *St. Peter's Church*, in this suburb, preserves interesting contemporary remains of a monastery founded by Benedict Biscop in 674. –From Sunderland to *Durham*, see p. 344.—59 m. *Gateshead East*.—59½ m. *Newcastle*, see p. 344.

From Northallerton to Middlesbrough and Saltburn, 33½ m., L.N.E. in 1¾ hr. (7/1, 4/3 ; passengers sometimes change at Eaglescliffe).—To (14½ m.) *Eaglescliffe*, see p. 340.—20¾ m. **Middlesbrough** (*Rfmts.*; *Corporation*, R. 6/, D. 4/), on the S. side of the *Tees* estuary, is the chief place in the Cleveland steel and iron district and the see of a Roman Catholic bishop. Founded in 1820, it grew with enormous rapidity and now contains 131,103 inhab. and produces 2½ million tons of pig-iron annually.—28½ m. **Redcar** (*Coatham*, R. 4/, L. or D. 3/6 ; *Red Lion*, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), a seaside resort (16,399 inhab.), has a sandy beach.—33½ m. *Saltburn*, see p. 334.

From Northallerton to *Leyburn* and *Hawes Junction* (Wensleydale), see Rte. 59a ; to *Leeds*, see Rte. 54.

Between (37½ m.) *Cowton* and (41½ m.) *Croft Spa* (Hotel, pens. 10/6) we cross the *Tees* and enter County Durham.

Durham, lying between the Tees and the Tyne, is one of the most thickly populated and industrial counties of England, noted for its coal-mines, its shipyards, and its iron-works. The valleys of the Derwent, Wear, and Tees, however, are full of picturesque charm, and in the W. is a wild region of mountainous moors. The county is conterminous with the diocese, 'the patrimony of St. Cuthbert.' Like Cheshire and Lancashire, Durham is a county palatine, and until the death of Bp. Van Mildert in 1836, when the palatine rights were vested in the Crown, the bishops, as counts palatine, exercised rights of sovereignty within its limits, like the king in his palace (comp. p. 342).

44 m. **Darlington** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Head*, R. 6/, D. 5/6 ; *Imperial*, R. 6/6, D. 5/ ; *North Eastern*, at Bank Top station, R. 7/6, D. 4/ ; *Fleece*, *Park*), a manufacturing town (65,866 inhab.) on the *Skerne*, produces woollens and carpets and is the seat of large iron-works. It is also a hunting centre. The church of **St Cuthbert* (formerly collegiate) is a fine E.E. structure of 1180–1200.

Darlington has grown immensely since the opening in 1825, through the joint exertions of George Stephenson and Edward Pease, of the 'Stockton & Darlington Railway,' the pioneer passenger line in England. The No. 1 Locomotive, which drew the first train at a rate of 10–13 m. per hour, is exhibited at the S. end of the main line station.

Darlington is the junction of lines to (12½ m.) *Bishop Auckland* (p. 352) ; to *Barnard Castle* (Teesdale) and *Kirkby Stephen* (Rte. 59c) ; to *Richmond* (Swaledale ; Rte. 59b) ; and via Eaglescliffe to *Stockton*, *Middlesbrough*, and *Saltburn* (see p. 340).—Motor-Buses ply to *Richmond*, *Barnard Castle*, *Leyburn* and *Hawes*, *Bishop Auckland*, *Brough*, *Carlisle* (8/), etc.

49½ m. *Aycliffe*, on the Skerne, has a 13th cent. church and two Saxon crosses.—57 m. *Ferryhill*, on the edge of a grimy coal-field.—Beyond (61¾ m.) *Croxdale* (Bridge, P.R., R. & B. 5/, L. 1/9) we cross the *Wear* (view) and, farther on, we have a *View (r.) of Durham Cathedral and Castle.

66 m. **DURHAM** (17,329 inhab.) is built on a bold peninsula almost surrounded by the *Wear* and, despite its network of dingy red-brick streets and the smoke of its collieries, is probably the most romantic city in the N. of England.

Railway Stations. *Main* (Rfmts.), on the main line, also for Bishop Auckland and for Sunderland via Leamside ; *Elvet*, 1 m. S.E., for Sunderland and West Hartlepool via Murton.

Hotels. ROYAL COUNTY, Old Elvet, R. 7/, B. or L. 3/6, D. 6/; THREE TUNS, New Elvet, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 4/; CASTLE, Framwellgate Bridge, R. & B. 9/; WATERLOO, next the Royal County, commercial.

Restaurants. *Victory Café*, Sadler St.; *Windsor Café*, Market Place.

Post Office, Sadler Street.

Motor-Buses from Market Place to *Newcastle*, *Bishop Auckland*, *Sunderland*, *Stockton*, etc.

History. Durham grew up, somewhat like St. Albans, round the nucleus of a cathedral that arose on virgin soil in 995 (see below). As count palatine (see p. 341) the bishop held his own courts of law and ruled with the powers of a petty sovereign, in return for defending the N. marches of the kingdom, so that the city had, almost from the first, a curiously complex aspect—"half church of God, half castle 'gainst the Scot."

There is a famous view of the city from *Framwellgate Bridge* (rebuilt 1388–1406).

****Durham Cathedral,** dedicated to Christ and the Blessed Virgin, is one of the largest and most important of English churches and has few rivals in situation.

Dimensions, see p. xxii.—*Services* on Sun. at 8, 11, and 3.30; week-days at 10 and 3.—*Admission*: to Choir, Galilee, and Chapter House, 6*d.*; to Library and Old Library (Tues. and Sat. only, 11–1), 6*d.*

HISTORY. The see of Bernicia, originally founded at Lindisfarne (p. 348) by St. Aidan in 635, followed the body of St. Cuthbert to Chester-le-Street in 883, and thence, under Bp. Aldhun, to Durham in 995. Of the Saxon cathedral then erected there is now no trace. The present great Norman church was begun by the second Norman bishop, William of St. Carileph, in 1093, the choir and transepts being first put in hand, and the nave being completed by Bp. Flambard (1099–1128). The Galilee, at the W. end, was added as a Lady Chapel by Bp. Pudsey (c. 1175), whilst the two W. towers (144½ ft.) were probably built between 1100 and 1226. The original church terminated in three apses to the E.; but the present Chapel of the Nine Altars, in the shape of an E. transept, and paralleled only at Fountains Abbey (p. 327), was substituted (1242–78) by Bp. Farnham and his successors. The great central tower (218 ft.) was rebuilt in the latter half of the 15th century.

The **Exterior** of the cathedral has been marred (N. side, E. end, W. towers) through its barbarous treatment by Wyatt (c. 1795), who pared down the wall for a depth of 4 inches, thus ruining the proportion of the detail. The N.W. porch was spoilt by the removal of its upper story, and by recasting in its present form. The figure of a cow on the N. transept perpetuates the legend that a dun cow acted as guide to Bp. Aldhun in choosing the site for his church. The famous closing ring or knocker (late 12th cent.) is often called a 'sanctuary knocker,' but possibly in error, though Durham had extensive rights of sanctuary.

Interior. The view up the church, extending in unbroken vista to the extreme E. end, produces an impression well described by Dr. Johnson as one of "rocky solidity and indeterminate duration." No other great English church, save Peterborough and Norwich, retains its original Romanesque bulk so comparatively untouched; no Norman work elsewhere is so strongly individualized (an effect due largely to the great circular columns, with their remarkable incised ornament, and to the profusion of zigzag moulding); and none is on the whole so admirably proportioned.

The *NAVE is built on the alternate system of single circular columns and clustered piers. The quadripartite vaulting is illogical, being designed for single bays, but it is the earliest existing example of a 'high vault' in Europe, the N. transept vault dating from 1098, the nave-vault from before 1133. In the pavement between the second pair of piers from the

W. is a cross of Frosterley marble (comp. p. 353) beyond which no woman was permitted to advance. The font is modern; but its towering tabernacle dates from c. 1661. The existing W. window is a Dec. insertion of c. 1346. Part of the S. aisle was formerly screened off as the *Neville Chantry*, and two battered Neville effigies remain in the S. arcade.

The *GALILEE, entered from the W. end of the nave, is a remarkable example of Trans. work, and contains the simple 16th cent. tomb of the 'Venerable Bede' (Pl. 9; d. 735 at Jarrow, p. 346; remains transferred hither in 1022). The inscription was cut in 1830. To the N. is the tomb of Card. Langley (Pl. 8; d. 1437); in the recess in the E. wall are late 12th cent. wall-paintings of St. Cuthbert and St. Oswald.

The original Norman ends of the GREAT TRANSEPTS were altered respectively in the 14th (N.) and 15th (S.) cent. by the insertion of the present windows. The crossing is surmounted by an open lantern of unusual height and dignity.

The *CHOIR is separated from the crossing by a modern screen of coloured marbles, but the fine stalls of Bp. Cosin (1660–72) survive. On the S. is the *Bishop's Throne*, the lower part of which, with a fine recumbent effigy, serves also for the monument of Bp. Hatfield (1345–81), who erected it. The magnificent stone *Altar Screen*, with its lofty open pinnacles, dates from 1372–80. The *CHAPEL OF THE NINE ALTARS (1242–78) harmonizes admirably, though wholly different in style, with the massively Romanesque choir; but the tracery of the great E. rose window is neo-Gothic tampering by Wyatt (1795). Here is the raised site, in the place of honour behind the high altar, of the *Feretory of St. Cuthbert*, destroyed in 1540. The body (comp. p. 342), however, still rests below, notwithstanding the tradition, quoted in 'Marmion,' that its secret burial-place is known to none "save of his holiest servants three."

Durham, as re-established in 995, was a secular church; but Bp. St. Carileph made it monastic in 1083. The **Monastic Buildings** remain in considerable completeness to the S. of the nave, and are clustered round the CLOISTER (c. 1388–1418). The Norman CHAPTER-HOUSE, partly destroyed in 1796, was restored in 1895. The *Prior's House* is now the *Deanery*. On the opposite (W.) side of the cloister-garth is the *Dormitory* of the monks, now used as the *Chapter Library*, in which are preserved a number of Roman altars and Saxon crosses from the N. of England (including the famous Acca Cross, c. 740, from Hexham), as well as fragments of the wooden *Coffin of St. Cuthbert, made before 698, in which his body was carried on its famous wanderings. The *Refectory* or *Old Library*, on the S. side (rebuilt in the 17th cent.), contains the objects found in St. Cuthbert's coffin in 1827, and illuminated MSS. The *Kitchen*, at the S.E. angle of the dormitory, is a fine octagonal example of the Glastonbury type. The *Gateway* dates from c. 1500.

To the N. of the cathedral, on the opposite side of Palace Green, is the stately ***Castle** of the prince-bishops (adm. 6*d.*; 9–6, in winter till dusk), now used by Durham University (see below). It was founded by the Conqueror in 1072. It is (1930) being restored.

Visitors are shown first the *Kitchen* (1499), *Bp. Bek's Great Hall* (late 13th cent.), *Bp. Tunstall's Gallery* (1530–59), and *Bp. Tunstall's Chapel.* The *Lower Hall* (12th cent.) is entered by a *Doorway "which may fairly be called the most magnificent example of late-Norman Romanesque art in England." We next ascend a splendid Renaissance staircase (17th cent.), and pass through the *Norman Gallery*, remarkable for its open wall-arcades. We finally descend a spiral staircase to the striking *Norman Chapel*, on the ground-floor, the earliest existing portion of the castle (not later than 1100). The *Keep*, on the ancient mote-hill, on the E. side of the courtyard, was rebuilt in 1840.

Durham University, as it now exists, was founded in 1833 by Bp. Van Mildert, the last episcopal count palatine, who gave up the castle and part of his princely revenue for the purpose. It now consists of *University College* (occupying the castle), *Hatfield College* (in the North Bailey), *St. Chad's College*, *St. John's College*, and *Bede College*, for men; and *St. Mary's*, *St. Hild's*, and *Neville's Cross Colleges*, for women. It includes faculties of theology, arts, and pure science (the last two common to Durham and Newcastle), and of medicine and applied science (at Armstrong College, Newcastle, p. 346), and has in all 1500 students.

Environs. **Finchale Priory* (pron. 'Finkle'; 1196; adm. 10–4, 6, or 7; Sun. 11–3 or 4; 6*d.*), 4 m. N. by lane and footpath, is charmingly situated on the bank of the rocky Wear, 1½ m. from Leamside station (see below).—At *Neville's Cross*, 1 m. S.W., the Scots were decisively defeated and King David II (p. 53) taken prisoner in 1346.—*Sherburn Hospital*, 2½ m. E., and *Pittington Church*, 4½ m. N.E., have 12th cent. portions.—*Ushaw College*, a Roman Catholic seminary 4 m. W., contains a few paintings and some interesting relics.

L.N.E. branch-lines run from Durham via (4¼ m.) *Leamside* to (15 m.) *Sunderland* (p. 340), to (11 m.) *Bishop Auckland* (p. 352), and to (29 m.) *Newcastle* (p. 344) via (14 m.) *Blackhill*. The last passes (17¼ m.) *High Westwood*, near Hamsterley Hall (17th cent.), where R. S. Surtees (1803–64), creator of 'Jorrocks,' spent his youth.

71¾ m. **Chester-le-Street** (*Lambton Arms*), a dirty and depressing colliery town (15,594 inhab.), lies on the site of a Roman station.

Hither in 883, after eight years of wandering, the monks of Lindisfarne brought the body of St. Cuthbert, and here it rested till the see was removed to Durham in 995. The church is notable for its spire (156 ft.) and the fourteen Lumley monuments in its 'Aisle of Tombs' (mostly Elizabethan forgeries). About 1 m. E. is the 14th cent. **Lumley Castle* (Earl of Scarborough; apply to the agent).

Beyond (80 m.) *Gateshead* (124,514 inhab.) we cross the *Tyne* by *King Edward Bridge* and enter *Northumberland.*

Northumberland, the most northerly county in England, is one of the most sparsely populated, except in the busy Tyneside district in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle. Towards the coast, off which lie the *Farne Islands* and *Holy Island* (p. 348), the county is flat, but its W. side is covered with mountainous moors. The desolate Middle Marches at the head of the Coquet valley are characteristic. Northumberland, which, owing to its proximity to the Scots, is rich also in remains of mediæval fortifications, is crossed in its S. part by the *Roman Wall* (p. 355).

80½ m. **NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE** (274,955 inhab.), the county town of Northumberland and the chief city of N.E. England, stands on a steeply sloping site on the left bank of the *Tyne*, about 9 m. from its mouth. It has been the see of a bishop since 1882. The sarcasm, 'to carry coals to Newcastle,' is a tribute to the magnitude of its principal industry, the export of coal, for which it has been famed for generations. Shipbuilding, cannon-founding, locomotive building, etc., are likewise carried on on a very large scale.

Railway Stations. *Central* (Pl. B 5; Rfmts.), Neville St.; *Manors North* and *Manors East* (Pl. C 4), for local services; *Gateshead East* (p. 341);

Gateshead West, on the Durham line (Pl. C 6).

Hotels. CENTRAL STATION (Pl. a; B 5), Neville St., R. & B. 11/, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; COUNTY (Pl. b; B 5), Neville St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; ROYAL TURK'S HEAD (Pl. c; B 4), 73 Grey St., with good restaurant, R. & B. 11/, L. 2/6, D. 5/; GRAND (Pl. d; B 3), Barras Bridge, R. & B. 12/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *DOUGLAS (Pl. e; B 5), Grainger St. West, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; CENTRAL EXCHANGE (Pl. f; B 4), 95 Grey St., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/; IMPERIAL, Jesmond Road (Pl. D, E 1), private, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6; CROWN, 20 Clayton St. West (Pl. A 5), R. & B. 9/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, temperance.

Restaurants. *Tilley's*, 22 Blackett St.; *Emerson*, Blackett St.; *Eldon*, 118 Grey St.; *Criterion*, Market St.; *Carrick's Dairy*, 7 Grainger St.

Post Office (Pl. B 5), St. Nicholas St.—**United States Consulate**, 28 Mosley St. (Pl. B 5).

Cabs, 1/6 for the 1st mile.—TRAMWAYS run from the Central Station to all parts of the city and to various suburbs.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Durham*, *Sunderland*, *Bishop Auckland*, *Middlesbrough*, etc.—MOTOR COACHES to *London* in 12 hrs. (20/; sleeping-coach 32/); *Manchester* (12/) and *Liverpool* in 8 hrs. (14/); *Leeds* in 5 hrs. (10/); *Nottingham* in 9 hrs. (15/); *Darlington, York, Leeds, Sheffield, Derby, Birmingham*, and *Coventry* (20/); *Carlisle* in 3 hrs. (5/); *Coldstream* in 3 hrs. (5/); *Keswick* in 4½ hrs. (7/); *Scarborough* in 5 hrs. (8/7); *Blackpool* in 6 hrs. (12/); *Berwick* in 3 hrs. and *Edinburgh* in 6½ hrs. (10/); *Jedburgh* and *Edinburgh* in 5½ hrs. (10/6); etc.

Steamers ply to *Hull* (p. 338), to *Aberdeen*, and to *London* (23 hrs.; 16/, 12/, food extra); also to *Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Copenhagen*, etc., see pp. xxviii–xxx.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. B 4), Grey St.—MUSIC HALLS. *Empire* (Pl. B 5), Newgate St.; *Palace* (Pl. B 3), Percy St.; *Hippodrome* (Pl. B 3), Northumberland Road.

History. Newcastle, under the name of *Pons Ælii*, was a station on the Roman Wall (p. 355), the line of which through the city is now being traced. The foundation of the present city is due to the building here of a castle by Robert Curthose (eldest son of the Conqueror) on his return from his incursion into Scotland in 1080. The city suffered more than once (e.g. in 1342 and 1388) from the unfriendly proximity of the Scots, and it held out against them for ten weeks in 1644 on behalf of Charles I. Two years later Charles was here surrendered to the English Parliament by the Scots.—Duns Scotus (d. 1308 ?) is said to have become a Franciscan monk at Newcastle. Mark Akenside (1721-70) the poet, Lord Eldon (1751–1838), Admiral Collingwood (1750–1810), and Lord Armstrong (1810–1900) were natives of Newcastle.

The **Cathedral** (*St. Nicholas*; Pl. B, C 5), which was one of the largest parish churches in England, was raised to its present dignity in 1882. The W. tower, surmounted by a remarkable *Spire (195 ft.) supported in the air by flying buttresses, is the earliest (1427–45) and best example of a feature afterwards copied in Scotland (e.g. St. Giles's, Edinburgh) Services on week-days at 7.30 & 5, on Sun. at 8, 11 & 6.30.

The interior (mostly 14th cent.) is distinctly pleasing. We notice the canopy of the font (15th cent.) below the tower and the bust of Admiral Collingwood (S.W. pier of crossing), the Trafalgar hero. The oak screen at the W. end commemorates Northumbrians who fell in the War. The painting of St. George outside the gates of Ypres, by Louis Raemakers, is in memory of Gen. Riddell, who fell at the second battle of Ypres. The large painting of the Washing of the Feet is ascribed to Tintoretto.

From the W. end of the cathedral St. Nicholas St. leads S. to the interesting remains of the ***Castle** (Pl. C 5), the site of which is intersected by the railway.

The *Black Gate*, forming the principal entrance to the castle precincts, dates from the 13th cent. and is one of the most remarkable examples of its kind in England. The upper part (rebuilt in the 17th cent.) and an annexe contain a fine collection of Roman antiquities (10 to 4 or 5; 3*d.*). The noble though not very large *Keep*, on the opposite side of the railway, was built by Henry II in 1172–77 and now contains the mediæval collections of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries (10 to 4 or 5; 6*d.*).

From the castle we descend abruptly by the Side to the *Sandhill*, an open space adjoining the *Quayside* and containing three or four picturesque old houses. A tablet on No. 42 marks the window through which Bessy Surtees eloped in 1772 to marry the future Lord Chancellor Eldon. On the S. is the classical *Guildhall* (1658).

The quay in front of the Guildhall commands a good view of the **Tyne Bridge* (Pl. C 5), by Burns Dick (1928), and of the *High Level Bridge* (Pl. C 6), by Robert Stephenson (1846–49). The *Swing Bridge*, between the two, is also for road traffic.

In New Bridge St. is the *Central Free Library* (Pl. C 4), in which is a notable *Bewick Collection* (free daily, 3–5), comprising drawings, blocks, and prints by Thomas Bewick (1753–1828), besides personal relics. The adjoining *Laing Art Gallery* contains loan collections.

GRAINGER STREET (Pl. B 4, 5), with a column to Earl Grey (d. 1845), at its N.E. end, is the busiest thoroughfare in Newcastle. It runs S.W. to the station, passing (l.) the battered-looking church of *St. John's* (14th cent.), which has old glass in its chancel.

Hancock Museum (Pl. B 2; adm. 3*d.*, 11–4 or 6), in front of which is a monument to the first Lord Armstrong (p. 345), has valuable collections of birds and of fossils from the coal-measures, as well as an important collection of pencil drawings and prints by Bewick (see above). Close by, in College Road, is *Armstrong College* (Pl. B 2, 3), and in Northumberland Road (Pl. C 3) is the *Medical College*, two members of Durham University (p. 344). Beyond are *Leazes Park* (Pl. A 3) and the extensive *Town Moor* (Pl. A 1, 2).

About 2 m. N.E. of Newcastle is **Jesmond Dene** (beyond Pl. E 2), a pretty dell laid out in ornamental grounds, presented to the city by Lord Armstrong (tramway in 16 min.; 1½*d.*).

FROM NEWCASTLE TO TYNEMOUTH, 8¼ m., L.N.E. in 16–24 min. (1/8, 1/).—3¾ m. *Wallsend* (43,013 inhab.), so called from the E. end of the Roman Wall (p. 355), which here rested on the Tyne.—7¼ m. *North Shields*, an important seaport, is connected by ferry (every ¼ hr., on Sun. every ½ hr.; 1½*d.*, motor-cycle 6*d.*, car 1/6-2/) with South Shields (see below).—8¼ m. **Tynemouth** (63,786 inhab.; *Grand*, R. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Bath*, R. & B. 7/6, L. or D. 3/6) is a sea-bathing resort and residential suburb of Newcastle. The ruins of the 11th cent. *Priory* (adm. 10–7 or dusk; 3*d.*) lie on a low cliff at the mouth of the Tyne.—Some trains go on via (9½ m.) *Cullercoats* (Bay, pens. 15/), where Grace Darling's boat (p. 348) is preserved in the Marine Laboratory, to (10 m.) *Whitley Bay* (Waverley, Avenue, Esplanade) and *Monkseaton*, a junction for Blyth (p. 347).

FROM NEWCASTLE TO SOUTH SHIELDS, 11 m., L.N.E. in 34 min. (1/11, 11½*d.*).—6¾ m. **Jarrow**, a busy town (35,590 inhab.), has large iron-works and shipbuilding yards. The basilica founded here in 685 survives in the chancel of the *Parish Church* (1 m. E.; tramway). The 'Venerable Bede' (p. 343) was an inmate of the adjacent Saxon monastery between 682 and 735, and a chair reputed to be his is shown.—11 m. **South Shields** (*Golden Lion*) is a busy seaport (116,667 inhab.) on the site of a Roman station. The principle of the life boat, first conceived by Lionel Lukin (p. 12) in 1785, was perfected by Henry Greathead of South Shields in 1790.

The *ROAD (A 696 and A 68) from Newcastle to Edinburgh (105 m.) via (56 m.) *Jedburgh* (p. 547) passes (30 m.) *Otterburn* (*Percy Arms, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), scene of the defeat of the English under Hotspur by the Scots under Douglas (see 'Chevy Chase').

From Newcastle to the *Roman Wall* and to *Carlisle*, see Rte. 60.

Beyond Newcastle we traverse the Northumberland coalfield.—At (86½ m.) *Killingworth* George Stephenson constructed his first locomotive in 1814.—97 m. **Morpeth** (7580 inhab.; *Queen's Head*, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6) on the *Wansbeck*, has a 14th cent. church and the remains of a castle (14th cent. gatehouse).

A L.N.E. branch runs W. via (11 m.) *Scotsgap*, junction for *Reedsmouth* (14 m.; p. 354) to (24 m.) **Rothbury** (*County*, R. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Newcastle*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *Station*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), a picturesque market-town (1682 inhab.), situated in beautiful moorland scenery on the Coquet. Close by are the attractive grounds of *Cragside* (Lord Armstrong; open on week-days in June and July; adm. 6*d*.). The visitor should explore Coquetdale at least as high as (9 m.) *Harbottle*, with its ruined late 12th cent. castle.

Another line runs from Morpeth to Newcastle (20½ m.) via (5 m.) *Bedlington*, famous for its terriers, and (12¾ m.) *Newsham*, junction for the colliery-port of (1¾ m.) *Blyth* (31,833 inhab.; Star & Garter, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/).

Beyond Morpeth we quit the coal-field and obtain glimpses of the sea (r.).—We cross the *Coquet* before (112¼ m.) *Warkworth* (Sun, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/), 1½ m. W. of Warkworth Castle.

***Warkworth Castle** (10–4, 6, or 7, Sun. 10–4 or 11–3; 6*d*.) is perhaps the most interesting ruin in Northumberland (mentioned in Shakespeare's 'Henry IV'). It is largely 13th cent., with a very unusual 15th cent. keep.—About ½ m. up the Coquet (footpath and ferry, 6*d*.) is a remarkable *Hermitage*, the subject of one of Bp. Percy's ballards.

115¼ m. *Alnmouth* (pron. 'Alemouth'; Schooner, R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), 1 m. E., on the estuary of the *Aln*, is a pleasant watering-place with excellent golf-links.

From Alnmouth to Coldstream, 38¾ m., L.N.E. in 2–2½ hrs. (8/2, 4/11; change at Alnwick). This line affords the most convenient means of access to the *Cheviots* (see below).—3 m. **Alnwick** (pron. 'Annick'; 6991 inhab.; *White Swan*, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Star*, R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6). ***Alnwick Castle** (Duke of Northumberland), though much restored, is one of the most imposing examples in England of mediæval fortification. During the absence of the family visitors are admitted free to the wards and dungeons (week-days 9–5). The Perp. *Parish Church* is one of the largest and finest in Northumberland.—**Hulne Priory*, situated above the Aln, 3 m. N.E. of Alnwick, is reached by a beautiful road through *Hulne Park* (adm. pass for Park and Priory obtained at the Estate Office in Alnwick Castle). Founded in 1240, Hulne Priory is possibly the earliest example of a Carmelite friary in England, and the ruins are the most perfect of their kind.

Beyond Alnwick the line ascends steeply and we have a view (r.) of the distant *Cheviot Hills*, dividing England from Scotland.—25¼ m. **Wooler** (*Cottage*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Black Bull*, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Temperance*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/) is a small, grey market-town (1577 inhab.) on the N.E. edge of the Cheviots, much frequented by summer-visitors. About 5½ m. S.E. is **Chillingham Castle* (Earl of Tankerville; shown occasionally on presentation of card), built in the 14th cent. but remodelled by Inigo Jones. In the beautiful park are the last wild cattle in England. *Homildon Hill*, where the Scots were defeated in 1402, rises ¾ m. W. of Wooler.—*The Cheviot* (2676 ft.; wild desolate view), the highest point of its group, is easily ascended in 1 hr. from *Langleeford*, 6 m. S.W. (rough driving-road).—Beyond (27¾ m.) *Akeld*, to the left, is *Yeavering Bell* (1182 ft.; *View), with a remarkable British camp.—In the churchyard of (30½ m.) *Kirknewton* lies Josephine Butler (d. 1906), the social reformer.—The line turns N., away from the Cheviots.—38¾ m. *Coldstream*, see p. 349.

About 2 m. E. of (123½ m.) *Christon Bank* is *Embleton* (Dunstanburgh Castle, pens. 9/–10/6), with a 14th cent. fortified vicarage. On a basaltic cliff 2 m. farther E. are the striking ruins of *Dunstanburgh Castle* (1313).—From (126½ m.)

Chathill a light railway runs N.E. to the fishing-village of (4 m.) *Seahouses* (Bamburgh Castle, R. 4/6, L. or D. 3/6; Craster Arms, at Beadnell, 2 m. S., R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), the nearest port for the *Farne Islands* (boat 40/, accommodating, however, a large party).

The **Farne Islands,** reserved as a bird-sanctuary under the National Trust, are a scattered archipelago of about 26 small islands, the nearest and largest of which, *Inner Farne,* is 1½ m. from the coast. Hither St. Aidan (see below) often withdrew for contemplation and prayer; and here for 9 years St. Cuthbert lived in a hermitage the site of which is marked by a 14th cent. chapel. The *Longstone Lighthouse*, on one of the remotest islands, was the scene in 1838 of the heroism of Grace Darling (1815–42) and her aged father in rescuing the survivors of the 'Forfarshire.'

129¾ m. *Lucker* and (132 m.) *Belford* (Blue Bell, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6) are stations for Bamburgh (3–4 m. E.).

Bamburgh (*Victoria*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Lord Crewe Arms*, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) was the Saxon capital of Bernicia, and even (for a time) of united Northumbria. The singularly imposing *CASTLE (over-restored; grounds open on Thurs., 2.30–4.30 p.m.), on its lofty basaltic crag, was for generations the occasional home of English royalty, and is sometimes identified with the 'Joyous Gard' of Lancelot of the Lake. In the graveyard of the *Church* (fine 13th cent. choir) is the tomb of Grace Darling. Besant's 'Dorothy Forster' should be read on the spot.

139 m. *Beal* is the nearest station to (4 m.) Holy Island.

Traps (6/) may be hired by writing beforehand to the post office (Mr. R. Bell) at Holy Island (seat in post-cart 1/6). The journey must be arranged to suit the tides; the sands are never wholly dry, though at low tide pedestrians may cross them (2¾ m.) with caution (way-poles and occasional 'refuges').

Lindisfarne, or **Holy Island** (586 inhab.; *Manor House, Lindisfarne*, and four other inns), is separated from the mainland by a channel that is covered at high tide. St. Aidan (d. 651), a missionary from Iona, was consecrated first bishop in Lindisfarne in 635, and under him and his successors the island became a lamp of Christianity. St. Cuthbert (d. 687) was made bishop in 684, and was buried in the island. When the Danes descended on Holy Island in 875, the monks fled with his body (comp. p. 344). In 1083 a Bendictine monastery was founded here as a cell to Durham Priory, and to this belong the existing ruins (8–4.30 or 5; 6*d*.) of the *Abbey* (described in 'Marmion'), though possibly these incorporate some remains of the Saxon cathedral. The little *Castle* (shown in the absence of the family, 6*d*.), on a jutting rock, was built by Prior Castell of Durham c. 1500 and recently rebuilt by Sir E. Lutyens.

Beyond Beal we have good views of Holy Island (r.) and (looking back) of Bamburgh. Beyond (146¼ m.) *Tweedmouth,* we cross the Royal Border Bridge, 126 ft. high and 2000 ft. long (view).

147½ m. **Berwick-upon-Tweed** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Arms*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Castle*, L. 3/, D. 4/6, near the station; *Wood's*, temperance, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6), a seaport and fishing town (12,994 inhab., incl. Tweedmouth and Spittal), lies at the mouth of the Tweed, on its N. bank.

This ancient border town led for centuries a troubled existence, being tossed backwards and forwards in the wars between England and Scotland until it was finally surrendered to England in 1482. As a bastion against the Scots it was then organized as a kind of extra-territorial community, with a government of its own, but it is now regarded as part of Northumberland.

The remains (very scanty) of the earliest **Walls* date back to Edward I. The later Elizabethan walls, which enclose a much smaller area, were begun c. 1558, and are, with those of Lucca (1505), Verona (1523), and Antwerp (1545), the earliest examples in Europe of the new military engineering that was afterwards developed by Vauban. Of the *Castle*, in the Great Hall of which Edward I delivered judgment in 1291 in favour of the claim of Baliol to the Scottish crown, there are some scanty remains just W. of the station. The *Parish Church* (1648–52) is one of the few built in England during the Commonwealth. The famous *Old Bridge* of 15 arches (1611–24) was supplemented in 1927 by a much loftier concrete bridge with a main arch 361½ ft. in span.

FROM BERWICK TO KELSO, 23½ m., L.N.E. in 1 hr. (4/10, 2/11). The line follows the S. side of the Tweed, which marks the Border for 18 m.—At (1¼ m.) *Tweedmouth* (p. 348) we diverge to the r. from the L.N.E. main line and soon after obtain an attractive view of Berwick and the Royal Border Bridge (p. 348). —The suspension bridge built in 1820 over the Tweed 2 m. N. of (18¼ m.) *Velvet Hall* is said to be the earliest bridge of its kind in the British Isles.—7¾ m. **Norham** (*Waverley* R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/). The picturesque **Castle* (adm. 6*d*.; 10–7, Sun. 11–4), 1 m. N., in which Scott places the opening scenes of 'Marmion,' was originally a Border stronghold of the prince-bishops of Durham and later a royal seat. The imposing Norman keep dates probably from Bp. Flambard (c. 1121). In Norham *Church* (with its fine S. arcade), Edward I opened the fateful convention of 1290 to weigh the contesting claims of Bruce and Baliol to the Scottish crown (comp. above). The interesting church of *Ladykirk*, 1 m. N., said to have been built in 1500 by James IV of Scotland to commemorate his escape from drowning in the Tweed, shows French influence.—Beyond (10¾ m.) *Twizell* we cross the deep glen of the sluggish but treacherous *Till*. Just above the castle is the narrow single-span bridge, over which James IV, from an infatuated sense of chivalry, permitted the English to pass unmolested before the battle of Flodden (see below).

13½ m. **Coldstream** (*Newcastle Arms*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Temperance*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/). The station is at *Cornhill* (Collingwood Arms), in Northumberland; the little town (1295 inhab.), 1½ m. N., beyond the Tweed, is in Scotland. Coldstream, like Gretna Green (p. 511), was once noted for irregular marriages, and here Lord Brougham was married in 1819. The regiment raised in this neighbourhood by General Monk in 1650 has ever since been known as the Coldstream Guards. About 3 m. S.E. of Cornhill is the battlefield of **Flodden**, where the Scots under James IV were disastrously defeated in 1513 by the English under the Earl of Surrey. A monument "to the brave of both nations" stands on a hill near Branxton Church, on the spot where James IV is believed to have fallen. The battle is sung with Homeric vigour by Scott in the final canto of 'Marmion.' 'Sybil Grey's Well,' where Marmion died, lies just within the wood that crowns Flodden Hill, 1¼ m. S. of *Crookham*.—The road leading N. from Coldstream to (9½ m.) *Duns* (p. 503) passes (1 m.; l.) *The Hirsel*, seat of the Earl of Home, and at (4¼ m.) *Swintonmill* intersects the road from Berwick to Kelso, 2¼ m. W. of *Swinton*.—From Coldstream to *Alnwick*, see p. 347.

To the N. of (16¾ m.) *Sunilaws* is *Wark-on-Tweed*, with the scanty remains of the once formidable *Wark Castle*, defended against David II by the Countess of Salisbury. Edward III hastened to its relief and, according to Froissart, fell in love with its beautiful defender.—Immediately before (19 m.) *Carham*, the train enters Scotland.—21½ m. *Sprouston*.—23½ m. *Kelso* (p. 547).

From Berwick to *Edinburgh*, see Rte. 87.

59. WENSLEYDALE, SWALEDALE, TEESDALE, WEARDALE

These dales, the first two in Yorkshire, the third between Yorkshire and Durham, and the last in Durham, with their picturesque and varied scenery, can be thoroughly explored by the active walker only, although their main points are accessible by motor or motor-bus. Most of the inns in the dales, commercial in type, are clean and comfortable.

A. From Northallerton to Leyburn and Hawes Junction. Wensleydale

39¾ m. L.N.E. from Northallerton to *Hawes Junction* in 1¾–2 hrs. (8/4, 5/). The Road from Northallerton to *Kendal* (A 684 ; 61½ m.) roughly parallels the railway as far as (35½ m.) *Hawes* (p. 350). Thence via Garsdale (p. 28[illegible]) and (16 m.) *Sedbergh* (p. 281) to (10 m.) **Kendal** (p. 281).

Northallerton, see p. 340 .—7½ m. *Bedale* (Black Swan, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/) has an interesting church (mostly 13–14th cent.). The partly ruined *Snape Castle* is 3 m. S.—*Hornby Castle* (Duke of Leeds), is 3 m. N. of (9¾ m.) *Crakehall.*—11¼ m. *Jervaulx* (pron. ‘ Jarvis.’).

About 4 m. S.W. are the picturesque ruins of **Jervaulx Abbey** (open 8–6 except Sun. ; 6*d*.), dating from 1156, where the arrangements of a great Cistercian monastery may be studied almost as well as at Fountains or Kirkstall.—The church of *Patrick Brompton*, c. 1 m. N. of Jervaulx station, has a beautiful 14th cent. chancel.

***Wensleydale,** the upper valley of the *Ure* or *Yore*, is generally taken to begin at Kilgram Bridge, just below Jervaulx Abbey, and it extends thence to the border of Westmorland. Its scenery, mostly pastoral in character, without any approach to grandeur, is inferior only to that of Wharfedale among the Yorkshire valleys, and the mountain-passes out of it on the N. and the lateral valleys on the S. are well worth the pedestrian's attention. The cheese of Wensleydale is noted.

17½ m. **Leyburn** (650 ft. ; *Golden Lion*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 3/6 ; *Bolton Arms*, R. & B. 7/6 ; *Wensleydale*, private, R. & B. 7/6), a little old town high up on the N. bank of the *Ure*, is the best centre for excursions in E. Wensleydale.

The **Shawl*, ½ m. W., a green terrace running along the N. side of the valley, commands one of the finest views in the N. of England.—About 2½ m. S. of Leyburn is *Middleham* (White Swan, pens. 10/6), with racing stables and the imposing ruins of *Middleham Castle* (gratuity), once the stronghold of Warwick the King-Maker and a favourite residence of Richard III. Some scenes in Lytton's ‘ Last of the Barons ’ are laid here. Two m. W. of Middleham are the picturesque ruins of *Coverham Abbey* (Premonstratensian).

20 m. *Wensley* (Three Horseshoes, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/), a pretty village 1 m. S.E. of the station, has a 15th cent. bridge and an interesting church (mainly 13th cent.).—*Bolton Hall* (Lord Bolton ; no adm.) lies in a lovely park, 1 m. W.—22 m. *Redmire*, amid lovely river scenery. About ¾ m. N.W. is ***Bolton Castle** (late 14th cent. ; adm. 10–6, 6*d*.), the grim, well-preserved stronghold of the Scropes. Mary, Queen of Scots, was detained here for six months after her flight to England (1568 ; comp. p. 357).

25 m. **Aysgarth** (*Palmer Flatt*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/), with a picturesque bridge built in 1539, has a superb late-Dec. rood-screen in the church. The Ure here falls over a picturesque series of flat limestone ledges, forming the *Upper Force* (above the bridge) and the **Lower Force* (½ m. below the bridge).—29½ m. *Askrigg* (King's Arms) has an old market-cross and a fine hall of 1678. *Nappa Hall*, 1¾ m. E., dates from Richard III.

On the S. side of the Ure, 1½ m. from Askrigg, is the pleasant village of *Bainbridge* (Rose & Crown, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), beneath a Roman fort, at the foot of the flat-topped *Addlebrough* (1564 ft.). A horn is sounded here every winter's night at 10 p.m. to guide benighted travellers on the fells. For the beautiful but rough road hence to (10½ m.) *Buckden*, in Upper Wharfedale, see p. 323.

34 m. **Hawes** (850 ft.; *Crown, White Hart, Green Dragon*, R. & B. 7/6–8/6, L. 3/–3/6, D. 3/6–4/) is a dull little town, but a good centre for excursions. About 1½ m. N. is **Hardraw Scar* or *Force* (key at the Green Dragon), c. 90 ft. high and second only to High Force (p. 352) among Yorkshire waterfalls. Road to (8 m.) *Muker*, see p. 352; to (16 m.) *Kettlewell*, see p. 323.—39¾ m. **Hawes Junction,** see p. 289.

B. From Darlington to Richmond. Swaledale

15 m. L.N.E. from Darlington (Bank Top) to *Richmond* in ½ hr. (3/2, 1/11).—MOTOR COACHES to *Richmond*; to *Brough* (2 hrs.; Carlisle service); etc.

Darlington, see p. 341.—6½ m. *Catterick Bridge* (Bridge House, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6) has a racecourse and a large military camp, 'the Aldershot of the North.' *Catterick*, the Roman *Cataractonium* (some remains of camp), 1 m. S., has a well-restored Perp. church.

10 m. **Richmond** (*King's Head*, R. 7/, D. 5/6; *Fleece*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6; *Turf*, commercial, R. & B. 7/6), a well-built town (3883 inhab.), is strikingly situated high above the foaming *Swale*. The *Parish Church*, near the station, contains Perp. choir-stalls brought from Easby Abbey. At *Trinity Church*, in the market-place, a 'curfew' bell is rung daily at 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. The beautiful Perp. **Tower* at the back of Frenchgate is the sole relic of the Grey Friars' monastery. On the edge of a precipice sheer above the river rises the **Castle* (10–4 or 6 exc. Sun.; adm. to towers 6*d*.). The magnificent keep (view) was erected over the Norman gatehouse, c. 1170. Henry VII, who derived the title of Earl of Richmond from his father Edmund Tudor, transferred the name to his new palace at Sheen in Surrey.

A delightful riverside walk leads S.E. to (1 m.) the beautifully situated ruins of ***Easby Abbey** (open daily, 7*d*.) founded in 1152 for Premonstratensian canons and dedicated to St. Agatha. The ground-plan of the ruins is extremely irregular.

The *Racecourse*, where horse-races have been held for over 200 years, on the hill 1½ m. N.E. of the town, commands a wide *View.—*Hipswell*, a village 2½ m. S.E. of Richmond, was probably the birthplace of John Wycliffe, the Reformer (d. 1384).

Richmond is the starting-point for the exploration of **Swaledale,** the deepest, wildest, and not the least picturesque of the Yorkshire dales, which runs parallel with Wensleydale (motor-buses to Gunnerside). The inn accommodation is limited. The main road is good as far as (21½ m.) Keld.—We pass (7½ m.) the scanty ruins of *Ellerton Priory* (Cistercian) and those of *Marrick Priory* (Benedictine nuns; founded between 1154 and 1181), 1 m. farther, on the opposite bank.—10½ m. **Reeth** (600 ft.; *Buck*, R. 4/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6). A hilly road diverging here ascends the side valley of *Arkengarthdale*, and crosses the moors via (11 m.) *Tan Hill Inn*, the highest licensed house in England (1730 ft.), and (17 m.) *Barras*, to (c. 20 m.) *Brough* (comp. p. 290). From it another road, diverging to the N.E. c. 4 m. from Reeth, leads via the *Stang* (1677 ft.; view) to (15 m.) *Barnard Castle* (see p. 352).—Beyond Reeth the valley grows wilder and the road (on the N. bank) becomes hilly and rough. We cross the river at

(17 m.) *Gunnerside* (King's Head, an anglers' resort, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/, D. 2/6) or at *Ivelet*, with pretty falls, 1 m. farther on.—18½ m. *Muker* (Farmers' Arms) a quaint village in a beautiful situation. Wensleydale may be reached hence by a rough road across the fells (1605 ft.) to (6 m.) *Askrigg* (p. 350) or (better) by the steep road (*Views) past the *Buttertubs* (four deep holes in the limestone) and via the *Buttertubs Pass* (1726 ft.; 1 in 5) to (8 m.) *Hawes* (p. 351).—The road quits the Swale at Muker and runs through the valley of the *Muker Beck* to (21½ m.) *Keld* (Cat-hole Inn, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/, D. 2/6), where it rejoins the Swale. The head of Swaledale beyond Keld is dreary, but the rough road thence to (11 m.) *Kirkby Stephen* (p. 289) commands a fine view of the Eden valley from the top of the pass at (7 m.) *Hollow Mill Cross* (1698 ft.).

C. From Darlington to Barnard Castle and Kirkby Stephen. Teesdale

39½ m. L.N.E. from Darlington to *Kirkby Stephen* in c. 1½ hr. (8/4, 5/); to (16¾ m.) *Barnard Castle* in 40 min. (3/7, 2/2).—From Kirkby Stephen through trains (comp. p. 290) go on either to (51½ m.) *Tebay* or via (50½ m.) *Appleby* to (64¾ m.) *Penrith*, a pleasant approach to the Lake District (Rte. 50). MOTOR-BUSES from Darlington to *Barnard Castle*, to *Middleton-in-Teesdale* (2/4), etc.

Darlington (Bank Top), see p. 341. The line ascends the vale of the *Tees*, which separates County Durham (p. 341) from Yorkshire (p. 321).—6¼ m. *Piercebridge*; 9 m. *Gainford*.

16¾ m. **Barnard Castle** (520 ft.; *King's Head*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Robinson's*, temperance), c. ¼ m. from the station, is a small and very picturesque market-town (4737 inhab.) in a lovely situation on the N. bank of the stony Tees (here crossed by an ancient bridge), c. 1 m. from the station.

The ruined 12th cent. **Castle** (8.30-dusk; adm. 3*d.*) is beautifully situated on a cliff above the Tees, the *View from which is described in Scott's 'Rokeby.'—In Westwick Road is the **Bowes Museum* (open free on week-days, 10–4, 5, or 6, on Fri. from 1 p.m.), containing a picture-gallery, especially strong in works of the Spanish school, besides good collections of French porcelain and other pottery, furniture, valuable tapestry, and numerous small objets d'art.

Dickens stayed at the 'King's Head' in 1838, while on a flying trip with 'Phiz,' to investigate the condition of the Yorkshire schools, and a little watchmaker's shop nearly opposite suggested his 'Master Humphrey's Clock.'

Motor-buses ply hence to (14½ m.) *Bishop Auckland* (p. 353) via (6½ m.) *Staindrop*, with an interesting 11–14th cent. *Church. Close by is the entrance to ***Raby Castle** (Lord Barnard), the magnificent seat of the Nevilles and later of the Vanes, "the most perfect example of a 14th cent. fortalice." Adm. 10–12.30, 2–4; Thurs. 2/6, other week-days 1/; tickets must be obtained in advance at the estate office or from the Secretary, Raby Castle, Staindrop, Co. Durham.

Barnard Castle is the chief centre for excursions in ***Teesdale**, which extends from the junction of the Tees and Greta, **4** m. below the town, to Caldron Snout, 20 m. above.

One m. S.E. are the picturesque E.E. ruins of **Egglestone Abbey** (adm. 6*d.*). At (2½ m. S.E.) *Greta Bridge* (*Morritt Arms, pens. 11/) is the entrance to **Rokeby** (Maj. H. E. Morritt; adm. occasionally on written application), visited in 1809 and 1812 by Scott (see his 'Rokeby').

A L.N.E. branch-line ascends the valley of the Tees N.W. to (8¾ m.) **Middleton-in-Teesdale** (800 ft.; Cleveland Arms, R. 4/, L. 2/9, D. 3/).—The ROAD thence (B 6277) passes (5½ m.) *High Force Hotel* (R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; motor-buses from the station), with ***High Force** (72 ft.), perhaps the noblest waterfall in England. Beyond High Force the road, one of the highest in England, goes on over *Yad Moss* (1946 ft.) to (16½ m.) *Alston* (p. 354).

Another branch-line runs to (15 m.) *Bishop Auckland* (p. 353).

Beyond Barnard Castle station our line crosses the Tees into *Yorkshire* (p. 321), with a *View of the castle on the left.—Beyond (19 m.) *Lartington* we cross *Deepdale* by an iron viaduct 161 ft. high.—22¾ m. *Bowes* (928 ft.; Unicorn, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/6), the Roman *Lavatræ*, has a ruined Norman keep. In the churchyard are the graves of the 'Edwin and Emma' of Mallet's pathetic ballad. The reputed original of 'Dotheboys Hall,' in 'Nicholas Nickleby,' is pointed out in Bowes.—The railway traverses the desolate *Stainmoor* (summit level, 1378 ft.) and enters *Westmorland* about 6 m. beyond Bowes, near the Roman camp of *Rey Cross*, on the Roman road (A 66; see p. 278) from York to Carlisle. A magnificent *View now opens across the rich vale of Eden to the distant mountains of the Lake District, and the line descends rapidly.—33 m. *Barras.*—39½ m. **Kirkby Stephen,** see p. 289.

D. Bishop Auckland and Weardale

Bishop Auckland is reached by L.N.E. branch-lines from *Darlington* (p. 341), *Ferryhill* (p. 341), *Durham* (p. 341), or *Barnard Castle* (p. 352); or by motor-bus from Durham (10*d.*), Barnard Castle (1/4), or Darlington (1/1).

Bishop Auckland (*Commercial Hotel*), a colliery town (14,294 inhab.), has been a seat of the bishops of Durham from the 12th century. *Auckland Castle* is largely of the early 16th cent., but its beautiful **Chapel* (open by permission) was built in the late 12th cent. and re-cast in the 17th. The park is open daily (Sun. from 12).

About 1 m. S.E. is the fine 13th cent. mother-church of *St. Andrew Auckland*. The small and simple 7th cent. *Church of *Escomb* (3 m. W. by road), one of the earliest in England, is said to be built partly with stones from the Roman station of *Vinovia*, at *Binchester*, 1½ m. N. of Bishop Auckland.

A L.N.E. branch-line runs via (3¼ m.) *Wear Valley Junction* (change carriages), (14 m.) *Frosterley* (comp. p. 343), and (16 m.) *Stanhope* (Phœnix, R. 3/6, L. 2/6; Pack Horse, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6), the centre of a lead-mining and quarrying district and the capital of **Upper Weardale,** to (23¼ m.) *St. John's Chapel* (Temperance, R. & B. 4/6, L. 1/9) and (25½ m.) *Wearhead*, surrounded by lofty bleak hills. Moorland roads run hence N. via (4½ m.) *Allenheads* to (11½ m.) *Allendale*, in Northumberland, and N.W. over *Kilhope Law* (2200 ft.; fine views) via (6½ m.) *Nenthead* to (11½ m.) *Alston* (p. 354), in Cumberland.

60. FROM NEWCASTLE TO CARLISLE

60¼ m. L.N.E. in 1½–2 hrs. (12, 8, 7/7). This line runs more or less parallel with the **Roman Wall** (p. 355), which may be visited from **Hexham* (p. 354), *Humshaugh* (p. 354), and *Haltwhistle* (p. 354), but interested travellers should drive to (27 m.) *Shiel* and walk thence to (12 m.) *Greenhead* (p. 355).—MOTOR COACHES via Hexham 7 times daily in 3 hrs. (5/).

ROAD. *A. Via Chollerford* (A 69, B 6318, and A 69), 55–56 m. This route follows the line of the Roman Wall as far as *Greenhead* (described in detail on pp. 355–356). We leave Newcastle by Westgate Rd. (Pl. B, A 5).—At (7 m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall* (p. 355) we take B 6318.—6 m. *Wall Houses* (B 6321 thence S.W. to *Corbridge*, 3½ m., see p. 354).—3 m. *Stagshawbank.*—At (5 m.) *Chollerford* (p. 355) we cross the North Tyne.—6 m. *Shiel-on-the-Wall* (p. 355).—At (11 m.) *Greenhead* (p. 355) we rejoin A 69.—8 m. **Brampton** (p. 355).—6½ m. *Crosby.*—3½ m. **Carlisle** (p. 356). [Or from Brampton: 5 m. *Warwick*; 4 m. Carlisle.]

B. Via Hexham (A 69), 59 m. At (7 m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall* (see above) we bear left.—9½ m. *Corbridge* (see p. 354).—1½ m. *Dilston* (see p. 354).—3 m. **Hexham** (see p. 354).—At (7 m.) *Haydon Bridge* we cross the South Tyne.—9 m. *Haltwhistle* (p. 354).—4 m. *Greenhead*; and thence to (18 m.) **Carlisle,** see above. [Or by A 695 (59 m.).—Beyond (3 m.) *Scotswood* we cross the Tyne.—1 m.

Blaydon.—6 m. *Prudhoe.*—6 m. *Riding Mill.*—2 m. *Dilston* ; and thence by A 69 to (41 m.) **Carlisle,** see p. 353.]

Newcastle, see p. 344. The line ascends the valley of the *Tyne.*—At (1¾ m.) *Elswick* are the huge Armstrong-Vickers Ordnance, Steel, and Shipbuilding Works (no adm.), which produced enormous quantities of war-material in 1914–18.—A cottage (tablet) at (8½ m.) *Wylam* was the birthplace of George Stephenson (1781–1848). We quit the grimy coal-field and the valley becomes beautiful.—17¾ m. *Corbridge* (Wheatsheaf, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6). The E.E. church has a Saxon 'porch-tower' (600–800). The tower-arch is a fine Roman arch from *Corstopitum,* an important Roman-British station, 1½ m. N.W., which was not abandoned till c. 385.

The slight remains of *Dilston Castle* (1½ m. W.) have a romantic association with the last Lord Derwentwater, executed for participation in the Jacobite rising of 1715 (comp. p. 297).

20¾ m. **Hexham** (*Hydro,* R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Abbey,* private, R 6/, L 3/6, D 5/; *Royal,* commercial, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/), an ancient place (8840 inhab.), as viewed from the noble bridge across the Tyne, is one of the most picturesque towns in the N. of England. Its magnificent *PRIORY CHURCH (*St. Andrew's*), the "text-book of E.E. architecture," is larger than some cathedrals.

Of the first church here, erected by St. Wilfrid (c. 672–78), the foundations of the apse, some fragments of the nave, and the important **Crypt* or *Confessio* (resembling that at Ripon, p. 326) survive in the present building. Between 681 and 821 this church was the cathedral of a Saxon bishopric. It was succeeded by an Augustinian priory, the canons of which built (? 1175–1225) the existing beautiful choir and transept (disproportionately long). The nave, destroyed by the Scots in 1290, was rebuilt in 1908. Note the remarkable wooden *Pulpitum* (1491-1524); the stone Saxon **Bishop's Chair,* afterwards a sanctuary-stool; the 15th-cent. *Choir Stalls* ; the remarkable *Leschman* and *Ogle Chantries* ; the fine 15th-cent. *Portraits* of seven bishops of Hexham ; the four surviving panels of a *Dance of Death* ; and the monument of *Flavinus,* a Roman standard-bearer (S. transept).

To the E. of the picturesque market-place are the 15th-cent. *Moot Hall* and the *Manor Office* (1330), the mediæval prison of the Regality of Hexham (? unique).—The Rom. Cath. bishop of Hexham has his cathedral in Newcastle.

A L.N.E. branch-line ascends the wooded valley of the *North Tyne* via (5 m.) *Humshaugh,* for Chollerford (p. 355), (15¼ m.) *Reedsmouth,* (17 m.) *Bellingham* (Railway, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), and (36¼ m.) *Deadwater,* near the source of the North Tyne on the desolate slopes of *Peel Fell* (1975 ft.) and *Carter Fell* (1815 ft.), to (42 m.) *Riccarton Junction,* in Scotland (p. 507).

We ascend the South Tyne.—32½ m. *Bardon Mill,* for (3½ m.) *Housesteads* and the *Northumbrian Lakes* (see p. 356). On the way we pass (2 m.) the outlying Roman station of *Vindolana,* with a Roman milestone.—37 m. *Haltwhistle,* a small pit-town (4500 inhab.).

Featherstone Castle is 3½ m. S.W.—A branch-line ascends the South Tyne, passing the Roman camp of *Whitley Castle* (r.), to (13 m.) *Alston* (3300 inhab.; Hillcrest, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Blue Bell, R. 3/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Lion, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/), one of the highest market-towns in England (c. 950 ft.). It is a good starting point for the ascent of (10 m.) *Cross Fell* (2930 ft.), the highest hill in the Pennine range. Road to *Wearhead* (11½ m.), see p. 353 ; to *High Force* (16½ m.), see p. 352.

At (40½ m.) *Greenhead* we cross to the N. of the Roman Wall (see below), but we soon recross it and enter *Cumberland.*—42½ m. *Gilsland* is the station for **Gilsland Spa** (*Orchard House*, private, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/), with its sulphur and chalybeate springs, 1½ m. N. in the valley of the *Irthing*. It was here that Walter Scott first met Miss Charpentier, and he has celebrated the neighbourhood in 'Guy Mannering.' About 1½ m. W. of the station, beyond *Willowford*, are the ruins of *Amboglanna* or *Birdoswald* (adm. 6*d.*), the largest and one of the most interesting stations on the Roman Wall (see below).—47¾ m. *Naworth.*—*Brampton* (White Lion, R. 7/6; Howard Arms, temperance) lies 1½ m. N.W. of (49½ m.) *Brampton Junction.*

Naworth Castle** (Earl of Carlisle), which lies c. ½ m. N. of Naworth and 2½ m. N.E. of Brampton, dates from c. 1335, and passed from the Dacres to the Howards in 1577. Visitors are admitted on Mon., Thurs., and Sat. (2–5; adm. 1/).—Lanercost Priory,** 2 m N.E. of Brampton, was founded c. 1169. The choir (adm. 6*d.*, closed Sun.) is ruinous, but the E.E. nave is still used.—About 8 m. N. is the retired village of *Bewcastle*, with a remarkable *Cross of the 7th (or 10th) cent. (14½ ft. high).

55¾ m. *Wetheral* (Crown, R. 4/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6), on the *Eden*, opposite *Corby Castle* (Wed.; adm. 6*d.*).—60¼ m. **Carlisle,** see p. 356.

FROM NEWCASTLE TO GREENHEAD BY THE ROMAN WALL

39 m.; motor-car to (27 m.) *Shiel* c. 40/, footpath thence (12 m.) in c. 6 hrs. Walkers should take the motor-bus to (7 m.) *Heddon* (see below), as there is little of interest before this village. *Chollerford* (see below) adjoins *Humshaugh* station (p. 354). Practically the only remaining ruins of the actual wall are between Shiel and Greenhead, but the vallum is visible nearly all the way. Of special interest are *Chesters* and *Housesteads*. The scenery is fine.

The **Roman Wall** and **Vallum** form a roughly parallel system of fortification extending across the width of England for **74 m.**, from Wallsend (p. 346), on the Tyne, to Bowness, on the Solway. The relation between the two is problematical; but the wall (Murus) at least was certainly intended to form a barrier against barbarians to the N., and is variously attributed to the Emperors Hadrian (c. A.D. 120) or Severus (208–11). It was constructed of stone; was 20 ft. high and 8 ft. thick; was strengthened at regular intervals of about a mile by so-called *Mile Castles*, between which were smaller turrets; and was connected more or less irregularly with a series of larger stations, of which there were ten in the section between Wallsend and Greenhead. The vallum lies always to the S. of the wall, at a short (but varying) distance, and consists entirely of earthworks (a ditch and three ramparts). Comp. 'Hadrian's Wall' by Jessie Mothersole (1922); also Kipling's wonderful sketch in 'Puck of Pook's Hill.'

From Newcastle we follow the military road constructed by General Wade after the Jacobite rising in 1745.—We pass a fragment of the wall just before (7 m.) *Heddon-on-the-Wall.*—8½ m. Site of *Vindobala* (*Rutchester*).—15½ m. Site of *Hunnum* (*Halton Chesters*). To the S. is the picturesque Border stronghold of *Halton Tower.*—19½ m. *St. Oswald's Chapel*, where St. Oswald defeated the heathen King Cadwalla in 635.—On the left, in the grounds of *Brunton House*, is a fragment of the wall, with an excellent example of a turret.—21 m. *Chollerford* (George, R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6). In the adjacent park of **Chesters** (open till 5 p.m. exc. Sun.; Tues. & Sat. 6*d.*, other days 1/) are the excavated remains of **Cilurnum*, and at the lodge visitors are shown a fine *Collection of Roman antiquities from the wall. On the North Tyne are remains of a Roman bridge.—25 m. Site of *Procolitia* (*Carrawburgh*).—Beyond (27 m.) *Shiel-on-the-Wall*, a desolate-looking cottage, where the wall quits the military road, we follow a footpath. The wall, which is now almost continuous, mounts the crest of a long line of basaltic cliffs (*Views).—29 m. **Borcovicus*, near *Housesteads* (comp.

p. 354), has considerable excavated remains (adm. 6*d.*).—We pass an excellent example of a mile-castle; immediately to the N. are the small *Northumbrian Lakes*, in desolate moorland. *Vindolana* (p. 354) is 1 m. S. The wall, now 1230 ft. above the sea, has several mile-castles and turrets.—35 m. Site of *Æsica* (*Great Chesters*), with slight excavated remains. We traverse the broken basalt cliffs known as the *Nine Nicks of Thirlwall* to (38 m.) the site of *Magna* (*Carvoran*).—39 m. *Greenhead* station (p. 355), where we rejoin the road. The remaining section of the wall, to *Bowness*, on the Solway, is less interesting, except at *Amboglanna* (p. 355), 4 m. from Greenhead.

CARLISLE (52,600 inhab.), 'merrie Carlisle' in many a Border ballad, is the county town of Cumberland and has been the seat of a bishop since 1133. Notwithstanding its age and chequered history, it is, on the whole, of modern aspect. It is the junction of six trunk railway lines.

Hotels. *Crown & Mitre, English St., R. 7/, B. or L. 4/, D. 6/6; County & Station, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/; Red Lion, near the station, R. or D. 4/6, L. 2/6; Central, Victoria Viaduct, R. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6.

Restaurants. *Rendezvous*, next the County Hotel; *Silver Grill*, *Citadel*, both in English St.

Post Office, Warwick Rd.

Theatre. Lowther St.

Tramways ply to the suburbs.—Motor-Buses to *Whitehaven*, *Cockermouth*, *Keswick*, *Penrith*, etc.; also to *Gretna*, *Dumfries*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *Darlington* (4 hrs.; 8/), *Newcastle* (3 hrs.; 5/), *Manchester*, *Liverpool*, *Edinburgh*, *Glasgow*, etc.

History. Carlisle was not exactly on the Roman Wall (p. 355), which passed on the N. through the suburb of *Stanwix* (*Axelodunum*). The chief military centre during the earlier Roman occupation seems to have been at *Old Carlisle*, 12 m. W., near Wigton (p. 357), but c. 320 the city was undoubtedly an important Roman station, under the title of *Luguvallium*. Its re-foundation was due to William Rufus, who built the castle (see p. 357). In the wars of the 14th cent. and later Carlisle, as an important Border fortress, was repeatedly attacked by the Scots, but without any lasting success. During the Civil War Carlisle surrendered to the Scots under Gen. Leslie after an obstinate siege of nearly nine months in 1644-45.—In 1745 the Young Pretender entered Carlisle, preceded by 'the hundred pipers' of the well-known Jacobite song, but a few weeks later the city was re-taken by the Duke of Cumberland.

The 'Carlisle Experiment,' inaugurated during the War, is a successful essay in the system of state ownership in licensed premises.

From the handsome *Citadel Station* (Rfmts.) we enter the city by English Street, passing between the two huge drum-towers of the *County Buildings*, the modern representatives of the ancient *Citadel*, founded by Henry VIII (that to the right is ancient, though refaced). From the spacious Market Place, with the *Town Hall* (1709) and the picturesque *Market Cross* (1682), Castle St. leads to the beautiful E. end of the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral,** though one of the smallest in England (the five W. bays having been destroyed traditionally by the Scots in 1645), has many points of interest. Formerly it was also the church of an Augustinian monastery, and it is unique in being the only ancient Augustinian church in England, prior to the Reformation, that was also the seat of a bishop. Sir Walter Scott was married here in 1797.

The cathedral is open 9-5 or 7 (adm. to tower and clerestory 6*d.*). Week-day services at 8, 9.30, & 4, Sun. at 8.15, 10, 3, & 6.30. Dimensions, see p. xxii. We enter by the N. door.

Interior. The surviving two bays of the NAVE are plain and somewhat humble Norman work of the early 12th century. The small SOUTH TRANSEPT is of similar date; but the NORTH TRANSEPT was rebuilt after its destruction by fire c. 1390.—The short original Norman presbytery began to be replaced by the beautiful existing CHANCEL c. 1225, and the vaulted aisles and arcade arches date from this period. The triforium and clerestory were finally added in the Dec. style by Bp. Halton in 1292–1324. The E.E. arcade piers (though not the arches) were reconstructed at the same period; their interesting carved capitals represent the employments of the twelve months. The special glory of this choir is the magnificent late-Dec. **East Window*, which excels in chasteness and beauty of composition the W. window of York Minster. The tracery lights have glass of c. 1380 (part of a 'Last Judgment'). Below the window is a monument to Archdeacon Paley (1743–1805; buried in the N. aisle), author of 'Evidences of Christianity.' The *Stalls* date from 1400–33. Their backs are painted (1484–1507) with legendary scenes from the lives of SS. Anthony and Cuthbert (N.) and St. Augustine (S.). The lovely Flamboyant screen-work in *St. Catharine's Chapel* (W. end of S. choir-aisle) and the picturesque Renaissance screen on the N. side of the chancel deserve attention; also two recumbent effigies of bishops (13th and 15th cent.) in the N. and S. aisles, and the brass to Bp. Bell (d. 1495) in the centre of the choir. The wooden roof of the choir is original, though repainted. The axis of the choir is out of line with that of the earlier nave.

There are some remains of the monastic buildings to the S.W. of the church, in the precincts called 'The Abbey,' including the *Prior's House* (now the *Deanery*), the *Gateway*, and the *Refectory* (now the *Chapter Library*; 1484–1507), with its crypt (adm. 6*d*., 10–12, 2–5).

A little farther on in Castle St. is the *Tullie House Museum*, with a fine collection of local Roman antiquities (open 10–dusk, Thurs. & Sat. 10–8, Sun. 2.30–5). The *City Free Library* and *Art Gallery* are housed in adjacent buildings. At the end of the street is the entrance to the **Castle,** built originally in 1092 (10–4, 6, or 7, Sun. 2–4 or 6; 6*d*.).

In the inner ward, to the right, is the massive Norman **Keep*, one of the finest examples of its kind in England. On the walls of the *Dungeons* are carvings attributed to Scottish prisoners, of whom between 300 and 400 were confined in the castle after the rebellion of 1745. 'Fergus MacIvor,' in 'Waverley,' was one of these. Mary, Queen of Scots, was confined in *Queen Mary's Tower* (14th cent.) for nearly two months in 1568. The famous rescue from this stronghold of Kinmont Willie by the 'bold Buccleuch' took place in 1596.

The *Lake District* (Rte. 50) is approached from Carlisle via *Penrith* (p. 282) or via *Cockermouth* (see below and p. 282).

FROM CARLISLE TO WHITEHAVEN, 40½ m., L.M.S. in 1½–2 hrs. (8/4, 5/).—11¾ m. *Wigton* (Kildare, King's Arms, R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 4/), a market-town (3659 inhab.) near the site of *Old Carlisle* (comp. p. 356). About 8 m. S. is *Caldbeck*, with the grave of John Peel (d. 1854), the famous fox-hunter.—28 m. *Maryport* (10,895 inhab.; Golden Lion, R. or D. 4/6).—33½ m. **Workington** (*Central*, R. 4/,

D. 4/6; *Commercial*, R. or D. 4/) is a seaport (26,480 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Derwent*, with salmon-fisheries and steel-works. Mary, Queen of Scots, landed here on her flight to England after the battle of Langside (1568). From Workington to *Whitehaven* via Cleator Moor, see p. 292; to *Penrith* and *Keswick*, see p. 282.—40¼ m. ***Whitehaven***, see p. 292.

A L.N.E. branch-line runs W. via (6¼ m.) *Burgh-by-Sands* ('Bruff'), where Edward I died in 1307, to (22½ m.) **Silloth** (*Skinburness Marine*, 2 m. N., R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Solway Golf*, similar charges; *Silloth Hydro*, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), a bathing and golfing resort on the Solway Firth. Steamers sail hence to Douglas (p. 311) and to Dublin, Liverpool, etc.

The **Solway Firth**, an estuary fed by the Eden, Esk, Annan, and Nith, is notorious for its dangerous tides, which sometimes rise with extraordinary rapidity, forming a bore 3 or 4 ft. high. Strangers should remember the caution given to Darsie Latimer (in 'Redgauntlet'), that "he who dreams in the bed of the Solway will wake up in the next world."

From Carlisle to *Liverpool*, via Preston, see Rte. 48A and p. 149; to *Manchester* via Preston, see Rtes. 48A and 52 (ii); to *Birmingham*, see Rte. 48A and p. 155; to *Shrewsbury*, *Hereford*, *Bristol*, and *S.W. England*, see Rtes. 48A and 34; to *Leeds* and *Sheffield*, see Rte. 48B; to *London*, see Rte. 48; to *Edinburgh*, see Rte. 88; to *Glasgow*, see Rte 89.

V. EASTERN ENGLAND

ROUTE PAGE

61. Hull to Lincoln 359
Barton-on-Humber, 360. Immingham, 360.

62. Doncaster to Lincoln and Ely . . . 364
Gainsborough, 364. Sleaford, 365. Spalding, 365. Fen District, 365. Bourne, 366.

63. Peterborough to Boston and Grimsby . . 366
Horncastle, 367. Skegness, 367. Spilsby, 367. Louth, 368. Cleethorpes, 368.

64. London to Cambridge. 368
Newmarket, 379. Bury St. Edmunds, 379.

65. Cambridge to Ely and Norwich . . . 380
Castle Acre, 383. Wymondham, 383. East Dereham, 383. Walsingham, 383.

66. London to Colchester and Harwich . . 383
Chelmsford, 384. Constable Country, 386.

67. London to Norwich and Cromer 387
Ipswich, 387. Felixstowe, 388. Wroxham, 392.

68. London to Lowestoft and Yarmouth . . 393
Framlingham, 394. Aldeburgh, 394. Southwold, 394. The Norfolk Broads, 396.

69. Yarmouth to King's Lynn 398
Sheringham, 398. Castle Rising, 399. Sandringham, 399. Hunstanton, 399. Holkham Hall, 400.

61. FROM HULL TO LINCOLN

44¾ m. L.N.E. in 2½–3 hrs. (9/7, 5/9).—FERRY across the *Humber* from the *Victoria* or *Corporation Pier* to (3 m.) *New Holland*; thence RAILWAY (change sometimes necessary at *Brocklesby*, p. 360).—MOTOR-BUS from New Holland in 2¼ hrs. (3/6).

ROAD, 38 m. (ERMINE STREET). Ferry from Hull to *New Holland* (see p. 360). Thence A 15.—3 m. *Barrow-upon-Humber.*—11 m. *Brigg* (p. 360).—6 m. *Redbourne.*—18 m. **Lincoln** (p. 360).

This, and the two following routes, lie wholly in **Lincolnshire,** the second-largest county in England, more noted for agricultural wealth than for scenic beauty. The county is divided into three 'Parts' or Ridings: *Lindsey*, the N. part, is covered with wolds (chalk downs), heath, and marshland; *Kesteven*, in the S.W., presents a wooded, mid-England aspect; *Holland*, the S.E. quarter, is entirely fenland. The distinction between marshland and fen should be noted; the marsh, a coastland strip, was once under the sea and is chiefly grazing ground, the fen (comp. p. 365) has mostly been reclaimed from swamp and makes splendid cornland. Lincolnshire was described by Henry VIII, when the leaders of the 'Pilgrimage of Grace' were brought before him, as "the most brute and beastly shire" in England. It is, however, the county of Sir Isaac Newton, John Wesley, and Alfred Tennyson. Though it contains but two large towns, Lincoln and Grimsby, it is famous for its ecclesiastical architecture; churches of great beauty are to be found in nearly all the towns and in many villages, especially in Holland. The main roads are admirable for motorists, but in the marshland the roads are often narrow and winding and bordered by unprotected drains.

Hull (ferry) see p. 338.—3 m. *New Holland* (Rfmts.; Yarborough, R. 5/, L. 3/6, commercial), where the train starts.

Branch-lines run W. to (3¾ m.) **Barton-on-Humber** (6454 inhab.; *White Swan*, T., R., & B. 7/6–9/6), with two interesting churches; and S.E. to (9½ m.) *Immingham* (2150 inhab.; Rfmts.), a modern port, with capacious docks.

The country is flat and monotonous. 5¼ m. *Goxhill* church has a fine Perp. tower.—The ruins of (6¾ m.) *Thornton Abbey* (1139) include a good Perp. gateway (1382; adm. 6*d*.). The Norman and E.E. church of *Thornton Curtis*, 2 m. W. of the station, has a font of Tournai marble (comp. p. 55).—9½ m. *Ulceby* (Rfmts.) is the junction for (10 m.) *Grimsby* and (13 m.) *Cleethorpes* (p. 368).—10½ m. *Brocklesby*.—15½ m. *Barnetby*.

Branch-lines run W. via (19 m.) *Crowle* (p. 364) and (25 m.) *Thorne*, to (34½ m.) *Doncaster*; and S.W., via (4 m.) *Brigg* (Angel, R. or D. 5/; Black Bull) to (20 m.) *Gainsborough* (p. 364).

Our line runs S.W., skirting the Lincolnshire Wolds (l.)—29¾ m. *Market Rasen* (White Hart, R. from 3/).—34 m. *Wickenby*. In the church of *Baslingthorpe*, 2 m. N., is one of the earliest brasses in England (c. 1290).

44¾ m. **LINCOLN** (66,020 inhab.), dominated by its superbly situated cathedral, lies mainly on a hill rising from the *Witham*. It is one of the most ancient towns in the realm, and it has few rivals for the interest of its antiquities.

Railway Stations. The *L.N.E. Station* (Rfmts.; Pl. E 2), High St. is ¼ m. from the *L.M.S. Station* (Rfmts.; Pl. E 1).

Hotels. WHITE HART (Pl. a; B 2), near the cathedral, R. & B. from 11/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; *ALBION (Pl. d; E 2), opposite L.N.E. station, R. & B. 11/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; SARACEN'S HEAD (Pl. c; D 2), High St., R. & B. 11/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; GREAT NORTHERN (Pl. b; E 1), T.H., near the stations, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; QUEEN (Pl. e; D. 2), R. & B. 7/6, L. or D. 2/6, KNIGHT'S (Pl. f; E 1) commercial, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, both in High St.

Restaurants. *Castle Café*, Exchequer Gate (Pl. B 2); *Bridge Tea House*, High Bridge (Pl. D 2).

Post Office (Pl. D 1), Guildhall St.

Taxicabs, 2/ per mile for 1–2 pers., 6*d*. each addit. ½ m. and each addit. person.—CABLE and MOTOR-BUSES traverse the chief streets.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Grantham*, *Newark*, *Gainsborough*, *Grimsby*, *Sleaford*, *Louth*, *Skegness* and *Mablethorpe*, *Woodhall Spa* and *Boston*, etc.

Amusements. *Theatre Royal* (Pl. C 2); *Palace*, variety and revue.—RACECOURSE (beyond Pl. C 1); Lincoln Handicap in March.

History. The *Lindcoit* of the Britons became a privileged colony of the Romans under the name of *Lindum Colonia*. The Saxons also have left their traces, and a little later it became one of the Danelagh towns (comp. p. 255). Christianity was introduced by St. Paulinus in 627; the bishopric dates from 1072, when Remigius transferred his bishop's stool from Dorchester-on-Thames to Lincoln. At the time of the Norman Conquest London, Winchester, and York alone outranked Lincoln in importance among the cities of England, and in the 13th cent. it was the fourth 'seaport' of the realm. The castle, built by William I, was captured about 1140 by Stephen, whose conflict with Matilda surged round the city. Henry II had a second coronation here in 1158. The Civil War found Lincoln loyal to Charles I, but it had to yield to the Parliamentarians in 1644, after a stout resistance.

Lincoln is important for its manufactures of agricultural implements and machinery. During the War it turned out enormous quantities of shells and transport vehicles, and it was the birthplace of 'tanks.'

Leaving the *L.N.E. Station* (Pl. E 2), we turn to the left and reach HIGH STREET, at the corner of which is *St. Mary-le-Wigford* (Pl. D, E 1), with a Saxon tower and E.E. nave and chancel (c. 1225). We turn to the right (N.) for the cathedral.

In High St. to the S., behind No. 333 (E. side), is a good timbered *Priory*, and, beyond the *L.M.S. Station* (Pl. E 1) is (left) a Norman building (12th cent.), known as 'John of Gaunt's Stables,' but really the *Hall of St. Mary's Guild*. The house opposite occupies the site of *John of Gaunt's Palace*. To the left, lower down, is the church of *St. Peter-at-Gowts* (Pl. F 1), with a Saxon tower resembling that of St. Mary-le-Wigford.

High St. leads N., passing the (disused) church of *St. Benedict* (E.E.; Dec. windows), to the *High Bridge* (Pl. D 2), one of the few bridges in England on which houses still stand.

The narrow steps between the shops on the left descend to the 'Glory Hole,' affording a view of the backs of the old timbered houses. Fine view of the cathedral from the S. bank of the sheet of water called *Brayford* (Pl. D 1), farther W.

A short way beyond the High Bridge is the ***Stonebow** (Pl. D 2), a fine 15th cent. town-gate, the upper room of which is used as the Guildhall.

Guildhall St. (l.) leads past the *Post Office* (Pl. D 1) to the *Racecourse* (1 m.). — Saltergate (r.) takes us to *St. Swithin's*, which contains a Roman altar, and the **Museum** (Pl. D 2) which partly occupies the buildings of the *Grey Friars Priory* (13th cent.) and contains a fine collection of antiquities.

About 300 yds. farther High St. ends at the STRAIT, which ascends to the right. At the top (l.) is the **Jew's House* (Pl. C 2), one of the oldest examples of domestic architecture in England (Norman; early 12th cent.). In the courtyard next door (r.) is the well into which the body of 'Little St. Hugh' (p. 362) was supposed to have been thrown. The space in front used to be the Bull Ring. STEEP HILL continues the ascent, and a 'step' across it forms the so-called *Mayor's Chair*. Above this is (r.) the **House of Aaron the Jew*, a late-Norman building with a round-headed window. Farther on we reach CASTLE HILL, with the entrance to the castle (p. 363) on the left.—We pass through the *Exchequer Gate* (Pl. B 2; 14th cent.), on the right, into the Minster Yard, and find ourselves face to face with the beautiful W. front of—

****Lincoln Cathedral** (Pl. B 2, 3), which has many claims so be the foremost church in England, as well for its magnificent situation as for its beautiful design and exquisite finish (dimensions, see p. xxii).

The cathedral is open till dusk (adm. to choir, cloisters, and chapter-house 6*d*., to the central tower 6*d*.). Services on week-days at 8, 9.45, and 4.30, on Sun. at 8, 10.15, 11.45, 3.45, and 6.30.

HISTORY. Of the original early-Norman church, erected by *Bp. Remigius* (p. 360) about 1075–90, there remain the central portion of the W. front (with its three recesses) and part of the first bay of the nave. The three W. doorways (with the intersecting arcade above), the three lower stages of the W. towers, and their N. and S. gables are ascribed to the late-Norman restoration of *Bp. Alexander* after a fire in 1141. The Norman cathedral was shattered by an earthquake in 1185, and *Bp. Hugh of Avalon* ('St. Hugh of Lincoln'; 1186-

1200) at once began to restore and extend it. The choir and E. transepts, built by him, are believed to be the earliest existing example of pure (or almost pure) E.E. work. As the whole cathedral, except the Angel Choir and part of the W. transepts, is in the main of his design, Bp. Hugh deservedly ranks as one of the greatest names in the history of English architecture. The nave and W. transepts were completed, and the chapter-house, Galilee Porch, and upper part of the W. façade added by 1250. The presbytery or Angel Choir belongs to the transitional period between 1258 and 1280, the cloisters to the end of the same century. The upper part of the central tower dates from c. 1307 (Geometrical Dec.); the W. towers are late-Dec. (c. 1380). The only Perp. work in the cathedral is the W. window of the nave (1436–49) and the chantry chapels (1400–1500). The library was added in 1674 from the designs of Sir Christopher Wren. An extensive restoration, necessitated by subsidence, was begun in 1922.

Exterior. The imposing **West Façade* consists, roughly, of a block of Norman work encased in a large surface of lancet work. Above the richly moulded central doorway are eleven statues of kings, from William I to Edward III. The S.W. turret is surmounted by a statue of St. Hugh (see p. 361), the other by the so-called 'Swineherd of Stow.'—The *West Towers* are 206 ft. high; the magnificent **Central Tower*, in which hangs 'Great Tom of Lincoln,' a bell weighing 5½ tons, is 271 ft. (fine view). In walking round the building by the S. side, we pass the *Consistory Court*, the *Galilee Porch* (S.W. transept), and the S.E. or *Presbytery Portal*, the deeply recessed arch of which has a remarkable representation of the Last Judgment and other rich carvings. Among the interesting gargoyles of this part of the edifice is the 'Devil looking over Lincoln' ("with a torve and tetrick countenance," according to Fuller). The figures on the buttresses are believed to represent Edward I and his two wives, Queen Eleanor and *Queen Margaret.—The clear space beyond this affords a good view of the noble E. end of the cathedral. At the top of the gable is a group of the Virgin and the Infant Saviour.—Near the N.E. buttress is the old *Well*, with its recently restored covering. Here we see the *Chapter House*, with its great flying buttresses. The building to the W. is the *Library* (over the cloisters). We pass through the N. Gate of the close into Eastgate and return, past the modern *Deanery*, to the W. front.

Interior. The first effect of the NAVE, as we enter from the W., is a little disappointing owing to the apparent want of loftiness in the vaulting and the too wide spacing of the arches. The general proportions are, however, harmonious and imposing. The clustered columns, the arcading of the aisles, and the beautiful triforium all demand admiration. The chapels at the W. end of the nave, the *Morning Chapel* (N.) and the *Consistory Court* (S.), are of a little later date than the nave itself. The fine late-Norman font, in the second bay of the S. side, is one of the seven in England of Tournai marble (comp. p. 55).—The CENTRAL or ROOD TOWER is supported by four enormously massive pillars bearing four lofty arches. The GREAT or WEST TRANSEPTS were begun by St. Hugh (p. 361) and completed between 1200 and 1235. The beautiful rose windows, still retaining their original stained glass, are known as the *Bishop's Eye* (S.; Dec., c. 1325-50) and the *Dean's Eye* (N.; E.E., c. 1220). The chapels on the E. side are enclosed by richly carved screens. One of the chapels on the N. side, recently decorated, is now the *Soldier's Chapel*. The double arcading in the chapels on the S. side is an interesting feature.

The fine E.E. CHOIR is separated from the nave by a rich Dec. stone *Screen* (c. 1300). We enter the S. aisle, in which are the remains of the shrine of '*Little St. Hugh*,' said to have been crucified by the Jews in 1255 (comp. p. 361). The magnificent **Choir Stalls* (early Perp.; c. 1380), with elaborately carved bench-ends and misericords, rank among the finest in England. The *Pulpit* is modern.—At the angles of the EAST OR LESSER TRANSEPTS are very remarkable piers with detached shafts. The so-called *Dean's Chapel*, on the W. side of the N. arm, with mural paintings of four bishops above the door, was originally in two stories. On the W. side of the S. arm is the interesting *Choristers' Vestry*, with its diapered screen.—The **PRESBYTERY OR ANGEL CHOIR, forming the five E. bays of the choir, one of the loveliest of human works, was added in 1255-80, when Gothic architecture had reached its acme. The name is taken from the thirty winged figures in the spandrels of the triforium. At the top of the last column but one on the N. side is the famous 'Lincoln Imp.' To the left of the high-altar is the *Easter Sepulchre* and just within the altar rails a 17th cent. slab covers the burial-place of Bp. Remigius. Below the *East Window*, one of the finest examples of Geometrical tracery (glass modern), is the cenotaph of Queen Eleanor (d. 1290), destroyed in 1644 and renewed in 1891. For other monuments see the Plan.

We enter the **Cloisters** (13th cent.) from the N.E. Transept through a passage with a memorial tablet to 'Mrs. Markham' (Elizabeth Penrose; 1780-1837), in her day the historical authority of every schoolroom in England. Above the N. walk (rebuilt by Wren c. 1674) is the *Chapter Library*, and in this walk is the original 'Swineherd of Stow' (p. 362). Off the E. walk opens the graceful 13th cent. *CHAPTER-HOUSE, in which several of the earliest meetings of the English parliament took place (temp. Edward I and Edward II).

Leaving the cathedral by the S. door (S.E. Transept), we enter the CLOSE OR MINSTER YARD and see opposite us the curious little *Vicars' Court*, built between 1300 and 1380. To the W. of this stands the *Old Bishop's Palace* (founded in the 12th cent.), including Bishop Anwick's Tower (c. 1440; restored 1877), the Banqueting Hall, and the large St. Hugh's Hall (13th cent.). The vaulting below these ruins is interesting. Close by is the *New Palace*, with a modern chapel. The *Precentory* (to the S. of the Exchequer Gate, p. 361) and the *Sub-Deanery* have both been modernized. To the N. of the entrance to the Bishop's Palace stands the *Cantilupe Chantry* (14th cent.), to the E. of the cathedral is the *Chancery* (14-15th cent.), and farther N. is the so-called *Priory*, adjoining the *Priory Arch*, a poor modern arch on the site of the old gateway destoyed in 1845. On the green stands a statue of *Alfred, Lord Tennyson* (1809-92), by Watts.

Lincoln Castle (Pl. B 1, 2; weekdays, 10-4 or 6; adm. 2*d*.), one of the eight castles known to have been founded by William the Conqueror himself, retains its Norman plan with a bailey and two mote hills, and occupies c. 7 acres.

On the inner wall of the entrance (p. 361) is a beautiful little oriel window brought from John of Gaunt's palace (p. 361). On the larger mote is a *Shell Keep* (temp. Henry I), on the other is the *Observation Tower* (c. 1150); and between the mote hills is the *Old City Prison* (disused; open to visitors). On the W. side are the *Assize Courts*.

In BAILGATE (Pl. A, B 2), which goes on N. from the castle-entrance, we find ourselves in the centre of the Roman city. Circles in the roadway mark the spot where bases of Roman pillars were found, and in the cellar of No. 29 (l.; adm. 1/)

are some remains of one of the finest Roman edifices in England (probably a basilica). The church of *St. Paul* (Pl. A B 2), succeeds to original church of St. Paulinus (p. 360).

Close by is the *North District School*, with a fine piece of Roman masonry known as the 'Mint Wall.'

Bailgate ends at ***Newport Arch** (Pl. A 2), the N. gate of the Roman city and the more important of the only two remaining Roman gateways in England (comp. p. 385). It probably dates from near the beginning of the Christian era.

We may return via the curving *East Bight* (Pl. A 2), which reveals a portion of the *Roman Wall*, and, beyond Eastgate, is continued to Lindum Road by Pottergate, which passes through the Priory Arch (p. 363) and the 14th cent. *Potter Gate* (Pl. B 3). On the right in Lindum Rd. is the **Usher Art Gallery** (Pl. C 2), a brick building by Sir R. Blomfield (1927 ; adm. free 10–5.30, Sat. to 8.30, closed Sun. till 2.30), containing collections of decorative art and a good loan collection of early Italian paintings from the National Gallery.

From Lincoln to *Boston*, see p. 367 ; to *Grantham*, see p. 273 ; to *Nottingham*, see p. 257 ; to *Chesterfield* (The Dukeries), see Rte. 46A ; to *Sheffield*, see p. 285 ; to *Doncaster* and to *Ely*, see Rte. 62.

From *London* Lincoln is reached by the L.N.E. from King's Cross (130 m., in 2¾–4 hrs.), or from Liverpool St. (144 m., in 4½–5¾ hrs.), or by the L.M.S. from St. Pancras (159½ m., in 3¾–4¼ hrs.). Fares 27/6, 16/4.—ROAD, 135 m. Great North Road (A 1 ; see Rte. 47) to *Grantham* ; thence A 607.—MOTOR COACH from York Rd., King's Cross, to Grantham (9/6) ; thence MOTOR-BUS, see p. 360.

62. FROM DONCASTER TO LINCOLN AND ELY

112 m. L.N.E. in 2¾–4½ hrs. (23/1, 13/10) ; to (36¾ m.) *Lincoln* in 50-80 min. (7/9, 4/8).—MOTOR-BUSES from Gainsborough to *Lincoln* and *Sleaford*, see p. 360.

Doncaster, see p. 275. The train crosses the *Torne* and at (10 m.) *Park Drain* enters the Isle of Axholme (see below) in *Lincolnshire*.—13½ m. *Haxey* has a dignified Perp. church.

A branch-line runs N. through the alluvial **Isle of Axholme,** drained by Vermuyden (p. 366), via (4¾ m.) *Epworth* (King's Head), birthplace of John and Charles Wesley (1703 and 1707), and (10¾ m.) *Crowle* (p. 360), to (19½ m.) *Goole* (p. 275).

Beyond (18 m.) *Beckingham* we cross the Trent.—21 m. **Gainsborough** (Lea Road Station ; *White Hart* ; *Monson's Arms*, R & B. 7/6 ; *Horse & Groom*), an old manufacturing town (19,694 inhab.) on the Trent, has been identified as the 'St. Ogg's' of the 'Mill on the Floss.' The *Old Hall* (no adm.) is a baronial hall rebuilt in 1480–1500. The 'eagre,' or tidal wave on the Trent, ascends above Gainsborough.

From Gainsborough (Central Station, 1 m. from the other) a line runs N.E. to (20 m.) *Barnetby* (p. 360) and S.W., via (4 m.) *Sturton-le-Steeple*, probable birthplace of John Robinson (1576 ?–1625), pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers at Leyden, to (10¼ m.) *Retford* (p. 274) and on to *Sheffield* (p. 283).

23¼ m. *Lea* church has good 14th cent. glass.—Two miles E. of (26 m.) *Stow Park* is the Saxon and Norman *Church of *Stow*, probably the mother-church of Lincoln Cathedral.—30½ m. *Saxilby*.

36¾ m. **Lincoln** (L.N.E. Station), see p. 360.

40½ m. *Branston* has a late-Saxon church-tower.—About 4 m. W. of (44½ m.) *Nocton & Dunston* is *Dunston Pillar*, erected in 1751 as a land lighthouse for travellers.

58 m. **Sleaford** (*Bristol Arms*, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Carre Arms*, R. or D. 4/6, L. 3/), is an old market-town (6680 inhab.). The fine church of *St. Denis* (12–15th cent.) has a good tower and spire (rebuilt in 1886) and contains a fine early 15th cent. *Rood-screen in dark oak.

Ewerby, 4½ m. E., has a noteworthy 14th cent. church, with a fine broach spire.—*Cranwell*, 5 m. N.W., is the Sandhurst of the Royal Air Force.

From Sleaford to *Grantham* and to *Boston*, see p. 367.

The church of (63 m.) *Helpringham* has a fine Dec. tower and spire. We cross two of the great ditches made to drain the district.—68½ m. *Donington Road.*

One mile E. is *Donington* (Red Cow, R. 3/, L. 2/9, D. 4/6), birthplace of Matthew Flinders (1774-1814), the Australian navigator.

The churches of (72 m.) *Gosberton* (Perp.) and (74¾ m.) *Pinchbeck* (E.E. to Perp.) are both noteworthy.

77 m. **Spalding** (*Rfmts.*; *White Hart*, T.H., R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Red Lion*, commercial, R. & B. 7/6), is an ancient market-town (10,702 inhab.) on the *Welland*. The **Church of SS. Mary & Nicholas*, founded in 1284, was enlarged by the addition of outer aisles (S. in the 14th cent.; N. in the Perp. period) and of the S.E. Lady Chapel. The tower, with its early Perp. spire, is somewhat small.

Ayscough Fee Hall, a picturesque old mansion, S. of the church, was the residence of Maurice Johnson, founder of the still existing 'Gentlemen's Society of Spalding,' the oldest scientific and literary association in England (1710). The beautiful garden, with fine yew hedges and a War Memorial, is a public park.—Spalding is an important railway junction and a good centre for all interested in Lincolnshire churches.

Spalding lies in the heart of the **Fen District**, formed by the gradual silting up of a large bay (now reduced to the Wash, see below) and extending 70 m. from N. to S. and 35 m. from E. to W. The first attempts to drain it are attributed to the Romans, but its complete drainage and reclamation were not accomplished till the beginning of the 19th century. Many of the deep drains and sluices constructed for this purpose may be seen in the neighbourhood of Spalding. The efforts at reclamation often met with considerable resistance from the 'Fen Slodgers,' who gained their living by fowling and fishing. The reclaimed land is very fertile, and huge quantities of bulbs (daffodils, etc.) are grown round Spalding. The fens afford good wildfowl shooting and the best skating in England (see p. 366). Comp. pp. 359, 364.

From Spalding to King's Lynn, 26½ m., L.M.S. and L.N.E. Joint Railway in 1¼-1½ hr. (5/8, 3/5). At each of the places mentioned below is an interesting church.—2¼ m. *Weston* (E.E. to Perp.).—4 m. *Moulton* (early Perp.; spire 130 ft.).—6 m. *Whaplode* (late-Norman to Transition).—7½ m. **Holbeach** (*Chequers*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/), a market-town with a large church (Flamboyant to Perp.).—9¼ m. *Fleet* (Dec.).—10½ m. *Gedney* (E.E. to Perp.; unusually fine). 11¾ m. *Long Sutton* (Bull, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/), with, perhaps, the most notable *Church of this remarkable series (Perp. exterior, with fine Norman nave).—15½ m. *Sutton Bridge* (see p. 400), is a small river-port on the *Nene*, which here divides Lincolnshire from Norfolk. To the left is the **Wash,** which is gradually being silted up by riverine detritus. It was probably near here that King John, while marching across the Wash, was overtaken by the tide and lost his baggage and his treasure in 1216.—After crossing the Nene we are in *Norfolk*.—18 m. *Walpole* is the station for *Walpole St. Peter* (2 m. S.), which has a noble Perp. church (1423) containing some curiously painted benches of carved oak. Under the elevated chancel is a richly groined passage, a public right-of-way.—About 1 m. N. of (20¼ m.) *Terrington* is the *Church of *Terrington St. Clement* (Perp.), one of the finest in the marshland, with many interesting details.—Beyond (21½ m.) *Clenchwarton* we cross the *Ouse*. The church of *Tilney All Saints* (1 m. S.) shows some good Norman work. ·24½ m. *South Lynn* (p. 400).—26½ m. *King's Lynn*, see p. 399.

In the other direction this line runs on from Spalding to (9¾ m.) **Bourne** (*Angel*, R. 3/6, D. 4/; *Bull*, R. or D. 3/), a market-town (4317 inhab.), noted as the residence of Hereward the Wake (p. 380) and of Robert Manning (Robert of Brunne; fl. 1300), "who gave the English language its present shape" (Freeman). It was the birthplace of Lord Burghley (p. 272) and of the famous M. Worth of Paris (1825-95). *Grimsthorpe Castle* (Earl of Ancaster), 5 m. N.W., contains some fine Holbeins (shown by special permission only).

From Bourne a branch line runs to (17½ m.) *Sleaford*, (p. 365).

From Spalding to *Boston* (Grimsby) and to *Peterborough*, Rte. 63.

Beyond Spalding our line traverses the *Bedford Level*, one of the great fen areas, taking its name from the reclamation operations of the Earl of Bedford and the Dutch engineer Vermuyden in the 17th cent. (comp. p. 364).—80 m. *Cowbit* is the chief centre for fen-skating in winter.—84 m. *Postland*.—At (87½ m.) *French Drove* we enter *Cambridgeshire* and the *Isle of Ely* (p. 380).—90 m. *Murrow*.—96½ m. **March** (*Rfmts.*; *Griffin*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), is a market-town (8939 inhab.) on the *Nene*, with an interesting church.—112 m. **Ely,** see p. 380.

A branch-line runs S. from March to (19 m.) *St. Ives* (p. 269).—From March to *Peterborough* and to *Lynn*, see p. 400.

63. FROM PETERBOROUGH TO BOSTON AND GRIMSBY

78½ m. L.N.E. in 2-3½ hrs. (16/6, 9/11); to (31 m.) *Boston* in ¾-1¼ hr. (6/6, 3/11). This forms part of the through route from London to Grimsby (155 m., in 4-5 hrs.; 32/4, 19/5).—MOTOR-BUS on Tues. and Sat. to (1¼ hr.) *Spalding*.

ROAD. 83½ m. (A 15 and A 16).—At (8 m.) *Market Deeping* (see below) we turn right into A 16.—11½ m. **Spalding** (p. 365).—16 m. *Boston* (see below).—16 m. *Spilsby* (p. 367).—16 m. **Louth** (p. 368).—16 m. **Grimsby** (p. 368).

Peterborough, see p. 269. We proceed N. through a reclaimed fen district in a high state of cultivation.—Beyond (5½ m.) *Peakirk*, we pass from Northants into *Lincolnshire*.—7 m. *Deeping St. James*, for *Market Deeping* (3¼ m. W., New Inn, R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), with an E.E. to Perp. church; also for Crowland (4½ m. E.; p. 271).—16½ m. **Spalding,** see p. 365.—The churches of (20½ m.) *Surfleet*, (24¼ m.) *Algarkirk & Sutterton*, and (27 m.) *Kirton-in-Holland* are all of interest.

31 m. **Boston,** *i.e.* 'St. Botolph's Town' (*Rfmts.*; *Peacock*. R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *White Hart*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D 4/; *Red Lion*; *Anderson's*; *Loveley's*), the mother-town of a great namesake, is a seaport and fishing town of 16,100 inhab., once the second port of the kingdom (early 13th cent.). The church of *ST. BOTOLPH, one of the largest parish churches in England, is an almost pure example of the richest period of flowing Dec., with only a few Perp. additions besides the lofty Perp. tower (288 ft.; adm. 6*d*.),

which is crowned by a beautiful octagonal lantern. From its blunted appearance when seen from a distance the tower is known as 'Boston Stump.'

In the interior (marred by a false wooden roof) are some fine misericords, several interesting tombs, and a W. chapel restored in 1857 by New England Bostonians in memory of John Cotton (1584-1652), who was vicar here before he went to America.

In South Street, leading from the market-place, are *Shodfriars Hall* (no adm.), a quaint timbered edifice of the 16th cent., and *St. Mary's Guildhall* (15th cent.; gratuity), with the court (much altered) in which Brewster (p. 274), and other 'Pilgrim Fathers' were tried in 1607 for seeking to flee the country, the cells in which they were confined, and other features of interest. John Foxe (1517–87), the martyrologist, Jean Ingelow (1820–97; house in South Square), and John Conington (1825–69), the translator of Virgil, were natives of Boston.

The marsh villages near Boston are noted for their fine churches, including *Skirbeck*, 1 m. S.E. (E.E.), *Fishtoft*, 2½ m. S.E. (Dec. to Perp.), and *Freiston* (motor-bus), 3½ m. E. (12th cent.).—The road from Boston to (18 m.) *Wainfleet* and (23 m.) *Skegness* (see below; motor-bus in 1¾ hr.) passes the interesting churches of *Benington* (5 m.), *Leverton* (6½ m.), and *Wrangle* (9 m.).—Motor-buses run also to *Lincoln*, *Louth*, and *Horncastle*.

FROM BOSTON TO GRANTHAM, 32 m., L.N.E. in 1–1¼ hr. (6/10, 4/1).—7¼ m. *Swineshead* retains its old stocks. *Swineshead Abbey*, where King John stayed in 1216 after crossing the Wash (comp. p. 365), lay 1 m. E.; a few remains are incorporated in a farmhouse.—At (12 m.) *Heckington* (Nag's Head) the *Church is a fine example of pure late-Dec. (1345–80).—16¾ m. **Sleaford,** see p. 365.—19 m. *Rauceby* has a conspicuous church with a fine early tower and broach spire (13th cent.). 22¾ m. *Ancaster* has interesting traces of its occupation as a Roman station on Ermine Street.—25½ m. *Honington.*—32 m. *Grantham*, see p. 272.

FROM BOSTON TO LINCOLN, 31 m., L.N.E. in 1–1¼ hr. (6/7, 4/), following the line of the *Witham* (good fishing).—11¾ m. *Tattershall* (Fortescue Arms, P.R., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6) has the keep of a *Castle (N.T.; 10–dusk, 1/) built in 1440, by Baron Cromwell, Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI, which is perhaps the best example of a fortified dwelling in England, and notable for its brickwork. The collegiate church is late-Perp. and the village-cross 15th century.—Near (15½ m.) *Woodhall Junction* (for Horncastle, see below) is the *Chapel of St. Leonard (now the parish church of *Kirkstead*; open 12–6), a gem of E.E. architecture.—21¾ m. *Bardney*, junction for (21½ m.) *Louth* (p. 368). St. Oswald (d. 642) was buried in *Bardney Abbey* (1½ m. E.; excavated).—31 m. *Lincoln* (p. 360).

The branch-line from Woodhall Junction (see above) to (7½ m.) *Horncastle* passes (1½ m.) **Woodhall Spa** (*Spa*, R. 6/, D. 5/6; *Golf*, R. 7/, D. 6/; *Eagle, Lodge*, R. 5/, D. 5/6), with bromo-iodine springs, situated amid pines and firs.—**Horncastle** (*Red Lion*, R. 3/6, D. 4/; *Rodney*, R. 3/, D. 4/), is noted for its annual horse-fair (in Aug.; see 'Romany Rye'). In *St. Mary's Church* are the brass of Sir Lionel Dymoke, King's Champion (1519) and the monument of Sir Ingram Hopwood (1643), who fell in an attempt to seize Cromwell in a skirmish. The Dymokes of *Scrivelsby Court*, 2 m. S. (no adm.), succeeded the Marmions as hereditary King's Champions.—The old rectory at *Somersby*, 6 m. N.E. of Horncastle, was the birthplace of Tennyson (1809–92).

We cross the *Witham.*—35¾ m. *Sibsey* has a Norman church with an E.E. tower.—From (46¼ m.) *Firsby* lines run (r.) to (9¼ m.) *Skegness* and (l.) to (4¼ m.) *Spilsby*.

Skegness (*Rfmts.*; *Lumley*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Hildred's*, R. & B. 8/6; *Seacroft*, D. 7/6, pens. 18/6; **Vine*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 16/6, both at Seacroft, to the S.) is a popular seaside and golfing resort (9251 inhab.).

Spilsby (*White Hart*, R. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Shades*, R. 5/, D. 3/6) was the birthplace of Sir John Franklin (1786–1847), whose statue adjoins the market-cross. The 14th cent. *Church* contains Franklin's flag.

48¼ m. *Burgh-le-Marsh.*—51¾ m. *Willoughby*, the birthplace of Capt. John Smith (1580–1631) of Virginia.

From Willoughby a loop-line (22½ m.) to Louth (see below) runs via (7 m. *Sutton-on-Sea* (Beach, Grange & Links, pens. 16/6) and *Mablethorpe* (9¾ m.; Louth, R. 5/), two pleasant seaside-resorts, and (14½ m.) *Saltfleetby*, 2½ m. from Saltfleet (see below).

64¾ m. **Louth** (9544 inhab.; *King's Head*, *Mason's Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/) has a Perp. church with one of the most beautiful spires in England (16th cent.; 300 ft. high). The 'Stuff Ball,' at which the ladies wear woollens, is still an annual function. The ruins of the Cistercian *Louth Park Abbey* (12th cent.) are about 1½ m. E. of the town.

Tennyson and his brothers were educated at the grammar-school of Louth (rebuilt), and the 'Poems of Two Brothers' (by Alfred and Charles Tennyson) were published in 1827 by a Louth bookseller. The Old Manor House at *Saltfleet* (New Inn B. 4/6, L. 2/6), is identified with "Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts."

78½ m. **Grimsby** (*Rfmts.*; *Royal*, at the Docks, R. 6/, L. 3/6; *Yarborough*, near the Town Station, R. 6/, L. 3/6; *Ship*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), the largest town in Lincolnshire (83,600 inhab.) and the largest fishing-port in the world, lies on the S. bank of the *Humber*. Noted for its *Docks* and the *Fish Market*, it retains no relics of antiquity except the parish church of *St. James*, a fine, mainly E.E. edifice (13th cent.).

Grimsby carries on a very important trade in coal, grain, timber, and other articles with Continental ports, in addition to passenger services to Antwerp, Hamburg, the Baltic ports, etc. —The *Fishing Fleet* consists of over 700 steam trawlers, and the annual catch of fish in a normal year is about 175,000 tons. During the War Grimsby trawlers did splendid service in the Auxiliary Patrol,

Practically continuous with Grimsby and reached either by railway (5*d.*) or tramway (5*d.*) is **Cleethorpes** (*Rfmts.*; *Cliff*, R. 5/, D. 5/; *Dolphin*, R. & B. 7/6), the largest seaside resort in Lincolnshire (28,160 inhab.).—*Clee*, 1 m. W., has a Saxon and Norman *Church.

From Grimsby via *Ulceby* or *Brocklesby* to *Hull* and *Lincoln*, see p. 360. —A branch-line runs to (7 m.) *Immingham Dock* (p. 360).

64. FROM LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE

55¾ m. L.N.E. from *Liverpool Street* in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (11/11, 7/2). For another route from *King's Cross* via Hitchin (58 m. in 1½–2½ hrs.), comp. p. 268.—Motor Coaches from Central Coach Station, Marchmont St., W.C.1 or Pentonville Rd. several times daily in 2½ hrs. (5/6); to *Newmarket* (p. 379) thrice daily in 3¼ hrs. (6/6); to *Bury St. Edmunds* (p. 379) via Chelmsford (p. 384) twice daily in 3¾ hrs. (7/).

Road (59 m.), see Road Route *B* on p. 387.

From Liverpool St. to (17 m.) *Broxbourne & Hoddesdon* (Rfmts.), see the *Blue Guide to London*.

From Broxbourne to Hertford, 7½ m., L.N.E. in 20 min. (through trains). —2 m. *Rye House* preserves scanty remains of the manor house that gave name to the Rye House Plot of 1683 for the assassination of Charles II and his brother James. The Rye House Inn contains the 'Great Bed of Ware' (12 ft. square) mentioned by Shakespeare ('Twelfth Night,' iii, 2).—3½ m. *St. Margaret's* is the junction for Buntingford (see below). —5½ m. *Ware* (Canon's, R. 5/; Saracen's Head, R. & B. 8/6) was the limit of John Gilpin's unwilling ride.—7½ m. **Hertford** (East Station; *Dimsdale Arms*, R. D. 5/; *Salisbury Arms*, R. 5/, D. 4/), an ancient county town (10,712 inhab.) on the *Lea*, has an old castle (adm. 3*d.*) where King John of France was imprisoned in 1359.

The branch-line from St. Margaret's (see above) to (13¾ m.) *Buntingford* runs via (5¾ m.) *Much Hadham* (Red Lion) and (12 m.) *West Mill*, 2 m. from which is *West Hill Green* with the cottage of Buttonsnap, the 'commodious mansion' occupied by Charles Lamb in 1817.

John Locke (1632–1704) is buried at *High Laver*, 3 m. S.E. of (24½ m.) *Harlow*.—30½ m. **Bishop's Stortford** (8857 inhab.; *George*, R. or D. 5/; *Chequers*, D. from 3/; *Plume of Feathers*, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/) was the birthplace of Cecil Rhodes (1853–1902), who attended the grammar school. To the E. extends *Hatfield Forest*, 920 acres of which belong to the National Trust.

A branch-line runs hence to (18 m.) *Braintree* (6980 inhab.; White Hart, T.H. R. & B. 8/6; Horns), passing (9½ m.) *Dunmow* (Saracen's Head, T.H., R. & B. 8/) and (11¾ m.) *Felsted* or *Felstead*, with a well-known school. At *Little Dunmow*, 1 m. N., are the remains of *Dunmow Priory*, where by an old 'custom' a flitch of bacon could be claimed by any married couple who had 'not repented them, sleeping or waking, of their marriage in a year and a day.' From Braintree to *Witham*, see p. 384.

The line now definitively enters *Essex* (p. 383). 35½ m. *Elsenham*.

Thaxted (1596 inhab.; *Swan*, R. & B. 6/), 5½ m. E. by light railway, has a Jacobean *Guildhall*. The spacious Perp. **Church* (14–15th cent.) has a conspicuous crocketed spire (180 ft.), pinnacled buttresses, and grotesque gargoyles. *Horham Hall*, 2 m. S.W., is a fine Tudor mansion.

Near (41¾ m.) *Audley End* is the imposing Jacobean mansion of that name (Lord Braybrooke; adm. by special permission only), doubtfully ascribed to John Thorpe (1610–16), and containing a large collection of paintings.

Saffron Walden (5876 inhab.; *Rose & Crown*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6; *Abbey*, temperance, R. & B. 5/6), 7½ m. N.E. by branch-line, has a ruined castle (12th cent.), a fine Perp. church, and some picturesque timbered buildings.—Dick Turpin (1706-39) was born at *Hempstead*, 6 m. E., and William Harvey (p. 13) lies in the Harvey Chapel in the church.

At (45¾ m.) *Great Chesterford* we enter *Cambridgeshire*.—To the right are the *Gogmagog Hills* (220 ft.).—49 m. *Whittlesford* (Red Lion, R. 6/).

Cambridgeshire, rich in grain, is one of the smaller counties. The fens, including the *Isle of Ely* (p. 380), that cover its N. part are so striking and extensive that the general impression of the county is that of a complete level; but in reality its surface is considerably varied, though its highest elevation is in the Gogmagog Hills (see above). It is chiefly noteworthy, however, as including within its borders Cambridge University and Ely Cathedral.

55¾ m. **CAMBRIDGE** (59,262 inhab.), on the *Cam* or *Granta* is famous as the seat of one of the two great English universities. It lies, nowhere more than 50 ft. above the sea, on the S. margin of the Fen Country, and owes its attractiveness mainly to its series of stately colleges admirably set off by groups and avenues of fine trees and to the greenery of its 'Backs' (p. 371).

Cambridge University has 17 colleges and 2 hostels (Selwyn College and Fitzwilliam House), 60 professors, about 75 readers and lecturers, 300 fellows, and c. 6000 undergraduates. Not incorporated with the University are five theological halls (*Westminster College*, *Ridley Hall*, *Cheshunt College*, *Westcott House*, *Wesley House*) and two women's colleges (*Girton College* and *Newnham College*; comp. p. 211).

Railway Station (beyond Pl. G 5; *Rfmts.*), 1¼ m. S.E. of the centre of the town (bus 1½*d.*; cab 2/).

Hotels. *University Arms (Pl. F 5), Regent St., R. 8/6, L. 5/, D. 7/6; Bull (Pl. E, F 2), Trumpington St.,

R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Lion (Pl. D, E 3), Petty Cury, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Blue Boar (Pl. C, D 3), Trinity St., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Garden House (Pl. G 2), Little St. Mary's Lane, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 12/6; Livingstone (Pl. D 4), Petty Cury, Bird Bolt, 18 Hills Rd., two temperance houses.

Restaurants. *Scotch Hoose*, 12 Market Hill; *Tea Shop*, 17 King's Parade; *Matthew*, 14 Trinity St.; *Dorothy Café*, *Fuller's*, 21 & 47 Sidney St.; *Corner House*, 38 Petty Cury.

Post Office (Pl. D 4), Petty Cury.

Taxicabs. For 1 m. (2 pers.) 1/6, each ½ m. extra 4½*d.*, each extra pers. 6*d.* Side-cars, 1/6 for 3 m. —Motor-Buses run from the station to the post office (1½*d.*) and Chesterton (3*d.* and from the post office to the suburbs; also from Drummer St. (Pl. D 5) to *Ely, Saffron Walden, Royston, Newmarket, St. Ives, London* (5/6), etc.

Boats, preferably punts or canoes, for the Backs (p. 371), may be hired at the Silver St., Garret Hostel, and Magdalene bridges. Those who wish a more extended jaunt will find boats also above Newnham Lock on the *Upper River*.

Theatres. *New* (Pl. F 5); *Festival*, with restaurant, a repertory theatre for modern productions, Newmarket Rd. (beyond Pl. C 5); *A.D.C.*, Park St. (Pl. C 3).

History. The castle hill on the N. side of the town (p. 376) may represent a British earthwork, and Roman remains indicate a Roman settlement. Early names of the river were *Rhee* and the more frequent *Granta* (now usually applied to the two branches of the river above Cambridge), which gave the forms *Grantebrycge* (*Grantabridge*) and (later) *Cantebrigge*, eventually softened into *Cambridge*. The University, according to myth, was founded by *Prince Cantaber* of Spain in the year of the world 4321; as a fact it probably grew up around the religious establishments of the early 12th century. Peterhouse, the first college properly so called, dates from 1281-84. Cambridge attained a European reputation with the advent of Erasmus (p. 373). Its wealth and well-being were increased rather than lessened by the great religious change of the 16th cent.; it lost little during the Civil War except the plate melted down for the war-chest of Charles I. For Americans Cambridge must always have a special interest as the main fons et origo of higher education in the United States, the stream flowing through John Harvard, President Dunster, and many other graduates of this university. Orlando Gibbons (1583–1625), the composer, was a native of Cambridge.

The **University System** of Cambridge and Oxford is described on pp. 210–211.

Hints to Visitors. The remarks on p. 209 as to the escort of a member of the University, the vacations, and the admission to the college buildings apply also to Cambridge. The liveliest time to visit Cambridge is the so-called *May Week* (actually c. 10 days in June) at the end of the Easter term, when the College Boat Races are held, followed by a series of balls, concerts, and other entertainments. On the Tues. after the races there is a *Congregation* for prize exercises and the conferring of honorary degrees.—The Lower River is the scene of the College Boat Races. These, decided as at Oxford by 'bumping' (comp. p. 209), begin at *Baitsbite*, 3 m. downstream.—The points which most imperatively demand attention include *King's, St. John's, Trinity, Queens'*, and *Jesus Colleges*, the *Round Church*, and the *Fitzwilliam Museum*.

From the *Post Office* (Pl. D 4), *Petty Cury* (perhaps 'petite curye' or 'little cookery') leads left to *Market Hill*, in which is **St. Mary's the Great** (Pl. D 3), a good Perp. edifice of 1478–1514. It is a parish church but is used also by the University (service on Sun. at 2.30). At curfew (9–9.15 p.m.) a bell rings a number of times equal to the day of the mouth.—Opposite, in Senate House Yard stands the **University Library** (Pl. D 2, 3; visitors must be accompanied by a graduate). The oldest part dates from 1457, the main (E.) façade from 1754–61.

The library (open 9.30 to 3.30 or 4, Sat. 9–1.30), with its 1,100,000 printed vols., 170,000 maps, and 10,000 MSS., ranks next in order to the British Museum and the Bodleian. In glass-cases are shown examples of its most valuable

MSS. and incunabula (e.g. Caxton's 'Histories of Troy,' 1475–6, the first book printed in English; the Book of Deer, a 10th cent. Gaelic MS.; the Codex Bezæ, of the 6th cent., one of the five great uncial MSS. of the Gospels).

To the right is the **Senate House** (Pl. D 2, 3; by Gibbs, 1722–30), the scene of the chief public features of the University.

Senate House Passage leads to **Trinity Hall** (Pl. D 2), founded in 1350 by William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, with special provision for students of law. It is the only college that retains the name of 'Hall.'

Most of the buildings are modern or refaced, but the *Library* (10–12 in term) dates from the early 17th cent. and retains chained books of a still earlier period. The pretty *Fellows' Garden* has some fine chestnuts.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Tusser (author of '500 Points of Good Husbandry'), Holinshed, Bp. Gardiner (Master), Lord Fitzwilliam (p. 374), Lord Chesterfield, Bulwer Lytton, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, Sir H. Sumner Maine, John Sterling, F. D. Maurice, Sir Leslie Stephen, and Prof. Fawcett.

To the S. of Trinity Hall is **Clare College** (Pl. D, E 2), founded in 1326 as University Hall and refounded (1338) by Lady Elizabeth de Clare, and thus junior to Peterhouse alone. The buildings (1638–1715) are mainly by *Robert Grumbold*, a local craftsman. The chapel was added in 1763–69.

The W. range opens on Clare Bridge (1640; *View) leading over the Cam to the beautiful *Fellows' Garden* (fine limes) and to the 'Backs' (see below). The 16th cent. college plate includes a famous 'Poison Cup.'

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Tillotson, Bp. Latimer, Cudworth the Platonist, Whiston (translator of 'Josephus'), and Hervey ('Meditations among the Tombs'). Tradition connects Chaucer with Clare Hall and identifies it with the 'Solere Hall' of the 'Reeve's Tale.'

A good idea of the *BACKS OF THE COLLEGES (i.e. the tree-shaded grounds on the left bank of the river), may be gained by crossing Clare Bridge and entering King's College from behind. The avenue leads from Clare Bridge to the fine **New Court* of Clare (by Sir Giles Scott 1924–29), with an imposing War Memorial Arch.

Opposite the E. entrance of Clare College is the W. façade of the University Library, incorporating part of the beautiful 15th cent. gateway of the original court of King's College, which was on this site.

From King's Parade, we enter ***King's College** (Pl. E 2), founded by Henry VI in 1440 and re-established on a roomier site three years later. The street frontage consists of a portal and open-work stone screen of 1828.

On the W. side of the *Great Court*, with its modern fountain, is the *Fellows' Building*, by Gibbs (1724), and on the S. side is the *Hall*, by Wilkins (1284–28). Behind the Fellows' Building is a wonderful lawn, sloping to the river and bounded on the S. by the *Library* and *Bodley's Building* (1894, completed 1928), and on the N. by Clare College. Fine view from the bridge.

On the N. side of the Great Court is ****King's College Chapel,** a late-Perp building of 1446–1515, regarded as the crowning glory of the University, mainly on account of its perfect interior, a "Sursum Corda done into stone," which inspired three noble sonnets by Wordsworth (open 10.30–12.30 & 2–4; choral service on Sun. at 3.30 and on week-days, except Wed., at 5 p.m.). It is 291 ft. long, 45½ ft. wide, and 75 ft. high. The design of the interior is bold and simple, the ornamentation (including the Tudor rose and portcullis) rich but not excessive. The outstanding features are the 25 magnificent **Stained Glass Windows* (all of the 16th cent., except that by Clayton & Bell at the W. end), the *Fan Vaulting*, the *Stalls*, and the wooden *Organ Screen* (temp. Henry VIII). The modern *Altar Screen* incorporates a 'Descent from the Cross' ascribed to Daniele da Volterra.

Each of the *Chantries*, opening between the buttresses of the nave, contained an altar; the chantry at the S.E. corner is a War Memorial Chapel, with Flemish glass of 1530.—The roof of the church (adm. 6*d.*) commands a wide view, including Ely Cathedral.

Famous Members: Phineas and Giles Fletcher, Edmund Walter, Sir Robert and Horace Walpole, Sir William Temple, Bp. Pearson, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and Rupert Brooke.

In Benet St. is (r.) *St. Benet's* (i.e. *Benedict's*) *Church* (Pl. E 3), a modernized building with a highly interesting pre-Norman tower and tower-arch (inside). A gallery of finely toned red brick connects the church with Corpus Christi College, of which it was the original chapel. To the E. of Free School Lane are the Science Schools and Museums (p. 374).

Corpus Christi College (Pl. F 3), situated on the E. side of Trumpington St., was founded in 1352 by the united Guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin, and was long known familiarly as Benet College.

The **Old Court* (reached from the N.E. corner of the front court) is the earliest extant example in England of a complete mediæval academic quadrangle. The *Library* (adm. in term-time Mon. & Wed. 12–1, Tues. & Thurs. 2.30–3.30) contains a priceless collection of MSS. bequeathed by Abp. Parker, Master from 1544 to 1552. In the *Hall* are paintings by Reynolds, Romney, Poussin, Kneller, etc. The *Chapel* contains an altarpiece by Elisabetta Sirani. The college plate is fine.

Famous Members: Sir Nicholas Bacon, Robert Browne (p. 165), Christopher Marlowe, John Fletcher, Abp. Tenison, John Robinson (p. 364; Fellow, 1598), and Gen. Braddock (d. 1755).

Opposite Corpus Christi College is **St. Catharine's College** (Pl. F 2, 3), founded in 1473 by Robert Wodelarke, Provost of King's, and rebuilt in 1634–1754. The rich colour of the old brick-work is notable.

Abp. Sandys and Bp. Lightfoot, the Oriental scholar, were Masters of St. Catharine's; John Bradford, the Reformer, and James Shirley, the playwright, were members.

Behind St. Catharine's, in Queens' Lane, is the imposing main gateway of ***Queens' College** (Pl. F 2), founded in 1448 by Andrew Dokett, under the patronage of Margaret of Anjou, wife of Henry VI, and refounded in 1465 by Elizabeth Woodville, wife of Edward IV. It is, perhaps, the most picturesque of Cambridge colleges.

The red-brick *First Court*, now nearly restored to its original character, includes the *Hall* (S.), the interesting old *Chapel* (N.E. corner; sun-dial painted on the wall), and the *Library* (N.; Jacobean bookcases). To the W. of this is the charming **Cloister Court*, whence the 'wooden bridge' leads to the *College Gardens*. On the N. side of this court is the **President's Lodge* (c. 1537), with a beautiful panelled gallery of the 16th century. In the small *Erasmus* or *Pump Court*, S. of the Cloister Court, is the *Erasmus Tower*, above the rooms occupied by Erasmus, who taught Greek in this college (1510–13). To the N. of the main court are the *Walnut Tree Court* (1618) and a new court, with the large modern *Chapel* (by Bodley) between them.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Thomas Fuller, of the 'Worthies' (1621–29; comp. p. 375), Bp. Pearson (author of 'Exposition of the Creed'), and Abp. Whitgift.

On the S. Queens' is bounded by Silver St., the continuation of which, beyond the Cam, leads to *Ridley Hall*, a theological school for graduates (1879), and **Selwyn College,** incorporated in 1882 for Church of England students "willing to live economically." Opposite is **Newnham College,** established in 1875 for women and consisting of four halls and a library. The architect was Basil Champneys.—Farther out is the *University Football Ground*.

We now return to Trumpington St. along Silver St., opposite the end of which is *St. Botolph's Church* (Pl. F 3; chiefly Perp.). To the right, as we proceed S., is the *University Printing Press*, or *Pitt Press*, with its conspicuous tower (1831–33), popularly known as the 'Freshmen's Church' from an alleged common mistake of the unsophisticated. It was built with the aid of the surplus of a fund subscribed for a statue of William Pitt in London. To the left, almost opposite, stands **Pembroke College** (Pl. F 3), founded by the Countess of Pembroke in 1347, but largely modernized or rebuilt.

The *Chapel*, built by Wren in 1663–64, with an altarpiece by Baroccio, was lengthened in 1881. The old chapel (in the first court, to the left) has a fine plaster ceiling (1690). The second court was added in 1633–59. The *Gardens* are attractive. The superb Foundress Cup is one of the very few pieces of mediæval plate in Cambridge.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Pembroke has been called the 'Collegium Episcopale,' from the number of bishops it has produced (Ridley, Grindal, Whitgift, Andrewes, etc.); it might also be called the 'College of Poets,' for Spenser, Crashaw, Gray (see below), and Mason were among its members. The younger Pitt, Sir H. J. Sumner Maine, and Sir G. G. Stokes were Pembroke men.

In Mill Lane, opposite Pembroke, is *Stuart House* (1927), the centre for extramural studies.

On the other side of Trumpington St., just beyond Pembroke, stands **Peterhouse** (Pl. G 3), or *St. Peter's College*, the oldest of the colleges, founded by Hugh of Balsham, Bp. of Ely, in 1281.

In the first court is the *Chapel*, an example of Laudian Gothic (1632), connected with the main buildings by galleries (1709–11). On the left of the Chapel are the *Library* (1553–89) and the *Hall*, which, though much altered (1868–71), is substantially the original hall of 1286. The Master's Lodge and a new building by T. H. Lyon (1928) are on the other side of Trumpington St.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Card. Beaufort, the poet Gray, Chas. Babbage, and Lord Kelvin. Gray's rooms, facing St. Mary's the Less (see below), may be identified by the iron bars placed by the poet for use in case of fire. Induced to use his rope-ladder by a false alarm of fire, he left Peterhouse in dudgeon at the practical joke and became a member of Pembroke (see above).

The church of *St. Mary the Less* (Pl. G 3; 14th cent., but considerably altered), adjoining Peterhouse on the N., served as the college chapel before 1632. Its flowing Dec. tracery is exquisite.

A little farther on stands the ***Fitzwilliam Museum** (Pl. G 3; 1837–47) containing the valuable University collections, enormously expanded since Viscount Fitzwilliam's original bequest in 1816. The museum is open free, 10–4 or 5 (on Sun. from 2; closed on the first Wed. in each month). Director, *S. C. Cockerell.*

The West Gallery on the first floor contains the principal pictures of the Foreign Schools, including fine examples of *Paolo Veronese*, *Titian*, *B. Veneto*, *Rubens*, *Frans Hals*, *Ruysdael*, *Teniers*, *Hobbema*, and many other masters. At the N. end are works by British Artists (*Hogarth*, *Morland*, *Gainsborough*, and others). In cases are displayed two remarkable *Illuminated MSS.—The North Dome Room and the North Gallery contain chiefly British pictures: *Raeburn Richmond*, *Orpen*, *Sargent*, *Reynolds*, *Hogarth*, *Highmore*, *Rossetti*, *Millais*, *Watts*, *John*.—South Dome Room: Works by *Rembrandt*, *Rubens*, *Canaletto*, *Guardi*, *Bellotto*; drawings; illuminated MSS.—South Gallery: Watches, ivories, enamels; 25 drawings by J. M. W. Turner; works by foreign artists, etc.

The Sculpture Gallery in the basement includes Greek and Roman antiquities and a Cistophorus from Eleusis (central room), Greek and Etruscan vases and a statuette of a Cretan goddess (c. 1600 B.C.), thought to be the earliest known marble figure (S. room), and Egyptian collections and Assyrian panels (N. room).—The Library contains a rich collection of engravings, prints, and woodcuts, musical MSS., literary autographs of great interest (many in desk-cases in the picture galleries; see above), a large collection of Greek and other coins, Sir Joshua Reynolds's ledgers, Romney's diary of his tour in Italy, and the MSS. of Samuel Butler's 'Psalm of Montreal' and Rupert Brooke's 'Grantchester.'

The Marlay Extension Galleries (now being extended) occupy the S. wing of the Museum. They contain the important Marlay Collection of pictures and other works of art, bequeathed to the Museum in 1912. The upper floor is devoted to paintings of the Italian and Spanish Schools including some fine Italian primitives and other works. The rest of the collection (Chinese and Japanese curios and illustrated books, miniatures, book-bindings, pottery, silver ware, bronzes, and glass) and the Dutch paintings occupy the lower gallery.

Fitzwilliam House (Pl. G 3, 4), opposite the Museum, is the official headquarters of the Non-Collegiate Students, i.e., those not attached to any college.

About 500 yds. S. of this point, beyond *Addenbrooke's Hospital* (192 beds), Trumpington St. ends at *Hobson's Conduit*, transferred hither in 1855 from its original site in Market Hill, where it was erected in 1614, partly at the expense of Thomas Hobson (d. 1631), carrier between Cambridge and London. Hobson is the subject of two short poems by Milton, and the phrase 'Hobson's choice' embalms his rule of letting out his 'forty good cattle' in strict rotation.—In Trumpington Road, a few yards farther on, is the *Leys School*, a Wesleyan public school founded in 1875, beside which the Fen Causeway leads to the *Engineering Laboratories* and the *Department of Aeronautics*. In Bateman St., the next turning on the left, are the entrances to *Cheshunt College* (l.) and to the *Botanic Garden* (r.), 20 acres.

Fitzwilliam St. (Pl. G 4), opposite the Fitzwilliam Museum, leads E. to Tennis Court Road (Pl. F, G 4), which we follow to the left to reach the New Museums (see below).

The part of Tennis Court Road to the right skirts the grounds of **Downing College** (Pl. G 5; entered from Regent Street), which was founded in 1800 with the proceeds of estates devised by Sir George Downing (d. 1749).

The **New Museums** (Pl. E, F 3, 4) is the name collectively given to the two extensive groups of museums, laboratories, lecture-rooms, and workrooms lying respectively to the N. and S. of Pembroke St. and Downing St. These well-equipped modern buildings belong mainly to the scientific department of the University, and are well worth visiting by the technical expert or student.

Perhaps the most generally interesting is the Archæological and Ethnological Museum (Pl. F 4; open 2–4), at the corner of Tennis Court Road and

Downing St. Immediately adjoining this, on the S. side of Downing St., is the *Law School*, with the *Squire Law Library*, beyond which is the large Sedgwick Museum of Geology (Pl. F 4; open 9–5). All these buildings were designed by Sir T. G. Jackson. Behind them, forming the fourth side of the unfinished quadrangle, is the Botany School (Pl. F 4), by W. C. Marshall, containing a valuable botanical museum (open 9.30–5). Close by are other institutes and laboratories.

On the opposite side of Downing St. are the buildings of the Medical School (Pl. F 3, 4), including *Anatomical*, *Physiological*, and *Zoological Museums* (open 10–1, 2–5).—To the W. of the Medical School are the *Mineralogical Museum*, the *Engineering Department*, the *Cavendish Physical Laboratory* (Pl. F 3; abutting on Free School Lane), and the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. F 3; fronting on Pembroke St.).—In the N.E. angle of this group are the *Examination Rooms*, adjoined on the E. by the *Arts School*, for History, Modern and Mediæval Languages, Moral Sciences, and Economics. The last is entered from Benet St. (p. 372).

Downing St. ends on the E. opposite **Emmanuel College** (Pl. E 5), which was founded in 1584 by Sir Walter Mildmay. It occupies the site and incorporated the buildings of a 13th cent. Dominican priory. Its present courts are mainly of the 18th century.

Facing the entrance to the main court is the *Chapel* (consecrated 1677), designed by Wren, with an altarpiece by Amigoni and a memorial window and tablet to John Harvard (see p. 370). Within the cloister is the entrance to the *Master's Lodge*, with its picture gallery (good portraits). To the S. is the *Brick Building* of 1634. In a smaller court, to the N., is the *Library*, containing some interesting MSS. A subway under Emmanuel St. connects the college with a large new North Court, by L. Stokes (1915). The college possesses a 'Founder's Cup,' ascribed to Benvenuto Cellini. The extensive *Gardens* contain a large pond.

Famous Members: Bp. Hall, Abp. Sancroft, Dr. Parr, Bp. Percy (of the 'Reliques'), Sir William Temple, William Law (of the 'Serious Call'), Cudworth, John Harvard (rooms not identified), and some of the Pilgrim Fathers.

To the S. of Emmanuel College is *Parker's Piece* (Pl. F 5), an open space named from Edward Parker, cook of Trinity College, to whom it was leased in 1587. Still farther S. is the *University Cricket Ground*, known as 'Fenner's.'

Following St. Andrew's St. towards the N., we next reach **Christ's College** (Pl. D 4), established in 1505 by Lady Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII (comp. p. 377). It absorbed God's House, whence it was removed in 1446. The glory of the college is its large **Gardens* (2–4 on week-days), in which is a fine mulberry-tree associated (somewhat doubtfully) with John Milton.

Famous Members: Denzil Holles, Milton, Edward King (the subject of 'Lycidas'), Sir Walter Mildmay (see above), Quarles, Leland, Paley, Cudworth, Darwin, Calverley, Seeley, Walter Besant, and General Smuts.—John Milton, admitted as a pensioner in 1625 at the age of 16, occupied a first floor room on the first stair on the N. side of the first court, and here wrote the 'Hymn on Christ's Nativity' as a college exercise.

Sidney St. leads to **Sidney Sussex College** (Pl. C 4), established on the site of a Franciscan convent, under the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sidney (d. 1589).

The original buildings, completed in 1598, were largely spoiled in 1821–32 by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, who, however, spared the old oriels on the garden front. A new court (by Pearson) was added in 1890 and the chapel was successfully restored and enlarged in 1912 by T. H. Lyon, who likewise built the block (1927) overlooking the garden.

Famous Members: Oliver Cromwell (entered as a fellow commoner in 1616) and Thomas Fuller (1629–37; p. 373) are the chief luminaries of the college.

In the *Hall* hangs a famous portrait of Cromwell, attributed to Sam. Cooper, though it has been suggested that this is the portrait by Lely, in which the Protector charged the painter to include "all these roughnesses, pimples, and warts."

Beyond Sidney Sussex College we pass the E. extension of Trinity College, (l.), and turn to the right into Jesus Lane (Pl. C 3, 4), which leads past *Wesley House* (1925; l.), a theological training college; to ***Jesus College** (Pl. B 5), founded in 1496 by John Alcock, Bp. of Ely, on the site of the suppressed nunnery of St. Radegund. Architecturally this is one of the most interesting colleges in Cambridge, since it retains a good part of the old conventual buildings.

We enter by a fine tower gateway built by Alcock. From the first court (17-18th cent.) an ogee doorway with Alcock's badge leads (r.) into the cloister court (early 16th cent.), which occupies the site of the cloister of the nunnery. On the E. side are the *Hall* (Alcock) and the beautiful old entrance to the Chapter-House (c. 1210). The **Chapel* (open 11.30-12.30 and 2-4), on the S. side, represents the conventual church, though much reduced in size (nave incorporated in Master's Lodge). It is an admirable piece of E.E., well restored, with traces of Norman (transepts) and with Perp. additions by Alcock. The stained glass is by Hardman, Madox Brown, Burne-Jones, and Morris. The *Library*, entered from the vestibule of the Hall, deserves a visit. The **Grounds* are extensive and attractive. The new buildings behind the chapel are by Waterhouse (1870) and Morley Horder (1929).—Among the FAMOUS MEMBERS were Cranmer, Sterne, Coleridge, and Malthus.

We may now return by Jesus Lane to Bridge St. (p. 377; Pl. B, C. 2, 3) and proceed direct to Magdalene College (p. 377), or we may include the following digression.

From Jesus College we may go on by Jesus Lane, and, turning to the left, cross *Midsummer Common* to (½ m.) the river Cam, which we cross by the New Bridge near the *University Boat Houses.* In the suburban village of *Chesterton*, a little to the N.E., on the left bank of the river, beyond a fine old manor-house, is a singular square building (key at the vicarage) of the 13-14th cent., believed to have been the residence of the rector, whose appointment was for 300 years in the hands of the Italian abbey of Vercelli.

Jesus Lane is continued E. by Maids' Causeway, Sun St. (with the *Festival Theatre*), and Newmarket Road through the industrial quarter of *Barnwell* to (1 m.) *Stourbridge Chapel*, the little Norman chapel of a hospital for lepers (before 1199). The ancient fair held here on Sept. 25-27th used to last five weeks and was described by Defoe as the greatest in the world.

After crossing the river, we turn to the left and follow Chesterton Road to (fully ½ m.) the **Castle Hill** (Pl. A 2), an artificial mound, beside which William the Conqueror built his castle (1068), never of much importance. Close by are the churches of *St. Giles* (Pl. A 2; early Norman chancel arch, rebuilt) and *St. Peter* (Pl. A 1; ancient font, possibly late-Roman; key at 5 Castle St.). Thence we proceed S. to visit Magdalene College.

Northampton Street leads W., passing on the left the entrance to *Merton Hall* (Pl. B 1), formerly a Norman manor-house (late 12th cent.; now a private house; shown on application); the name 'School of Pythagoras' has been given for obscure reasons to the oldest part of the building. Farther W., at the corner of Madingley Road, are the red buildings of *Westminster College* (Pl. A 1), a presbyterian training school (1899). About ¾ m. W., along the Madingley Road, is the admirably equipped *University Observatory*.

Castle St. (Pl. A 1) is prolonged by Huntingdon Road, leading, past the *National Institute of Agricultural Botany* (r.) and the *University Farm* (l.), to

(2 m.) **Girton College,** a college for women, founded at Hitchin in 1869 and transferred to Cambridge in 1873. The buildings are by Waterhouse.

Magdalene College (Pl. A 2; pron. 'Maudlen') was founded by Lord Audley in 1542 on the site of a hostel of Benedictine monks.

At the E. end of the second court is the *PEPYSIAN LIBRARY (17th cent.; Mon., Tues., Thurs. 12–1, Wed., Fri., Sat. 2.30–3.30 in term), containing the collection of books bequeathed by Samuel Pepys (d. 1703). The great treasure is the cypher MS. of the immortal 'Diary,' but there are many other highly valuable MSS and incunabula. The books are kept on their original shelves exactly as arranged by Pepys. The *Hall* has a picturesque double staircase (1714), and the *Chapel* retains its original timber roof (temp. Edward IV). The *Garden* (1–5 or 8) affords a good view of the Pepysian Library.

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Abp. Cranmer, Abp. Grindal, Henry Dunster (first President of Harvard), Samuel Pepys, Chas. Kingsley, Chas. Stewart Parnell, and A. C. Benson (Master).

We now recross the Cam and follow Bridge St., in which (l.) opposite the end of St. John's St., stands the highly interesting ***Church of the Holy Sepulchre** (Pl. C 3), the oldest of the four round churches in England (comp. pp. 8, 165, 386; open 10–4), the circular part probably dating from c. 1130. The 15th cent. chancel was largely rebuilt in 1841.

Behind the Round Church is the building of the **Cambridge Union Society** (comp. p. 223), containing a debating hall, reading-rooms, a dining-room, and a large library.

In St. John's St. is (r.) the entrance to ***St. John's College** (Pl. B, C 2), founded in 1511 by Lady Margaret Beaufort (see p. 375) and replacing the Hospital of St. John, which dated from the early 13th century.

St. John's College has three courts on the right bank of the Cam and one on the left. The FIRST COURT, entered by a fine *Gateway*, with a statue of St. John, the Beaufort 'yales' supporting the royal arms, and the Tudor rose and portcullis, was completed in 1520 but has been largely rebuilt. On the N. side is the large and handsome new *Chapel* (1864–69, open 11–1 & 2–3; services on Sun. at 11 & 6.30, on week-days at 7.15). Between the first and second courts is the **Hall*, a fine panelled room with an open roof. Its many portraits include one of Wordsworth, by *Pickersgill*.—The *SECOND COURT, an admirable example of Elizabethan brickwork (1598–1602), practically unchanged and of a lovely plum-colour, justifies Ruskin's praise of it as the most perfect in the University. On the N. side is the **Combination Room*, one of the finest panelled galleries in England (rich plaster ceiling; interesting portraits).—The THIRD COURT was in building between 1624 and 1673. At its N.E. angle is the *Library* (10.30–1.15, also 2.30–4 exc. Sat.) picturesquely Jacobean in its fitting up and containing many valuable MSS. and early printed books.—From this court the so-called 'Bridge of Sighs,' by Hutchinson, leads across the Cam to the NEW COURT (1827–31) and the beautiful **College Grounds*, a good approach to the 'Backs' (p. 371).

FAMOUS MEMBERS: Sir Thomas Wyatt, Roger Ascham, Robert Greene, Thos. Nashe, Lord Burghley, Ben Jonson (doubtful), Lord Strafford, Lord Falkland, Fairfax, Herrick, Stillingfleet, Matthew Prior, Bentley, Herschel, Chas. Churchill, Erasmus, Darwin, Horne Tooke, William Wilberforce, Wordsworth (inscription in College Kitchen), Lord Palmerston, Henry Kirke White (p. 255), J. J. Sylvester, Samuel Butler, and many bishops and archbishops.

St. John's St., passing (l.) the *Selwyn Divinity School*, goes on to the stately *Great* or *King's Gateway* of ***Trinity College** (Pl. C 2), the largest college in the sister Universities (700 students). It was established in 1546 by Henry VIII, who incorporated several earlier foundations (going back to

1317).—Second and third year students at Trinity are still known as 'Junior' and 'Senior Sophs,' i.e. 'Sophomores,' an old Cambridge term for such students that has been adopted in American universities. The undergraduates wear gowns of a darker blue than those at Caius.

The Great Gateway bears statues of Henry VIII (E. face), James I, Queen Anne of Denmark, and Charles I (all on the inside). It leads into the picturesque GREAT COURT, in the centre of which is a fountain erected by Thomas Nevile, Master from 1593 to 1615. On the N. side stands the *Chapel* (open 11–1, 2.30–4; services on Sun. at 11 & 7, on week-days at 7.30), a Tudor building (completed c. 1564), with good 18th cent. woodwork. The fine organ is by Father Smith (1708), greatly enlarged by Hill (19th cent.). In the ante-chapel are statues of famous members of the college. To the W. of the chapel are the quaint little *King's Hostel* and *King Edward III's Gate*, re-erected on this site by Nevile. The * *Hall* (W. side of court; 1608), 100 ft. in length, contains many interesting portraits. To the S. of the hall is the enormous *Kitchen* (1605). The *Master's Lodge*, at the N.W. angle of the court, likewise contains some good portraits.—From the '*Screens*,' or passage between the hall and the kitchen, we enter NEVILE'S or CLOISTER COURT, a Jacobean work completed c. 1612 and extended to the library in 1680. The ***Library** (W. side; 150,000 vols.), built by *Wren* in 1676–95, is of a singularly pleasing and appropriate design, seen to best advantage on the garden-front. The dignified and harmonious interior (190 ft. long; 1.30–3.30 or 2–4) has few rivals among similar apartments in England. The bookcases are finely carved by Grinling Gibbons and are adorned by busts. The *Statue of Lord Byron, at the S. end, by Thorvaldsen, was meant for Westminster Abbey but was refused admission. The curious stained-glass window above it is an example of a lost 18th cent. process. The glass-cases contain illuminated MSS., autograph writings of Milton, Thackeray, Tennyson, and Byron, relics of Sir Isaac Newton, and other objects of interest.—To the S. of Nevile's Court is the NEW COURT (1825), to the E. of which is *Bishop's Hostel*, a separate building of 1670. From its W. side we enter the * *College Grounds*, with their wonderful lime-trees, celebrated by Tennyson in 'In Memoriam.' The view from the bridge is charming.—On the E. side of Trinity St., opposite the King's Gateway, are the two small *Whewell's Courts*, built at the cost of Dr. Whewell about 1860.

FAMOUS MEMBERS (besides those already incidentally mentioned and about 50 bishops): Porson, Dryden, Cowley, Marvell (doubtful), Herbert, Giles Fletcher, Coke, Thirlwall, Abp. Trench, F. D. Maurice, Cayley, Clerk-Maxwell, F. Galton, Kinglake, Farrar, Arthur Hallam, Thackeray, and C. V. Stanford. Thackeray (like Henry Esmond) occupied the ground-floor rooms on the N. side of the Great Gateway, and Newton those on the first floor. Macaulay had the ground-floor rooms next the chapel. Byron is said to have 'kept' in Nevile's Court (on the first floor of the central staircase on the N. side, next the library). Hallam had rooms in the New Court (first floor, central staircase, S. side), but his friend Tennyson did not live in college. Among celebrated Masters of Trinity were Abp. Whitgift, Bp. Pearson, Dr. Isaac Barrow, Richard Bentley, and William Whewell.

To the S. of Trinity College, on the other side of Trinity Lane, stands **Gonville and Caius College** (Pl. D 2, 3), usually known as Caius (pronounced 'Keys'), founded by Edmund Gonville in 1348 and refounded by Dr. Caius in 1557. It is pre-eminently the medical college of the University. The undergraduates wear blue gowns with black facings. The buildings have been much altered and enlarged.

We pass through a modern gateway occupying the site of the small *Gate of Humility* (now in the Master's garden) into TREE COURT (1868–70). From this court the *Gate of Virtue* (W.) gives access to the CAIUS COURT, the exit from which, opposite the *Chapel*, is the *Gate of Honour*, leading to Senate House Passage. On the right of Caius Court is GONVILLE COURT, refaced c. 1750. The *Hall*, with modern panelling, contains interesting portraits. In the *Chapel* (modernized) between Gonville Court and Caius Court, are quaint monuments to Dr. Caius and Dr. Perse.—On the other side of the street is the new St. Michael's Court.

Famous Members: Dr. Harvey (p. 13), Sir Thomas Gresham, Jeremy Taylor, Judge Jeffreys, Wharton, Thurlow, J. Hookham Frere, and J. E. Flecker.

Opposite Caius is the church of *St. Michael* (Pl. D 3), a Dec. edifice of the early 14th cent. (restored, but little altered).

Trumpington (Green Man, L. or D. 3/), 2 m. S., has an early-Dec. church (*Brass of 1289), and a fine War Memorial Cross, by Eric Gill. The successor of the mill of Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale,' supposed to have inspired Tennyson's 'Miller's Daughter' also, was burned in 1928. *Grantchester* tea-gardens, 2½ m. S.W., so affectionately and so whimsically sung by Rupert Brooke, is often wrongly identified with Grantebrycge (p. 370).—Other points of interest are *Madingley* (3½ m. N.W.), with a well-wooded park; *Cherry Hinton* (3 m. S.E.), with a beautiful E.E. church; *Milton* (4 m. N.E.), the church of which has a Norman chancel-arch and 17th cent. altar-rails; and *Impington Hall* (3 m. N.; 16th cent.), for 300 years in possession of the Pepys family and frequently mentioned in the famous 'Diary.'—Longer trips may be made to *Ely* (p. 380) and *Bury St. Edmunds* (see below), etc.

From Cambridge to Newmarket and Bury St. Edmunds, 28 m., L.N.E. in 1-1½ hr. (6/2, 3/9). Motor-bus to *Newmarket* (1/8).—4 m. *Fulbourn*, with a church showing a curious intermixture of E.E., Dec., and Perp. (good brasses). We cross an earthwork known as the *Devil's Dyke* and see the famous racecourse (l.), which is the joint property of the Jockey Club and the Duke of Rutland. —13¾ m. **Newmarket** (9753 inhab.; *Rfmts.*; *Rutland Arms*, R. 10/6, L. 4/, D 6/; *White Hart*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Golden Lion*, R. 6/, L. 3/6; prices raised during the races), the headquarters of English horse-racing, lies partly in Cambridgeshire and partly in Suffolk. The most important of the great races decided here are the 'Two Thousand Guineas' (spring), the 'Cesarewitch' (Oct.), and the 'Cambridgeshire' (Oct.). Special permission is necessary to visit any of the *Training Stables*, but the morning gallops on the Heath of the horses in training (many hundreds in number) may be frequently witnessed. Horse-racing here, begun under James I, has been more or less regular since the time of Charles I. Part of the old *Palace* in the High St., built by Charles II, still exists and is occupied by the Duke of Rutland, and the houses of 'Old Q' (Duke of Queensberry) and Nell Gwynne are pointed out. From Newmarket to *Ely*, see p. 382.

28 m. **Bury St. Edmunds** (*Rfmts*; *Angel*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Suffolk*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a small town (15,941 inhab.) on the *Lark*, described by Carlyle in 'Past and Present,' takes its name from the pilgrim shrine of *St. Edmund*, last king of E. Anglia (d. about 870). The monastery (ruins in the Botanic Gardens, entered by the Dec. *Abbey Gateway*) erected here in the 11th cent. became one of the noblest and wealthiest in England. A stone tablet on the exterior wall (seen to the right on entering the main gateway) gives a list of the barons, who, with Abp. Langton at their head, drew up in 1214 the 'Petition of the Barons,' the basis for the Magna Charta of the following year (p. 203). *St. James's Church*, a fine Perp. edifice of c. 1436, is now the cathedral of the see of St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich. The near-by **Norman Tower* is an admirable example of early-Norman work, executed with the axe and not with the chisel (Parker). To the S. is *St. Mary's Church* (Perp.; 15th cent.), with a magnificent open roof, some good old glass, a fine war memorial, and the grave of Mary Tudor (1496–1533), sister of Henry VIII. *Moyses Hall* (now a museum), a Trans. Norman structure of the 12th cent., seems to have been a Jew's house (comp. p. 361).—From Bury visits may be paid to *Ickworth* (Marquess of Bristol; 18th cent.; 3 m. S.W.), with a park open to the public, *Hengrave Hall* (Tudor; 4 m. N.W.), *Hardwick House* (Jacobean; 1 m. S.), *Rushbrooke Hall* (moated Elizabethan; 3 m. S.E.), and *Bradfield Combust Hall* (5 m. S.E.), the birthplace of Arthur Young (1741–1820; buried in the churchyard).—Motor-Buses run to *Haverhill*, *Newmarket*, *Thetford*, *Stowmarket*, *Ipswich*, *Felixstowe*, *London*, etc.

From Bury to *Colchester*, see p. 386.

A branch line runs from Cambridge N.E. to (20¾ m.) *Mildenhall* (3370 inhab.; Bell, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/) with a beautiful church (hammer beam roof).—Another branch runs via (3¼ m.) *Shelford* and (25¼ m.) *Clare*, with relics of a Norman castle, and of an Augustinian abbey (1248) to (31¾ m.) *Long Melford* and

(51½ m.) *Colchester* (p. 385).—A third branch runs N. to (12¾ m.) *Thetford* (p. 382).

From Cambridge to *Ely* and *Norwich*, see Rte. 65; to *Bletchley* and *Oxford* see pp. 164, 225; to *Huntingdon* and *Kettering*, see pp. 269, 247.

65. FROM CAMBRIDGE TO ELY AND NORWICH

68½ m. L.N.E. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (14/4, 8/7); to (14¾ m.) *Ely* in ⅓–½ hr. (3/2, 1/11).

Roads to Norwich. *A*. Via Newmarket, 61 m. (A 45 and A 11). 6½ m. *Bottisham.*—Two m. before (6½ m.) **Newmarket** (p. 379), we join A 11.—8 m. *Barton Mills* (Bull, R 5/6, L 3/6, D. 5/).—7 m. *Elveden.*—4 m. *Thetford* (p. 382).—8 m. *Larling.*—6 m. *Attleborough.*—6 m. *Wymondham* (p. 383).—9 m., **Norwich** (p. 389).

B. Via Ely, 77 m. See Road Route *B* on p. 387.

Cambridge, see p. 369. As far as Brandon the line traverses the S.E. extremity of the great *Fen District* (p. 365).

14¾ m. **ELY** (*Rfmts.*; *Lamb*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Bell*, commercial, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/), deriving its name ('eel island'), according to Bede, from the eels in the river, is a small city (7690 inhab.) on the left (W.) bank of the *Ouse*.

The *Isle of Ely* proper is an area (7 m. by 4 m.), in the middle of Cambridgeshire, but the name is now applied to the whole N. of the shire. The history of the cathedral is the history of the place, though the Isle is associated also with the final struggle of Hereward the Wake, the 'Last of the English,' with the Norman invaders (1070–71).

***Ely Cathedral** (dedicated to the *Holy Trinity*), one of the longest and most varied churches in England, is a huge cruciform structure representing an architectural history of four centuries (dimensions, see p. xxii). It was raised to cathedral rank in 1109.

It is open from 9.30 to 6.30 (till 4 in winter); adm. to tower 6*d*. Services on week-days at 9.15 and 4, on Sun. at 8.15, 11, and 6.30.

History. The first edifice was a Benedictine abbey established by St. Etheldreda (or Audrey), Queen of Northumbria, who took refuge here in the home of her girlhood and became abbess in 673. The present structure was begun in 1083 by *Abbot Simeon*; the transepts and E. end were completed by 1106, the Norman nave seems to have been finished c. 1189, and the Galilee or W. porch was added by *Bp. Eustace* (1198–1215). *Bp. Northwold* (1229–54) lengthened the choir by six exquisite bays in the E.E. style. In 1322 the fall of the central tower wrecked the Norman choir and gave *Alan de Walsingham* (1322–28) the opportunity of erecting the lovely and original Dec. octagon and the three W. bays of the present choir. He designed also the Lady Chapel. The chantries at the E. end of the church belong to the Perp. period (1486–1533). The N.W. transept was perhaps never finished.

Exterior. The most prominent part is the *West Front*, including the castellated *West Tower*, the *Galilee Porch*, and the S. arm of the *West Transept*. With the exception of the octagonal top and turrets (Dec.), the whole of the striking tower belongs to the Transition Norman period (1174–89). The lack of the N.W. transept, of course, robs the façade of its full measure of dignity. The unique *Central Octagon* is extraordinarily picturesque.

Interior. The E.E. **Galilee Porch* consists of two simply vaulted bays, with blind arcades. The doorway leading into the nave is almost too richly moulded. From the W. end of the church we obtain a most impressive vista of its full length, the architecture increasing in richness as the eye travels on to the stained glass of the E. end lancets. The interior of the *West Tower*, with its arcaded galleries, has a modern roof painted by H. L. Le Strange. The *S.W. Transept*, in the Norman Transition style, has richly arcaded walls (with faint traces of colour), clerestory, and triforium. It is adjoined by the semicircular *Chapel of St. Catherine* (rebuilt).

The narrow *NAVE of twelve bays (1106–89) is an imposing example of late-Norman work. The triforium arcade is very nearly equal in height to the main arcade, both in nave and transepts (comp. p. 390). Massive though the piers are, they are light in comparison with the earlier work of the transepts. The old unadorned roof has been replaced by a ceiling of pentagonal section, painted by Le Strange and Gambier Parry (1845–65). The windows in the N. aisle are Perp. insertions, those in the S. aisle have been restored to their original Norman form. The stained glass is modern. In the S. aisle is the richly ornamented *Prior's Doorway*, and near it is the fragment of a *Saxon Cross* (Pl. 2), erected to Ovinus, principal 'house-thegn' of Etheldreda. The *S. Doorway*, at the E. end of the aisle, was the monks' entrance. Near the W. end of the nave lies Prior Alan de Walsingham (p. 380; Pl. 3), under a marble slab from which the brass has disappeared.

The lower parts of the GREAT TRANSEPTS, which have aisles on both sides, show the oldest work in the cathedral (1083-1107). In the E. aisle of the N. arm is the *Chapel of St. Edmund*, with a 14th cent. screen, a modern reredos of alabaster, and a half-obliterated fresco of St. Edmund's Martyrdom. The adjoining *Chapel of St. George* has been restored as a War Memorial by Guy Dawber. The E. aisle of the S. transept is devoted to the *Chapter Library*.

The great **CENTRAL OCTAGON has been described as "perhaps the most beautiful and original design to be found in the whole range of Gothic architecture." It is formed by four larger and four smaller arches, and the wooden lantern is set in such a manner as to have its angles opposite the faces of the stone octagon below. The roof forms "the only Gothic dome in existence." The details are admirable. The glass is modern, the roof decoration by Gambier Parry.

The *CHOIR is separated from the Octagon by a modern oaken *Screen*. The division between the E.E. and Dec. portions is very sharply marked. The clerestory windows in the E.E. part are triplets, set flush with the outer wall. The details of the three W. bays "are equal to anything in Europe for elegance and appropriateness" (Fergusson). The upper stalls date from the 14th cent., but the lower stalls, the reredos, the altar, and the stained glass are modern.

The most interesting monuments are indicated on the Plan. Between the tombs of Bps. Northwold and William of Kilkenny (Nos. 7 and 5) is the substructure of the *Shrine of St. Etheldreda* (d. 679; Pl. 6; translated hither in 1106), as renewed by Alan of Walsingham.—At the E. end of the N. aisle is the *Chantry of Bp. Alcock* (d. 1500), and in the corresponding position to the S. is the *Chantry of Bp. West* (d. 1533), a graceful combination of the classic and mediæval styles. In the *Retro-Choir* is the monument of Card. de Luxembourg (d. 1443; Pl. 10), Abp. of Rouen and Bp. of Ely. The tomb of Bp. Allen (d. 1845; Pl. 8) has a slab of Alexandrine mosaic made of materials once intended for the tomb of Napoleon at Paris.

To the N.E. of the N. transept, an unusual position, lies the *LADY CHAPEL, a fine Dec. structure (1321–49), now used as a parish church. It is elaborately decorated, but its hundreds of statuettes are all (save one) headless—a mutilation due to Lord Protector Somerset (1547).

The CLOISTERS are now represented mainly by the E. walk, forming the S. entrance to the nave. To the E. of the S. transepts are parts of the *Infirmary* (fine examples of Norman work). The remains of the CONVENTUAL BUILDINGS, to the S. of the cloisters, include also the *Prior's Lodge* and the exquisite **Prior Crauden's Chapel* (Dec., 1321–41; visitors admitted), which, like the Ely Porta of the old monastery, is now used by the *King's School*, refounded in 1543 but claiming an uninterrupted descent from the monastic school at which Edward the Confessor (d. 1066) was a pupil. The Norman dining-hall of the boys, and the 'Fair Hall' in the headmaster's house are shown on application to the Headmaster's Secretary. The *Deanery* was constructed from the old Guest Hall and retains some of its 13–14th cent. work and remains of the 12th cent. monks' kitchen. The *Bishop's Palace*, near the W. front of the cathedral, is mainly 18th cent., but retains wings built by Bp. Alcock (see p. 381) and the Long Gallery built by Bp. Goodrich (d. 1554). The cathedral precincts (S. side) include the sloping lawns and woodlands of a pleasant *Park*.

The *Church of St. Mary*, a little to the W. of the palace, dates from 1215. The vicarage, adjoining the churchyard on the W., was a residence of Oliver Cromwell.—The course of the Cambridge trial eights is on the Cam near Ely, and is used by the University crew for practice in Lent term.

Branch-lines run N. from Ely via (15¾ m.) *Downham* or *Downham Market* (Castle, R. 5/, L. 4/6, D. 5/; Crown, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) to (26¾ m.) *King's Lynn* (p. 399); S.S.E. to (13½ m.) *Newmarket* (p. 379); and W.S.W. to (17¾ m.) *St. Ives* (p. 269).—MOTOR-BUSES to *March*, *Wisbech*, *Cambridge*, *Newmarket*, *St. Ives*, etc.—From Ely to *March* (Peterborough), *Lincoln*, and *Doncaster*, see Rte. 62.

Beyond (21½ m.) *Shippea Hill* we enter *Suffolk* and traverse the wide expanses of fir and heather familiar to readers of Borrow's 'Lavengro.'—26¾ m. *Lakenheath*. The village, 2½ m. S. of the station, has a good church (Norman and Dec.), containing a memorial tablet to Earl Kitchener (1850–1916), some of whose ancestors (17–18th cent.) lie in the churchyard.—We cross the *Little Ouse* and enter *Norfolk*. 30¾ m. *Brandon* (Ram, pens. 8/), with 2400 inhab., gives name to the Dukes of Hamilton and Brandon. The town is in Suffolk, the station in Norfolk.

About 2½ m. N.E. are the ancient British flint-quarries known as *Grime's Graves*, about 360 cup-shaped hollows closely clustered together, in which prehistoric drawings were discovered. Brandon still has its flint-knappers, representing one of the oldest trades in the world.

37¾ m. **Thetford** (*Bell*, T.H., Elizabethan, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6; *Central*, private, R. 3/6, D. 4/6; *Anchor*, R. 5/, D. 4/6), an ancient town (4704 inhab.), was the seat of the kings of East Anglia and of its bishops in 1075–94. It contains the scanty remains of a *Cluniac Priory* (founded in 1104), of a *Priory* (12th cent.), and of a *Dominican Friary* (1340). The *Castle Hill*, a large artificial mound (80–100 ft. high, 1000 ft. round) at the E. end of the town, is the finest castle-mound in the country. Thomas Paine (1737–1809), author of 'The Age of Reason,' was a native of Thetford.

A branch-line runs N. to (13¼ m.) *Watton* (Crown, R. or L. 3/, D. 4/) and (22¾ m.) *Swaffham* (2913 inhab.; George, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), which has a Perp. church. At **Castle Acre** (*Ostrich*), 4½ m. N. of Swaffham, are the late-Norman ruins of a Cluniac **Priory* (adm. *3d.*).—The *Peddar's Road*, beginning probably at Colchester, can be traced hence to Holme-next-the-Sea (p. 399).

58¼ m. **Wymondham** (pron. 'Windham'; 4814 inhab.; *King's Head*, pens. 10/–13/), with a *Market Cross* of 1616 (now the public library), has one of the finest **Churches* in Norfolk, originally belonging to the priory (afterwards abbey) of SS. Mary and Alban (1107). The W. tower was added c. 1450. The grammar school occupies the old *Chapel of St. Thomas Becket* (Perp.). Robert Kett, the leader of the brief agrarian insurrection of 1549, was a tanner of Wymondham.

From Wymondham to Wells, 33 m., L.N.E. in 1⅓ hr. (6/5, 3/10).—3¾ m. *Kimberley Park.* About 3½ m. W. is **Hingham,** with a 14th cent. church, containing a bust (1919) of Abraham Lincoln. Hingham was the home of Robert Lincoln (d. about 1540), generally accepted as the earliest known ancestor of Abraham Lincoln. There was an Abraham Lincoln of Norwich (b. about 1685).—11½ m. *Dereham* (Rfmts.) is the station for **East Dereham** (5659 inhab.; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/), the fine church of which (St. Nicholas; E.E. and Perp.) contains the tomb of William Cowper (1731–1800). His house in the market-place has been replaced by a Congregational Church. Matthew Vassar (1791–1868), founder of Vassar College, N.Y., was born at *Tuddenham*, 3 m. E., and George Borrow (1803–81) at *Dumpling Green*, 1½ m. S.—16 m. *North Elmham.* Elmham was the seat of a bishopric founded in 673, the only see in East Anglia from 956 to 1075.—24½ m. *Fakenham*, see p. 398.—28½ m. **Walsingham** (*Black Lion*, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/, D. 4/) is noted for the ruins of an Augustinian priory (open Wed. 10-6) which once possessed the famous and wealthy shrine of 'Our Lady of Walsingham,' commemorating the apparition of the Blessed Virgin to the lady of the manor (1061). The pre-Reformation pilgrimage was revived in 1921, but the shrine is now in the parish church (St. Mary), which has a fine Perp. font.—33 m. *Wells-next-the-Sea*, see p. 400.

Another branch runs S.E. from Wymondham to (6¾ m.) *Forncett* (p. 389).

68½ m. **Norwich** (Thorpe Station), see p. 389.

66. FROM LONDON TO COLCHESTER AND HARWICH

70¾ m. L.N.E. from Liverpool Street Station in 2-3¼ hrs. (15/, 9/); to 51¾ m. *Colchester* in 1½–1¾ hr. (11/1, 6/8). This is the route of the boat trains to *Parkeston Quay* (68¾ m. in 1½ hr.) for the Hook of Holland, Antwerp, Flushing, Zeebrugge, and Esbjerg (pp. xxviii–xxix).—Numerous Motor-Coaches ply daily from London to *Colchester* in c. 3 hrs. (4/–5/).

Road, 73 m. (A 106, A 12, and A 135). To (52 m.) **Colchester,** see p. 387. Thence A 135. 9 m. *Manningtree* (p. 386).—12 m. **Harwich** (p. 386). The new arterial road (A 127) to **Southend** (40 m.; see p. 384) is a continuation of Eastern Avenue (A 106; p. 387).

Both road and railway run diagonally across **Essex,** a county described by Norden in 1594 as "fatte, fruteful, and full of profitable things" and still excelling in agriculture and horticulture. Except for the low lands on the Thames estuary and the E. coast, Essex is not flat, though nowhere hilly, and it includes some charming scenery of the rich, pastoral order. The royal forest that once covered the county is now reduced to *Epping Forest*, but it has left its traces in the free use of massive timberwork (towers, piers, etc.) that characterizes many Essex churches. A large part of the industrial East End of London falls within the county.

From London to (12½ m.) *Romford*, see the *Blue Guide to London.*—At (18 m.) *Brentwood* a plate on an oak-tree records the bringing down of a zeppelin in 1916. William Byrd (1543–1623), 'a father of musick,' lived from 1595 in Stondon Place, at *Stondon Massey*, 6 m. N.W.—20¼ m. *Shenfield & Hutton.* Shenfield church contains a remarkable oak arcade.

FROM SHENFIELD TO SOUTHEND, 21 m., L.N.E. in ½–¾ hr. (2/9, 1/8). Near (4½ m.) *Billericay* (Red Lion, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a zeppelin was brought down in 1916. The Chantry House, where the Pilgrim Fathers assembled before embarking, has been removed to America.—8¾ m. *Wickford.*—12¾ m. *Rayleigh* (Crown, R. 4/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), with a good example of a Norman castle-mound.—18½ m. *Rochford* (King's Head, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6) has a mansion once the property of the Boleyns and an interesting 15th cent. church.—20½ m. *Prittlewell* has another fine 15th cent. church.—21½ m. **Southend-on-Sea** (*Rfmts.*; *Palace*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; *Grand Pier*, R. & B. 8/6, L. or D. 4/6, pens. 15/; *Victoria*, pens. 17/6; *Royal*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 15/; *London* T.H., R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/.—At Westcliff: **Queen's*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; *Palmeira Towers*, R. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 15/6; *Westcliff*, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/6; *Westward Ho*, *Overcliff*, etc.), with 106,021 inhab., a highly popular seaside resort at the mouth of the Thames, with a pier 1½ m. long, is largely patronized by excursionists from London. Its more select W. part is known as *Westcliff.*

Southend is more directly reached from London by L.M.S. from Fenchurch Street, St. Pancras, or Broad Street (35½ to 42 m. in 1–2 hrs.; 5/9, 3/6) or by Met. District Railway from Charing Cross (38 m. in 1½–2 hrs; 5/10, 3/6). These routes join at (7½ m.) *Barking.*—15½ m. *Upminster*, junction for Romford and for the loop to *Tilbury* (see the *Blue Guide to London*). In the church of *Cranham*, 1 m. S.E., is the tomb of Gen. Oglethorpe (d. 1785; p. 42).—28½ m. *Benfleet*, for *Hadleigh Castle* (1231; 2 m. E.) and *Canvey Island*, with a bungalow colony.—32¾ m. *Leigh-on-Sea* (Grand, R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 3/6, pens. 17/6; Cliffs, L. 2/6 D. 3/6) and (34½ m.) *Westcliff* (see above) are now continuous with (35½ m.) *Southend.* The railway goes on to (39 m.) *Shoeburyness*, with an important gunnery school.

Another line, diverging at (8¾ m.) *Wickford* (see above), runs via (13¾ m.) *Woodham Ferrers* to (23 m.) *Burnham-on-Crouch* (White Hart, Anchor, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a yachting centre, and (25½ m.) *Southminster* (King's Head, R. & B. 8/6), a pretty village with a large Perp. church.—A third line, branching at (13¾ m.) *Woodham Ferrers* (see above), runs to (22½ m.) **Maldon** (*Blue Boar*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6; *King's Head*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a picturesque port (6589 inhab.) on the *Blackwater.* In the *Church is a window (1928) to Laurence Washington (see below), who is buried in the churchyard.—*Barons Lane* (19 m.), on this branch, is ¾ m. E. of *Purleigh*, where Laurence Washington, son of Laurence Washington of Brington (p. 167) and great-great-grandfather of George Washington, was rector in 1632–43. The church tower was restored as a Washington memorial with contributions from America.

29¾ m. **Chelmsford** (*Rfmts.*; *Saracen's Head*, R. & B. 10/, D. 5/; *White Hart*, R. 5/, D. 3/6), the county town of Essex (20,761 inhab.), became the see of a bishop in 1914. *St. Mary's*, now the *Cathedral*, was completed in 1424 (rebuilt 1800). The chief features are the beautiful flintwork S. porch and the massive tower with its flèche spire (1749).

38¾ m. *Witham* (Rfmts.; White Hart, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Spread Eagle, an ancient house, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/6) is an ancient town with a fine 13–15th cent. church.

Branch lines run to *Maldon* (5¾ m.; see above) via (4½ m.) *Langford*, whose church preserves the only surviving W. apse in the country; and to (6½ m.) *Braintree* (p. 369).

42¼ m. *Kelvedon* was the birthplace of the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon (1834–92).

A light railway runs hence via (3½ m.) *Tiptree*, famous for its jam, to (8½ m.) *Tollesbury*, with oyster-beds on the Blackwater. –At *Coggeshall* (Woolpack, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/), 3 m. N. of Kelvedon, is *Paycocke's House (N.T.), a richly-ornamented merchant's dwelling of c. 1500 (adm. at all reasonable hours except Tues., Wed., & Fri. 10.30–12.30 and 2–4, Wed. till 6).

51¾ m. **COLCHESTER** (*Rfmts.*; *Red Lion*, T.H., R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/; *Cups*, T.H., R. & B. 9/6, D. 4/6; *George*, R. & B. 7/6; *Park House*, private, R. 6/), an ancient site and garrison town as well as an agricultural centre, lies on the *Colne*. With 43,377 inhab., it is the largest town of Essex (outside the London area), and gives title to a suffragan bishop. The ancient oyster-fisheries on the Colne are famous, and Colchester nurseries (roses) are noted.

It is generally admitted that Colchester is the spot to which Cunobelin (or Cymbeline), the able ruler of the Trinobantes, moved his capital from Verulamium (St. Albans) c. 40 A.D. The Emp. Claudius captured it in A.D. 44 and established the *Colonia Camulodunum*, the first Roman colony in Britain. In A.D. 62 this was stormed by Boadicea, Queen of the Iceni. The walls of Colchester were probably begun in the time of Vespasian, though afterwards strengthened and extended. The Anglo-Saxon name for the town was *Colneceaster*. Its mediæval woollen industry was greatly stimulated by an influx of Flemish and Dutch refugees in 1570. In the Civil War the town stood out for the Royalists and was captured by Fairfax after a siege of eleven weeks.

The ***City Walls**, reached from the station via (½ m.) the *Cattle Market*, still form a rectangle nearly 2 m. in extent, though much of the S. side is masked by buildings.

The wall seems to have been over 20 ft. high, and some parts are still over 10 ft. The W. section includes the ruined *Balkerne Gate* (comp. p. 364; called also 'King Cole's Castle') and a small postern (probably mediæval) near St. Mary's. The N. section runs eastward across the Castle Park (see below). The E. section is less complete.

Inside the wall North Hill goes on to *St. Peter's Church*, near which a large tessellated pavement has been discovered, and to the HIGH STREET, which runs W. and E. Opposite the church of *All Saints* are the *War Memorial* and the entrance to the **Castle,** a Norman building constructed in part of Roman materials (adm. 6*d.*; parties conducted at 10.45, 11.45, 2.30, and 3.15).

The massive keep (164 ft. by 126 ft.), with walls 12 ft. thick, is double the size of the White Tower at London. Part of it is occupied as a *Museum* (open free, 10 to 4 or 5), notable for an exceptionally fine collection of late Celtic and *Roman Antiquities. The *Castle Park* includes a section of the Roman Wall and affords a pleasant view of the Colne valley. An obelisk on the N. side of the castle marks the spot where Lucas and Lisle, the Royalist defenders of the town (see above), were shot by Fairfax in 1648.

The ruined church of *St. Botolph's Priory* (9.30–6.30 or 10–dusk, exc. Sun.; 6*d.*), just outside the line of the town-wall, is an Augustinian foundation of c. 1095, built wholly of Roman brick The arcaded W. front has a fine central portal; part of the nave arcade remains. *St. John's Abbey Gateway* (Perp., c. 1415; restored), a little to the W., is the stately relic of a Benedictine foundation of about the same date. *Holy Trinity Church* (Trinity St.) has a Saxon tower built of Roman brick. Ann and Jane Taylor (d. 1824 and 1866) lived in West Stockwell St.

About 2 m. W. (motor-bus) is *Lexden*, possibly the site of Cymbeline's capital (p. 385). About 1 m. farther W. is *King Cole's Kitchen*, possibly a Roman amphitheatre, or perhaps merely a gravel-pit.—About 6 m. S.W. (3 m. from Tiptree, p. 385) is the Gothic *Layer Marney Hall* (c. 1525; no adm.), with a Renaissance entrance-tower.—For the Constable Country, see below.

Motor-Buses from Colchester to *Ipswich*, *Stowmarket*, *Clacton*, *Dedham*, *Harwich*, *Yarmouth*, etc.

Within 20 m. of Colchester (railways) are three well-known seaside resorts 19 m. (via Thorpe-le-Soken) **Clacton-on-Sea** (*Grand*, R. 6/, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. 17/6; *Royal*, R. 4/6, D. 5/; *Grosvenor Court*, *Beaumont Hall*, pens. from 10/6; *Hadleigh*, *Towers*, *Ambleside*, private, pens. from 9/6), highly popular, 4½ m. E. of *St. Osyth's Priory* (16th cent.).—18½ m. **Frinton-on-Sea** (*Grand*, *Esplanade*, *Beach*, three first-class hotels, R. 8/6–10/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; *Queen's*, pens. 15/), more fashionable and quieter, with a golf course.—19¾ m. **Walton-on-the-Naze** (*Marine*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/; *Eastcliffe*), also with a golf-course, near the headland called the *Naze*.

From Colchester to Bury St. Edmunds, 36¼ m., L.N.E. in 1½–1¾ hrs. (7/7, 4/6).—8 m. *Chappel*, junction for *Halstead* (6 m.; Napier Arms), which lies 2½ m. S. of **Little Maplestead**, with the latest and smallest of the round churches of England (nave, 29 ft. in diameter; comp. pp. 8, 165, 377).—16¾ m. **Sudbury** (7046 inhab.; *White Horse*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6), birthplace of Thomas Gainsborough (1727-88) and perhaps the 'Eatanswill' of 'Pickwick' (comp. p. 167), has three striking Perp. churches and some half-timbered houses. In the vestry of St. Gregory's is exhibited the head of Simon of Sudbury, archbp. of Canterbury in 1375–81 (beheaded by Wat Tyler). *Edwardstone*, 6 m. E., was probably the birthplace of John Winthrop (1588–1649), first Governor of Massachusetts.—25 m. *Lavenham* has a noble Perp. *Church with a Dec. chancel and especially fine carved wooden screens.—36¼ m. *Bury St. Edmunds*, see p. 379.

59½ m. **Manningtree** (*Rfmts.*; *White Hart*, R. 4/6, L. 3/), on the estuary of the *Stour*.

Manningtree is the starting-point for a visit to the Constable Country, the pleasant pastoral and wooded region watered by the winding Stour. John Constable (1776-1837), the painter, was born at *East Bergholt* in Suffolk (house no longer extant), 3 m. N.W. (bus 7*d.*), and he has immortalized the whole district in his paintings. Among his favourite subjects were *Dedham* church-tower, 1½ m. S.W. of East Bergholt; **Flatford Mill*, 1½ m. W. of Dedham (presented, with *Willy Lott's Cottage*, to the nation in 1928 as an artist's hostel and studios); and the water mill of *Stratford St. Mary*, ½ m. N. of Dedham. According to local legend, the church (15–16th cent.) of East Bergholt was deprived of its steeple by the devil, and so its bells are hung in a kind of wooden cage in the churchyard.

At (69 m.) *Parkeston Quay* (Rfmts.; Great Eastern, R. or D. 6/6, L. 4/) passengers alight for the continental steamers (pp. xxviii-xxix).—70 m. *Dovercourt Bay* (Alexandra, R. or D. 6/6, pens. 16/6; Cliff, T.H., R. & B. 9/, D. 5/6), a suburb of Harwich, is frequented by sea-bathers. Capt. Fryatt, master of the s.s. 'Brussels,' shot by the Germans at Bruges in 1916, is buried here.—70¼ m. **Harwich** (*Three Cups*, commercial, R. & B. 6/6) is a seaport and naval base (13,060 inhab.) on the broad estuary of the *Stour* and the *Orwell*. Flotillas, operating from here, did splendid service during the War. Nelson put up on several occasions at the quaint Three Cups Hotel.

Ferry steamers (no cars) ply across Harwich Harbour to *Shotley* and to *Felixstowe Pier* (2 m. from Felixstowe, p. 388). Other steamers make the charming trip up the Orwell to (1 hr.; 1/6) *Ipswich* (p. 387).—Motor-Buses run to *Dovercourt*, *Clacton*, *Colchester*, etc.

67. FROM LONDON TO NORWICH AND CROMER

139 m. L.N.E. from *Liverpool Street Station* in 3–4 hrs. (28/11, 17/4); to (68¾ m.) *Ipswich* in 1½–3 hrs. (14/7, 8/9); to (115 m.) *Norwich* in 2½–3¾ hrs. (24/2, 14/6).—Norwich may be reached from Liverpool St. also via Cambridge and Ely (Rtes. 64, 65), and Norwich and Cromer also by a longer route from King's Cross Station via Peterborough, King's Lynn, and Melton Constable (pp. 268–269, 400, 399).—MOTOR COACHES from Marchmont St., W.C.1, or from Lupus St., S.W.1, to *Ipswich* several times daily in 3¾ hrs. (4/–5/); to *Norwich* daily in 4½–5 hrs. (7/6); thence motor-bus to Cromer in 1⅓ hr.; from Charing Cross Embankment to *Felixstowe* (6/–7/).

ROAD. *A. Via Ipswich* (A 106, A 12, A 45, A 140, and A 147). 134½ m. We leave London by Mile End Road (Pl. R 68, 72), Bow Road (Pl. R 75, 79), High Street, *Stratford* (Pl. R 79, 82), and Wanstead Flats to *Wanstead*, where Eastern Avenue (A 106) begins. After 8 m. on this road we fork l. into A 12.—18½ m. *Brentwood* (p. 384).—11 m. **Chelmsford** (p. 384).—9 m. *Witham* (p. 384).—3½ m. *Kelvedon* (p. 384).—5 m. *Mark's Tey.*—5 m. **Colchester** (p. 385).—7 m. *Stratford St. Mary* (see p. 386).—11 m. **Ipswich** (see below), where we take A 45.—At (4 m.) *Claydon*, we take A 140 (r.).—6 m. *Earl Stonham.*—5½ m. *Thwaite.*—7½ m. *Scole.*—2½ m. *Dickleburgh.*—7 m. *Long Stratton* (p. 389).—10 m. **Norwich** (p. 389).—Thence A 147 to (4 m.) *Horsham St. Faith.*—8 m. *Aylsham* (p. 398).—10 m. **Cromer** (p. 393).

B. Via Cambridge and Ely (A 1, A 10, A 47, and A 147). 158 m. To (38 m.) *Baldock*, see p. 267.—8 m. *Royston* (p. 268).—13 m. **Cambridge** (p. 369).—4½ m. *Waterbeach* (W. end).—6½ m. *Stretham.*—5 m. **Ely** (p. 380).—5 m. *Littleport.*—10 m. *Hilgay.*—3½ m. *Downham Market* (p. 382).—14½ m. **Swaffham** (p. 383), where we take A 47.—12 m. *East Dereham* (p. 383).—16 m. **Norwich**, and thence as above. [The direct road from Cambridge to Norwich is via Newmarket (see p. 379).]

Norfolk and **Suffolk**, the latter the easternmost county of England, together form EAST ANGLIA, and, usually with the addition of Essex, are known as the Eastern Counties. East Anglia, the most Teutonic district of England and early famous in history as the country of the Iceni and of Boadicea, their warrior-queen, is rich in fine churches, the characteristic features of which are their use of flush-work (*i.e.* a combination of flint and stone), their round towers (most numerous in Norfolk), and their elaborate and magnificent timber roofs and other woodwork. Norfolk, with the major portion of *Broadland* (p. 396) and a long coast-line studded with summer resorts, is more varied in scenery than Suffolk; but both counties are noted for the peaceful beauty of their inland landscapes, reflected in the paintings of Constable, Gainsborough, and the Norwich School. Agriculture is the chief industry in both, but the herring fishing of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, the poultry farms of Norfolk, and the manufacture of agricultural machinery in Suffolk may be noted. Norfolk has been described as the sportsman's paradise, being the best-preserved county in England. In Suffolk is Newmarket, the headquarters of horse-racing.

From London to (59½ m.) *Manningtree*, see Rte. 66. We cross the *Stour* and proceed N. through *Suffolk.*—63¼ m. *Bentley* is the junction of a line (7¼ m.) to *Hadleigh*, one of the old centres of the Suffolk woollen trade (3038 inhab.).

The villages of *Kersey* and *Lindsey* (2 and 3½ m. N.W. of Hadleigh) are supposed to have given name to the fabrics known as kerseymere and linsey-woolsey.—*Little Wenham Hall*, 3½ m. N.W. of Bentley, is the earliest example in England of Flemish brickwork (c. 1250).

68¾ m. **IPSWICH,** the county town (73,932 inhab.) of Suffolk, with interesting old houses and several churches worth a visit, lies at the head of the estuary of the *Orwell.* It has a harbour and is an important farming centre, with manufactures of agricultural machinery. Cardinal Wolsey (1475?–1530), the son of a butcher, was born at Ipswich.

Hotels. Great White Horse, T.H., Tavern St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 5/; Crown & Anchor, T.H., Westgate St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Golden Lion, Museum St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, commercial; Queen's, Queen St., Coach & Horses, Upper Brook St., commercial, etc.

Restaurants at the *White Horse* and *Queen's* hotels; *Thompson's*, 34, Tavern St.; *Café Royal*, Carr St.

Post Office, Cornhill.

Taxicabs 1/6 for the first mile, 3/9 per hr.; luggage 3*d*. a package.

Cable-Buses to suburban districts. —Motor-Buses to *Felixstowe*, *Colchester*, *Bury St. Edmunds*, *Aldeburgh*, etc.—Steamer on the Orwell to *Harwich*, see p. 386.

Theatres. *Lyceum* (Cinema), Carr St.; *Hippodrome*, St. Nicholas St.

From Cornhill, a central square containing the *Post Office* and the *Town Hall*, Tavern St. runs E. with the old *White Horse Hotel* (leaden sign), in which occurred Mr. Pickwick's remarkable adventure with the lady in yellow curl-papers. In High St., ½ m. W., is the *Museum*, with interesting collections, including Roman remains.—In Butter Market, a street S. of Tavern St., is **Sparrow's* or the *Ancient House* (1567), with its pargetted façade, a well-preserved specimen of Charles II ornamentation (now a bookshop; visitors admitted). The *Salvation Army Headquarters* in Tacket St. occupy the site of the theatre where David Garrick made his début as an actor proper in 1741. In St. Clement's Lane, off Fore St., Sam Weller saw Job Trotter coming out of the green garden-gate. *Wolsey's Gateway*, in College St., is the sole and unimportant relic of a college of secular canons built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1536. *St. Peter's Church*, close by, contains a square font of Tournai marble (c. 1100; comp. p. 55). The *Museum* (Roman antiquities, etc) is in High St.; the *Art Gallery* in *Christchurch Hall* in a park N. of the centre.

From Ipswich a branch line runs to 15¾ m.) **Felixstowe** (*Rfmts.*; **Felix*, R. 6/, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens from 15/; *Cliff*, pens. 15/6–17/6; *Orwell*, *Grand*, pens. from 12/6; *Ordnance*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a pleasant and fashionable seaside resort (11,655 inhab.), situated on a cliff between the Orwell and the *Deben*. It has two golf-links. This was the starting-point of the romantic swim described in Meredith's 'Lord Ormont and his Aminta.'—Most of the trains run on to (2½ m.) *Felixstowe Pier* (Pier; steamers to Harwich and Ipswich, p. 386).

From Ipswich to *Yarmouth*, see Rte. 68; to *Harwich* by steamer, p. 368.

77½ m. *Needham Market*, which has a Perp. church with a hammer-beam roof and wooden clerestory, lies in a district with many interesting village-churches.—80¾ m. **Stowmarket** (4245 inhab.; *Fox*, R. 4/, D. 3/6; *King's Head*, R. 3/6), trades in barley and manufactures gun-cotton. The church has a wooden spire (120 ft.) rising from a square flint tower. A mulberry tree at the old vicarage is said to have been planted by Milton.—Near (86½ m.) *Finningham* are the churches of *Cotton* (1 m. S.E.) and *Bacton* (1 m. S.W.) with fine roofs.—From (91½ m.) *Mellis* a branch runs to (3 m.) *Eye* (White Lion), which has a Perp. church with a richly painted road screen.

In the church of *Yaxley*, 2 m. E. of Mellis, is a curious 'sexton's wheel' (one of the only two in England comp. p. 389), supposed to have some connection with penance.—*Hoxne*, 3½ m. N.E. of Eye, is the traditional scene of the death of St. Edmund in battle with the Danes (c. 870).

We cross the *Waveney* and enter *Norfolk* (p. 387).—At (95 m.) *Diss* (3513 inhab.; Crown, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; King's Head) are a Dec. and Perp. church and the pretty pool known as *Diss Mere*.—100½ m. *Tivetshall* (p. 394).—About 2½ m. E. of (104 m.) *Forncett* (junction for Wymondham, see p. 383) is the round-towered church of *Long Stratton*, rebuilt c. 1330 and containing a 'sexton's wheel' (comp. p. 388).—In the Perp. church of *Swardeston*, 1½ m. N.W. of (109¾ m.) *Swainsthorpe*, is a memorial to Edith Cavell, a native of the place (see p. 391).

115 m. **NORWICH** (120,653 inhab.), the capital of Norfolk, famous for its beautiful Norman cathedral, contains many other churches and buildings of interest. The plan of the ancient city is extremely irregular, and its possesses neither a main street nor a central square. It is situated on the *Wensum*, close to its confluence with the Yare.

Railway Stations. *Thorpe* (Pl. D 7; Rfmts.), for the L.N.E.; *City* (Pl. A 3; Rfmts.), to the N., for the L.M.S. and L.N.E. Joint Railway (1½ m. from the other station).

Hotels. *Maid's Head (Pl. B 5), a picturesque hostelry of the 15th cent., Wensum St., R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; Royal (Pl. C 5), Bank Plain, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Bell (Pl. D 4, 5), T.H., Orford Hill, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6.—Commercial: Castle (Pl. D 5), Castle Meadow, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 3/6; Livingstone (Pl. D 4), temperance, Orford Hill, R. & B. 7/6; Carlton, Waterloo, temperance, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, Prince of Wales Rd. (Pl. C 6).

Post Office (Pl. C 5), Prince of Wales Road.

Taxicabs 9*d*. per mile.—Tramways traverse the chief streets and radiate to the suburbs.—Motor Buses to *Cromer* (2/1½) and *Sheringham* (2/7): *Wroxham* (10*d*.), *Stalham* (1/5), *Potter Heigham* (for the Broads, see p. 396 1/7), *Ormesby* (2/0½), and *Yarmouth* (2/1½); *Beccles* (1/11½) and *Lowestoft* (2/9½); *Thetford* (2/4½); *Blakeney* (2/9½); *Swaffham* (2/6½) and *King's Lynn* (3/9½); etc.—Steamers to Yarmouth in summer (see p. 396).

Theatres. *Royal* (Pl. D 3, 4), Theatre St.; *Maddermarket*, see p. 392; *Hippodrome* (Pl. C 3, 4, varieties), Giles St.

History. There is no evidence that Norwich was a place of any importance before the Anglo-Saxon period (comp. Caister St. Edmund, p. 392), and its history as a royal borough begins in the first half of the 10th century. In 1004 it was destroyed by Sweyn of Denmark, but at the time of the Conquest it was one of the largest boroughs in the kingdom. In 1094 it became a bishop's see (comp. p. 390). An influx of English weavers, beginning c. 1336, brought great prosperity to the city, which became the centre of the worsted trade. In 1549 it witnessed the insurrection led by Robert Kett (p. 383).

Norwich produces boots and shoes, mustard and starch, crapes and other textiles, and ornamental ironware. Its nursery gardens are extensive, and the rearing of canaries is a characteristic minor industry.—The 'Norwich Mercury' (1714) is said to be the oldest English newspaper still appearing under its original name.—Among eminent natives, besides those mentioned below, are Harriet and James Martineau (1802–76 & 1805–1900), Elizabeth Fry (1780–1845), and Mrs. Opie (1769–1853). The 'Norwich School' of landscape painters (early 19th cent.) included Crome, Cotman, Stark, and Vincent. Other famous names connected with the city are those of Sir Thomas Browne (see p. 392) and Joseph Hall (1574–1656), bishop of Norwich from 1641.

From *Thorpe Station* (Pl. D 7) Prince of Wales Road leads N.W. to (½ m.) the **Castle** (Pl. C 5), a huge Norman keep on a lofty mound (1140, refaced 1834–39). It served as a prison for over five centuries, but since 1894 it has accommodated the NORFOLK MUSEUM (open 10–4 or 5, on Sun. 2.30–4 or 5; adm. free, on Tues. & Fri. *3d.*; to battlements and dungeons 1/).

The collections of local antiquities, fossils, and natural history are unusually extensive and valuable. The pictures include good examples of Crome, Cotman, Stannard, Stark, Vincent, and other East Anglian masters. The battlements command a striking view.

In St. Andrew's Plain, farther N., is ST. ANDREW'S HALL (Pl. B 4, 5), once the nave of a Dominican church of c. 1460.

The Hall, with its fine late-Perp. and Dec. windows, is hung with good portraits of Norfolk men. The Norwich Triennial Musical Festivals are held here (next in Nov., 1930).

St. Andrew's Church, almost opposite, where John Robinson, pastor of the Pilgrim Fathers, was curate, contains the tombs of Sir John Suckling's mother and other ancestors of the poet. *Suckling House*, adjoining, is a fine 14th cent. town house. Behind the church is the *Bridewell* (now a museum of local industries), a fine flint-faced house of 1403.

***Norwich Cathedral** (Pl. B 6; *Holy Trinity*) is a fine, mainly Norman structure, with a soaring spire. We enter the precincts from Tombland (Pl. B 5, 6), either by the *Erpingham Gate* (c. 1420) or by the *St. Ethelbert Gate* (c. 1275, parapet modern).

Dimensions, see p. xxii. *Services* on week-days at 8, 10, and 5 (Sat. 3), on Sun. at 8, 10, 11, 3.30, and 7. *Admission*: 6*d* to the choir, transepts, and cloisters (10.30–1, 2–4.30), and 6*d*. to the tower.

HISTORY. The see of E. Anglia (comp. pp. 394, 383, 382) was permanently fixed at Norwich in 1094 by Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119), who laid the foundations of the Cathedral in 1096 and lived to complete the choir, transepts, E. end of nave, and lower stage of the tower. Bp. Eborard, his successor, finished the long nave (c. 1145). After a fire in 1172 the church was restored and completed by Bp. John of Oxford (1175–1200). The original apsidal Chapel of the Saviour was replaced c. 1250 by an E.E. Lady Chapel (see p. 391). The clerestory of the choir was rebuilt in the Dec. style by Bp. Percy (1356–69). The present spire was built by Bp. Lyhart (1446–72) and Bp. Goldwell (1472–99). The Bauchon Chapel belongs likewise to the Dec. period. Bp. Alnwick (1426–36) altered the W. front and completed the cloisters (begun 130 years earlier). The stone vaulting of the nave and choir are 15th cent. work The cathedral, which suffered considerably at the hands of the Puritans, was repaired after the Restoration, but no structural alterations of importance have since taken place.—The date of Bishop Losinga's death is annually observed on July 22nd, as 'Founder's Day.'

Exterior. The most striking features are the apsidal E. end (with its beautiful flying buttresses), the façade of the N. transept, the Norman arcading on the E. wall of the S. transept, and the Norman *Tower*, surmounted by a later spire (313 ft.), excelled in height by that of Salisbury alone. The large Perp. window in the ***West Front*** is flanked by Norman turrets.

Interior. In plan and structure the cathedral is still practically identical with Losinga's building. The general view from the W. door is interrupted by the organ-screen, but the eye is at once arrested by the majesty of the continuous lierne-vaulted roof of the 15th cent. (elaborate bosses). The NAVE consists of 14 bays, supported by massive Norman columns. The arches of the *Triforium* are (most unusually) the same size as those of the main arcade (comp. p. 381). The *Clerestory*, set back within a wall-passage, has Norman lights. The circular opening in the central part of the roof was used for letting down a thurible or censer. The AISLES also are Norman. Two bays of the S. aisle (behind the pulpit) were converted into a Perp. chantry by *Bishop Nykke* or *Nix* (d. 1535). The *Monks' Door* and the E.E. **Prior's Door* lead from the S. aisle to the cloisters (see below).—The lower part of the *Organ Screen* was put up by Bp. Lyhart (see p. 390), the heavy upper part is modern (1833). The piscina on the N. side marks the site of the Chapel of St. William of Norwich (Pl. 19), a boy said to have been crucified by the Jews in the 12th cent. (comp. p. 362). The two easternmost bays of the nave are included in the ritual choir (see below) and contain the fine 15th cent. *Stalls*, with their curious misericords. The lower stage of the CENTRAL TOWER is Losinga's work, the upper stories are Norman of later date. —The TRANSEPTS resemble the nave. Off the N. arm is an apsidal chapel (Pl. 18), but the corresponding S. chapel has vanished. The monument to Bp. Bathurst (d. 1837; Pl. 5), in the S. transept, is by *Chantrey*.

The *CHOIR terminates on the E. in a semicircular apse, with ambulatory and radiating chapels, a French arrangement very unusual in English churches. The ivory Dean's Chair (1514) below the pulpit perhaps belonged originally to the Abp. of Bavaria. The *Presbytery* has been considerably altered, though the Norman ground-plan remains unchanged. The beautiful clerestory was re-erected after 1362 in a style transitional between Dec. and Perp.; the stone vaulting was added between 1472 and 1499; and early in the following century the main arches were changed from Norman to Perpendicular. Bp. Herbert de Losinga (d. 1119) was buried in the middle of the presbytery, and the top slab of a new monument erected to him in 1682 is let into the pavement. On the N. side, near the altar, lies Sir Thomas Erpingham (d. 1428; Pl. 15), the "good old knight" of 'Henry V' (iv. 2). At the E. end of the choir-aisles are the *Jesus Chapel* (N.; Pl. 13) and *St. Luke's Chapel* (S.; Pl. 11), each curiously formed of two segments of circles. The apsidal Chapel of the Saviour in the centre was replaced by a square-ended Lady Chapel (70 ft. long), which itself fell into ruin c. 1580. The S. choir-aisle is adjoined by the *Beauchamp* or *Bauchon Chapel* (Dec.; Pl. 9; now the Consistory Court). The *Gallery* in the N. aisle was probably used for the exhibition of relics. The bishop's *Eastern Throne* (behind the altar) is unique in England.

In May, 1919, the body of Nurse Edith Cavell (put to death by the Germans in 1915) was brought from Brussels and interred in a plot of ground known as *Life's Green*, just E. of St. Luke's Chapel (see above).

The *CLOISTERS (entrance, see above) are in the Dec. manner, with the exception of the Perp. fourth walk. At the S.W. corner are the Monks' Lavatories. The upper story of the S. side is now occupied by the *Cathedral Library*.—In private grounds on the S. side of the cathedral are the picturesque remains of a *Norman Priory* founded by Bp. Herbert de Losinga (p. 390).—On the N. side of the cathedral is the *Bishop's Palace*, founded by Bp. de Losinga and still retaining a few Norman details. The chief entrance is a fine Perp. gateway of c. 1430.—To the N.E. of the Erpingham Gate is the *Grammar School* (Pl. B 6), including the Chapel of St. John (c. 1316). Among its famous pupils were Lord Nelson (a statue of whom stands near the gate) and Rajah Brooke of Sarawak (1803–68). 'Old Crome' was for a time drawing-master here.—The Upper Close, running E. from St. Ethelbert's Gate, is continued by the Lower Close, leading to (¼ m.) *Pull's Ferry* (Pl. B, C 7), the picturesque old water-gate of the cathedral precincts (ferry ½*d.*).—In Tombland (Pl. B 5, 6) are the *Cavell Memorial Home*, a *Bust of Edith Cavell* (by H. Pegram), and the gabled structure known as the *Samson and Hercules House*, from the quaint figures at the entrance (1549; visitors admitted).

A little E. of the Bishop's Palace, in Bishopgate St., is *St. Helen's Church* (Pl. A, B 7), a desecrated Perp. building (15th cent.), now forming part of *St. Giles's Hospital*, an almshouse founded in the 13th cent. (quaint cloisters).—The 13th cent. *Bishop Bridge* (Pl. B 7, 8), at the foot of Bishopgate St., is one of the oldest bridges in England still used for traffic.

From Tombland we proceed W. to Charing Cross (Pl. B 4) to visit the *Strangers' Hall* (now a 'folk museum'; 10–5, adm. 6*d.*), an excellent example of a merchant's house of the 15th century. Behind this, in St. John's Alley, is the *Maddermarket Theatre*, an 18th cent. building reconstructed as an Elizabethan theatre (interesting performances by the Norwich Players). Dove St. leads from Pottergate St. to the market-place and the *Guildhall* (Pl. C 4; Nelson relics). At the S. end of the market-place stands the Perp. church of ***St. Peter Mancroft** (Pl. C 4; 'magna crofta'; 1430–55), with a fine tower pierced by an archway in each face.

The light and lofty arches of the arcade, the arrangement of the clerestory, and the rich open roof are all very characteristic of Norfolk Perpendicular. The font-canopy is notable and there is some good old glass in the E. window. The sacristy contains the admirable church plate and illuminated MSS. (13–14th cent.). In the chancel is a memorial tablet to Sir Thomas Browne (1605–82), author of the 'Religio Medici' and of 'Urn Burial,' who is buried here. Outside the church is a statue of Browne, by H. Pegram (1905), and close by, at the corner of Orford Place (Pl. D 4), is a tablet indicating the site of the house where he lived from 1637 till his death.

The **Borrow Museum** (Pl. C 3; 10–5, adm. 6*d.*), in Willow Lane, occupies the house which George Henry Borrow (1803–81), author of 'Lavengro,' spent his youth.

MOUSEHOLD HEATH, to the N.E. (tramway), where Kett's followers encamped (p. 383), commands the best view of Norwich (described in 'Lavengro'). The heath was a favourite subject of the painter *John Crome* (1768–1821; 'Old Crome'), who is buried in the church of *St. George-at-Colegate* (Pl. A 4; tablet).—Bishop Hall (1574–1656) is buried in *St. Bartholomew's*, in the suburb of *Heigham* (beyond Pl. A 2), where he occupied what is now the Dolphin Inn, a beautiful Elizabethan house (1587).

Caister St. Edmund, the Roman *Venta Icenorum*, the chief town in the territory of the Iceni, lies c. 3 m. S. of Norwich, and is reached via King St. (Pl. D 6, 7), which passes two interesting churches and the *Old Music House* (now an inn), at one time (1633) the house of Lord Chief Justice Coke. Within the Roman enclosure at Caister stands the parish church. (Perp., with an E.E. chancel).

Railways run from Norwich (Thorpe Station) to (20½ m.) *Yarmouth* and (from the City Station) to (58 m.) *King's Lynn*.

123¾ m. **Wroxham** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/), one of the best headquarters for the Broads (comp. p. 396).—128 m. *Worstead* (New Inn), with a church of c. 1400, gave its name to a well-known woollen fabric manufactured here by Flemish immigrants in the 12th century.—131 m. **North Walsham** (4156 inhab.; *Angel*, R & B. 8/,

L. 3/6, D. 5/; *King's Arms*), has a Perp. church and a grammar-school at which Nelson and Abp. Tenison were pupils.

FROM NORTH WALSHAM TO CROMER BEACH, 14 m., joint railway in 40 min. 3½ m. *Paston & Knapton. Paston*, a name familiar from the famous 'Paston Letters' (15th cent.), lies 1 m. E. of the station, and c. 2 m. S.E. of it are the remains of *Bromholm Priory* (Cluniac; 1113), mentioned in Chaucer's 'Reeve's Tale' and in 'The Vision of Piers the Plowman.'—5¼ m. *Mundesley-on-Sea* (Manor, Grand, Clarence, at all three, R. 7/6, L. 3/6–4/, D. 6/), like (7¾ m.) *Trimingham* and (10¼ m.) *Overstrand* (Overstrand Hotel, R. 7/6, pens. 21/), is a seaside resort.—14 m. *Cromer Beach* is 1¼ m. from Cromer Station.

134¾ m. *Gunton. Gunton Hall* (Lord Suffield), 2 m. W., has a fine park (open on week-days; small charge for cycles and cars) and gardens (Thurs. 2–5).

139 m. **Cromer** (*Grand*, closed in winter R. 9/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, pens. from 18/; *Royal Links*, 1 m. W., R. 8/, L. 3/, D. 6/. pens. 15/–18/; *Hôtel de Paris*, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D 6/; *Royal Cromer*, private, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6, inland; *Tucker's Royal*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/; *West Cliff, Cliftonville, Metropole, Marlborough*, these four closed in winter, pens. from 15/; *Albion, Ship*, commercial), in a high but sheltered situation, is the most charming of the East Anglian seaside resorts (5435 inhab.), with fine sands, high cliffs and two golf-links. The church of *SS. Peter & Paul* is a fine Perp. building (15th cent) of flint and freestone. Just S.W. of the town is *Cromer Hall* (park open on Fri., 2–6; adm. 6*d*.), the birthplace of Lord Cromer (1841–1917).

Among points of interest visited from Cromer are *Felbrigg* (3 m. S.), with 14th cent. brasses in its church, the *Beacon* or *Roman Camp* (3 m. W.); *Gunton* (see above; 5 m.), *Sheringham* (p. 398; 4 m.), and *Blickling Hall* (p. 398; 10 m.).

From Cromer Beach Station (Rfmts.) to *Melton Constable*, see p. 398; to *Mundesley* ond *North Walsham*, see above.

68. FROM LONDON TO LOWESTOFT AND YARMOUTH

121¾ m. L.N.E. from *Liverpool Street Station* in 2¾–3½ hrs. (25/8, 15/5); to (117¾ m.) *Lowestoft* in 2½–3½ hrs. (24/10, 14/11).—From the North and Midlands access to Yarmouth and the Broads is afforded by the joint line, with through-trains from Nottingham via Bourne and King's Lynn (pp. 365–366).—MOTOR COACH from 18 Craven St., W.C.2, via Lowestoft to *Yarmouth* daily in 5½ hrs. (7/6).

ROAD. (A 106 and A 12), 124½ m. To (70 m.) **Ipswich,** where we keep to A 12, see p. 387.—8 m. *Woodbridge* (see below).—5 m. *Wickham Market* (p. 394). —8 m. *Saxmundham* (p. 394). -4 m. *Yoxford*.—6 m. *Blythburgh* (p. 394).—3 m. *Wangford*.—3 m. *Wrentham*.—7½ m. **Lowestoft** (p. 394).—8 m. *Gorleston* (p. 395). —2 m. **Yarmouth** (p. 395).

From London to (68¾ m.) *Ipswich*, see p. 387.—72¼ m. *Westerfield*.—79 m. *Woodbridge* (4958 inhab.; Crown, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), prettily situated on the tidal river *Deben*, has a fine Perp. church.

At the top of the hill at the end of the town (to the left of the main road) stands *Little Grange*, where Edward Fitzgerald (1809-83), poet-translator of the 'Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam,' born at *Bredfield House*, near *Boulge*, 2½ m. N., spent his last years.

From (84½ m.) *Wickham Market* (White Hart, R. 3/, L. 3/, D. 4/6) a branch-line (6½ m.) runs to Framlingham.

Framlingham (2400 inhab.; *Crown*, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/) has a fine ruined *Castle* (week days, 6*d.*), mainly of the time of Edward I, with a moat and 13 towers. Here Queen Mary found refuge during the attempt to place Lady Jane Grey on the throne. The stately *Church* has memorials to the Earl of Surrey (executed 1547) and to the Duke of Norfolk (d. 1554).

91¼ m. *Saxmundham* (Bell, R. & B. 9/6, D. 4/6; White Hart, R. & B. 6/, D. 4/), a pleasant country-town (1368 inhab.) is the junction for (8¼ m.) Aldeburgh.

Aldeburgh (*Westworth*, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 15/; *Brudenell*, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 17/6; *White Lion*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *St. George's*, good, pens. from 12/), a quiet sea-bathing resort (2892 inhab.), is attractively described in 'The Borough,' by George Crabbe (1754–1832), a native of the place. The Perp. *Church* contains memorials of Crabbe and of Henry Fawcett (1833–84). *Alde House*, in Park Lane (near the station), was long the home of Elizabeth Garrett Anderson (d. 1917), one of the first women doctors and the first woman mayor (1908) in England. Wilkie Collins wrote 'No Name' (1862) in the house called *Sea View*.—*Orford* (Crown & Castle, R. & B. 8/6, L. or D. 3/6), 6 m. S. by ferry and the river wall (13 m. by road), has a massive Norman castle.

95½ m. *Darsham* (Stradbroke Arms) is the station for (5½ m. E.) *Dunwich* (Barne Arms), now merely an attractive coast-village, but once an important seaport, before the encroaching sea swept it away. It was the seat of the first East Anglian bishopric, established c. 630 (comp. p. 390).—101 m. *Halesworth* (Angel, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/, D. 3/6) has a Perp. church with some good 15th cent. brasses.

Halesworth is connected by motor-bus with (9 m. E.) *Southwald*, passing (5 m.) *Blythburgh*, a decayed port, with one of the finest parish churches (Perp.) in Suffolk.—**Southwold** (*Grand*, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *Swan*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Randolph*, 1 m. N.W., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Crown*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) is a seaside resort (3376 inhab.), with pleasant heathland at its back. The important Perp. **Church* has a notable rood-screen. In the N.E. corner of the churchyard is the grave of Agnes Strickland (1795–1874), author of 'The Queens of England,' who was born at *Reydon*, 1½ m. N.W.—The picturesque village of *Walberswick* (Bell, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6) lies 1 m. S.W. across the ferry (1*d.*, car 1/).

109¼ m. **Beccles** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Head*, *White Lion*, R. & B. 7/6-8/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a town (7077 inhab.) on the *Waveney*, has a fine Perp. church with a detached tower. Here the line to (117¾ m.) *Lowestoft* diverges from the Yarmouth line.

A branch-line runs to (19½ m.) *Tivetshall* (p. 389), via (6¾ m.) *Bungay* (3106 inhab.; King's Head, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), with a ruined castle (c. 1280), an octagonal market-cross, and two interesting churches (Perp.).

At *Gillingham*, 1½ m. N.W. of Beccles, is a pure early-Norman church divided into five parts Galilee, tower-space, nave, chancel, and apse.

LOWESTOFT (*Rfmts.*; *Royal*, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 16/6; *Victoria*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 12/; *Grand*, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/; *Imperial*, R. 5/, D. 4/; *Kensington*, *Esplanade*, *Kingswear*, private, pens. from 13/6; *Crown*, *Suffolk*, commercial), a flourishing fishing port and seaside resort (44,326 inhab.), is the most easterly town in England. The Central Station is near the harbour, which is protected by the *South Pier* (adm. 3*d.*). Thence the *Esplanade* runs S. past *Claremont Pier* (for the steamers) to (1 m.) *Kirkley.* From Kirkley tramways run to (3½ m.) the North Station, in the old town, with the High St., whence several parallel narrow lanes known as *Scores* lead down to the shore. The *Fish Markets,* with adjoining basins for trawlers, are approached by Suffolk St., opposite the Central Station (herring and sprat season in winter, mackerel in May and June).

Near the N. end of the town is the *North* or *High Light*, close to the *Ness*, the easternmost point of England (1° 45′ E. long.). Adjoining the North Light are *Belle Vue Park* and the woodland nook called the *Sparrow's Nest* (adm. free in the morning; concerts at 3 and 8 p.m.). The pleasant sandy common bordering the N. beach is known as the *Denes.* The fine parish church of *St. Margaret* (15th cent.) stands outside the town.

The *Inner Harbour*, known as *Lake Lothing*, communicates with (1½ m.) **Oulton Broad** (*Wherry*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a favourite centre for boating and angling (boat from 2/ a day). George Borrow (1803–81) wrote most of his books at his home on Oulton Broad, but the house has been pulled down.—MOTOR-BUSES from Lowestoft to *Southwold*, *Yarmouth*, *Norwich*, etc.; and excursion motors in summer to *Somerleyton Park* (open on Thurs. afternoons, adm. 6*d.*), to *Fritton Decoy* (see below), the most charming of the East Anglian lakes (*Fritton Church* has a round Saxon tower and a beautiful Norman apse), and to (3¼ m.) *Blundeston*, the 'Blunderstone' of 'David Copperfield,' often visited by the poet Gray. The round-towered church has been restored as a Dickens memorial. Excursion steamers ply to *Yarmouth*, *Southwold*, etc., and circular trips are organized for *Norwich* and the *Broads* (comp. below).

The L.N.E. line to (23¼ m.) *Norwich* (4/10, 2/11) passes (1½ m.) *Oulton Broad* (see above) and (11¼ m.) *Reedham.*—The joint line to (12¼ m.) Yarmouth (2/3, 1/4) passes *Lowestoft North*, and (7¾ m.) *Gorleston-on-Sea* (p. 396).

115¼ m. *St. Olave's* (Bell; Cromwell), with a ruined Augustinian priory (adm. 3*d.*), is 1½ m. from Fritton Decoy (see above). About 2 m. N. of (117¾ m.) *Belton and Burgh* is *Burgh Castle*, the interesting ruins of an important Roman fortress. At Yarmouth we enter *Norfolk.*

121¾ m. **YARMOUTH** or *Great Yarmouth* (60,710 inhab.) is the chief town, the busiest fishing port, and the most popular holiday resort on the East Anglian coast. It lies on the *Yare,* 2 m. N. of the narrow mouth through which the combined waters of that stream, the *Bure,* and the *Waveney* enter the sea. *Yarmouth Roads* afford good anchorage in almost any weather.—The connection of the Peggotty family (in 'David Copperfield') with Yarmouth will not be forgotten.

Railway Stations. *South Town*, on the right bank of the Yare, for Lowestoft, Colchester, and London; *Vauxhall*, on the N. side of Breydon Water, for London via Norwich; *Beach*, Nelson Road North, for Lynn, etc.

Hotels. VICTORIA, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; ROYAL, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 15/6; QUEEN'S, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 17/6.—Second class: GRANVILLE, BATH, NORFOLK, GOODE'S, R. & B. 7/6–8/6, all these on the Marine Parade.—Commercial: ANGEL, Market Place, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/; CROMWELL (private), Hall Quay, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/; WHITE HORSE, Northgate St., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; BRUNSWICK (temp.), King St.

Post Office, 19 Regent St.

Tramways from South Town Bridge and South Quay to *Gorleston*, *Caister*, etc.—MOTOR-BUSES to *Burgh Castle*; *Caister*, *Rollesby*, *Wroxham* and *Norwich*, *Lowestoft*, etc.

Steamers ply daily in summer to *London*, calling at *Lowestoft*, *Southwold*, *Felixstowe*, and other intermediate ports; local steamers ply to *Gorleston*, to *Lowestoft*, round the '*Cockle Float*,' to *Burgh Castle*, up the Yare to *Norwich*, and up the Bure to the *Broads*.

Theatres. *Theatre Royal*, *Aquarium*, *Hippodrome*.—CONCERTS at the *Wellington Pier*, the *Britannia Pier*, and the *Winter Gardens*.—*Golf*, *Tennis*, and *Sea Angling* (in autumn and early winter) are well provided for.

The characteristic feature of the *Old Town*, bordering the river, is the so-called **Rows,** a series of extremely narrow lanes, all running at right angles to the river and the sea and making of Yarmouth one vast gridiron. The widest of these, *Broad Row* and *Market Row*, leading from the market-place to Hall Quay, are about 6 ft. in width; the narrowest, *Kitty Witches Row* (No. 95), leading from King St. to Middlegate St., is not quite 2½ ft. across.—In the square to the N. of the market-place stands **St. Nicholas** (236 ft. long, 112 ft. wide), one of the largest parish churches in England. The Transitional Norman nave dates from the reign of King John (1199–1216).

A narrow passage adjoining the vicarage of St. Nicholas leads to the *Priory Hall* (now a school), originally the refectory of a Benedictine house established c. 1100.—A few yards from the W. end of St. Nicholas is the *N.W. Gate* of the old enceinte, and fragments of the Edwardian *Town Walls* (14th cent.) may be traced southwards from the N. side of the churchyard.—On the Hall Quay are the *Town Hall* and the *Star Hotel*, an Elizabethan house, once the residence of John Bradshaw, President of the Court of Commissioners for the trial of Charles I. No. 4, South Quay, a refronted Tudor house, is the traditional scene of Cromwell's conference with his officers to decide the fate of Charles I. Near the 14th cent. *Tolhouse* or *Gaol* (now a local museum; adm. free; to the dungeon or *Hold*, 3*d*.) are the *Greyfriars' Cloisters*, the remains of a Franciscan monastery of the 13th cent., with coarse but interesting carving (adm. 2*d*.).

On the *South Denes*, S. of the town, is the *Nelson Monument*, a Doric column 114 ft. high (adm. 6*d*.; view).—Adjacent, on the river, is the long *Fish Wharf* (tramway), a busy scene during the mackerel fishery of summer and the herring fishery of late autumn. 'Yarmouth Bloaters' are herring that have been subjected to one 'blow' or smoking. In *St. George's Park* is the War Memorial to the Yarmouth mine-sweepers.

To the S. of Yarmouth, and practically a suburb of it, is **Gorleston** (*Cliff*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Pier*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 12/6), charmingly situated on a low cliff at the mouth of the Yare (comp. p. 395). The sands are broad and clean.

From Yarmouth to *Norwich*, see p. 392; to *King's Lynn*, see Rte. 69; to *Lowestoft*, see p. 395.

The Norfolk Broads

BROADLAND, or the district of the **Norfolk Broads,** which are shallow lagoons interspersed among expanses of reed and fen, is a level tract of land in the form of a triangle, the apex of which is Norwich and the base the coast-line between Palling and Lowestoft. There are about a dozen large 'broads' and twice as many smaller ones, and these, together with the placid and sluggish streams, of which the chief are the *Yare*, the *Waveney*, and the *Bure*, all meeting ultimately in *Breydon Water*, provide about 200 m. of navigable water. The district has long been a favourite holiday resort for anglers and devotees of smooth-water sailing. The villages are often quaint and picturesque with interesting churches; and there are many fine old manor houses and a few ruined abbeys and castles. The sunlight and moonlight effects are especially beautiful. The wildfowl afford excellent sport, but the shooting of other birds, which are very numerous and varied, is not permitted.

The chief gateways to the Broads are Norwich, Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Wroxham, Stalham, and Potter Heigham.—Well equipped *Wherries* or *River Yachts* for excursions on the Broads may be hired at any of these points or in London (Messrs. Blake's Ltd., 22 Newgate St., E.C.1), at charges ranging from £2 to £25 a week, according to size (accommodation for 2 to 10 pers.). Large *Rowing Boats* (with awning and sail) may be had for £2 a week (3 pers.).—*Provisions*, candles, etc., must be laid in by the travellers; milk, bread, etc., are obtained from the farms or villages. *Inns* are generally available for those who prefer not to sleep on board the wherry. –Small *Excursion Steamers* ply on the Yare and Bure in summer (comp. p. 395).

Wroxham Bridge, on the *Bure* (comp. p. 392), is a favourite starting-point. About 1½ m. below the bridge is ***Wroxham Broad** ('Queen of the Broads'), S.E. of which is the entrance (l.) to *Hoveton Great Broad*, with *Salhouse Broad* on its right.—Two m. farther along the Bure is *Hoveton Little Broad* (l.) and below this are (¾ m.) *Horning* (*Swan, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/) and (1¼ m.) *Horning Ferry Inn*. To the right are (¾ m.) the entrance to *Ranworth Broad* and (2¼ m). the *Fleet Dyke*, leading into *South Walsham Broad*. About 1 m. S. of this are the two churches of *South Walsham* (one Perp.), in one churchyard. The tributary *Ant*, joining the Bure nearly opposite Fleet Dyke, leads via (¾ m.) *Ludham Bridge* to (4 m.) *Barton Broad*, a large but shallow lagoon (1½ m. long) with well-wooded banks, c. 2 m. S. of *Stalham* (p. 398).—Farther along the Bure (l.) are the ruins of *St. Benet's Abbey* (1020), from which the Bishop of Norwich, the only abbot in the Church of England, takes the style of 'Abbot of St. Benedict.' About 2 m. farther on we reach (l.) the *Thurne*, which we may ascend to (3½ m.) *Potter Heigham Bridge* (Inn; comp. p. 398) and thence to (1½ m.) *Heigham Sound*, communicating with **Hickling Broad,** the largest of all (3 m. in circumference), which was used as a seaplane base during the War. At the N. end is *Hickling Staithe* (landing; Pleasure Boat Inn), ¾ m. from the village (Bull). To the N.E. of Heigham Sound, and connected with it by waterways, is (1½ m.) *Horsey Mere*, 1½ m. S. of which is *Martham Broad*, on the opposite side of the Thurne. A dyke, 1½ m. above the mouth of the Thurne, leads to (¾ m.) *Womack Broad* and (1¼ m.) *Ludham* (Inn).—The lower course of the Bure, from the mouth of the Thurne to (14 m.) Yarmouth, traverses a flat and uninteresting district. *Acle Bridge* (Bridge, pens. 12/6), 3 m. below the mouth of the Thurne, is 1¼ m. N.E. of *Acle* (Queen's Head, R. & B. 7/).

From *Runham Ferry*, 5 m. short of Yarmouth, a road runs N. to (2½ m.) *Filby* (Inn), on *Filby Broad*, which is continued to the N. by *Rollesby Broad* (Sportsman's Arms, at Rollesby Bridge) and *Ormesby Broad*.

The Bure flows into the E. end of *Breydon Water* (p. 396); at the S.W. extremity, near Burgh Castle (p. 395), is the mouth of the *Waveney*, the winding course of which may be ascended to (17 m.) *Beccles* (p. 394) or (24½ m.) *Bungay* (p. 394). It passes within 1 m. of *Fritton Decoy* (p. 395). The *New Cut*, beginning near this point, connects it with the *Yare* at (3½ m.) *Reedham*. *Oulton Dyke*, c. 5 m. above the New Cut, connects it with (1½ m.) *Oulton Broad* (p. 395) and so with *Lowestoft* (p. 394).

The *Yare* enters Breydon Water near the Waveney, and may be ascended all the way to (24 m.) Norwich. Beyond (6 m.) *Reedham* (see above) we pass (1½ m.; l.) *Hardley Cross*, at the mouth of the *Chet*, which wherries ascend to (4 m.) *Loddon* (Swan, R. & B. 4/6, L. or D. 2/; motor bus to Norwich in ¾ hr.). –2 m. *Cantley Red House*, a favourite fishing resort. About 1 m. farther on (l.) are the remains of *Langley Abbey* (c. 1200).—3 m. *Buckenham Ferry* (Inn), also frequented by anglers. A dyke on the left (1 m.) leads to (¾ m.) *Rockland Broad*. -1½ m. *Coldham Hall* (Inn) is famous for its large 'baskets' of roach and bream. About ½ m. off is *Brundall* (Yare, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/), and 1 m. farther up is the entrance (l.) to *Surlingham Broad*.—Hence to (9 m.) *Norwich* (p. 389) the scenery is attractive.

69. FROM YARMOUTH TO KING'S LYNN

75¼ m. L.M.S. and L.N.E. in 2¼-3 hrs. (13/2, 7/11). The trains start from the *Beach Station* (p. 395).—MOTOR-BUSES run from Yarmouth to *Norwich* in 1½ hr. (2/1½); and from Norwich to *King's Lynn* (see p. 389) in 2¼ hrs.

ROAD. 66½ m. (A 47 and A 17).—3 m. *Caister* (see below).—3½ m. *Filby* (see below).—5 m. *Acle* (p. 397).—Or direct by A 1096 to (9 m.) *Acle*.—11 m. **Norwich** (p. 389).—16 m. *East Dereham* (p. 383).—12 m. *Swaffham* (p. 383). Two m. farther W. we take the right fork (A 17).—6 m. *Narborough*.—10 m. **King's Lynn** (p. 399.).

Yarmouth, see p. 395. The line at first skirts the sea, then runs for some distance through BROADLAND (p. 396). Near (2¾ m.) *Caister-on-Sea* (Manor House, pens. 15/-18/), with fine golf-links, is the ruined *Caister Castle* (15th cent.; open daily 9-6, 6*d*.). 5½ m. *Great Ormesby*, for *Ormesby*, *Rollesby* and *Filby Broads*.—10 m. *Martham* (Perp. church). *Martham Broad* lies 2 m. N.—12¾ m. *Potter Heigham* is 1½ m. S.W. of Heigham Sound 15½ m. *Catfield*, near *Hickling* and *Barton Broads*.—Beyond (17¾ m.) *Stalham*, with a good Perp. church, we quit the region of the Broads. On the coast, 5½ m. E., lies *Waxham*, 1 m. N.W. of which is *Palling*, with a good sandy beach.—24½ m. **North Walsham**, see p. 392.—30 m. *Aylsham* (Black Boys, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6) is a small town on the *Bure*. About 2 m. N.W. is *Blickling* (Buckinghamshire Arms, P.R., R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), with the Jacobean mansion of **Blickling Hall* (Marquess of Lothian; adm. to the fine gardens on Thurs. 1/), the alleged birthplace of Anne Boleyn (1507-36), with a collection of portraits.—41½ m. *Melton Constable* (Rfmts.; Hastings Arms, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/) is the chief hunting centre in Norfolk.

FROM MELTON CONSTABLE TO CROMER, 15 m., joint railway in 35 min. (3/2, 1/11).—5 m. *Holt* (Feathers, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6) was the birthplace of Sir Thomas Gresham (1519-79), Lord Mayor of London. Gresham's School here was founded by his uncle in 1555. *Cley-next-the-Sea* (George, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 3/6), 5 m. N.W., has a large church (Dec. & Perp.) with interesting tombs and brasses. *Blakeney* (Hotel, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/6), ¾ m. farther, has a church with an E.E. chancel and the ruins of a 13th cent. Carmelite friary; Capt. Marryat (d. 1848) wrote several of his novels at *Langham*, 2 m. S. The marshes N. of Cley and Blakeney are noted bird-sanctuaries.—11½ m. **Sheringham** (*Sheringham*, R. 7/, L. 4/6, D. 7/, pens. 20/; *Grand*, R. 7/6, L. 5/, D. 7/, pens. 21/; *Burlington*, open always, pens. 15/-18/; *Dormy House*, private) is a delightful sea bathing and golfing resort (4775 inhab.). Near it are the E.E. remains of *Beeston Priory* (13th cent.).—13 m. *West Runton*, a golfing resort, with the Roman Camp, commanding the finest view in Norfolk.—15 m. *Cromer* (Beach Stn.), see p. 393.

From Melton Constable a line runs to *Norwich* (p. 389).

51¼ m. *Fakenham* (Crown, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), is a market-town (2966 inhab.) with a Dec. and Perp. church (tall tower).—60 m. *Massingham* (Railway Inn).—64¾ m. *Hillington*, with a manor-house of 1627, lies about 3¼ m. S. of *Sandringham* (p. 399).—73¼ m. *South Lynn* (Rfmts.).

Houghton Hall (Marquess of Cholmondeley; no adm.), 3½ m. N., is a heavy-looking edifice (façade 450 ft. long), built in 1722-31 for Sir Robert Walpole (b. at Houghton village in 1676; d. 1745), who, like his son Horace (1717-97), is buried in the little church in the park.

75¼ m. **Lynn** or **King's Lynn** (*Rfmts.*; *Globe*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/; *Duke's Head*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Grosvenor*, commercial), an ancient port (19,968 inhab.) stands on the *Ouse*, 3 m. from the *Wash* (p. 365). Near the station is the Saturday Market Place, with the church of *St. Margaret*, founded by Bp. Losinga (p. 390), illustrating all the chief periods of English architecture. It contains the Braunche or 'Peacock' brass of 1364 and another fine brass of 1349 (both Flemish or German). Opposite is the Tudor *Guildhall*, with a front of black flint and white stone. Overlooking the Ouse is the **Custom House* (1683). The 15th cent. *Grey Friars' Tower* stands a little to the S.W., and due S., in one of the quaint old houses in Bridge St., is the '*Greenland Fishery*,' now a local museum (relics of Eugene Aram; p. 331); who was an usher in the old grammar-school here at the time of his arrest. Friars St., farther on leads to the *South Gate* (Perp.; 1440).—High St. leads N. from St. Margaret's to the Tuesday Market Place, to the E. of which is the church of *St. Nicholas* (Dec. to Perp.; fine S. porch). In the Walks, a pleasant park S. of the station, stands the *Red Mount Chapel* (Perp.; 1482), a singular octagonal building probably intended for a shrine.

Frances Burney (1752–1840; p. 44) and George Vancouver (1758–98), the navigator, were born at Lynn, the latter in a half-timbered house still standing in Quakers' Meetinghouse Yard.

A characteristic industry at Lynn is the making of showmen's merry-go-rounds, the best of which cost £3000.—Lynn is a good centre from which to visit the famous churches of the marshland (comp. pp. 365-366).

MOTOR-BUSES via Swaffham and East Dereham to *Norwich, Hunstanton, Wisbech, Peterborough*, etc.

FROM KING'S LYNN TO HUNSTANTON AND WELLS, 31¼ m., L.N.E. in 1¼-1½ hr. (6/7, 4/; change at Heacham); to (15 m.) *Hunstanton* in ½ hr. (3/3, 2/).—About 1½ m. E. of (3 m.) *North Wootton* lies **Castle Rising** (*Black Horse*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/), perhaps the most interesting of Norfolk villages, with its massive Norman *Castle* (c. 1175), its beautiful late Norman *Church* (12th cent.), and its Jacobean *Bede House*, a charity of which the inmates still wear their quaint original costume. -6 m. *Wolferton* (Inn), a mainly modern village in an Elizabethan style. The Perp. church, with E.E. portions, contains some good screens. The pleasant road to (2¾ m.) **Sandringham Hall,** the country home of the King, affords glimpses of the Wash. The 'Norwich Gates,' at the main entrance to the grounds (open in summer, in the absence of the royal family, on Wed. & Thurs.), are of elaborate iron-work and were the wedding present from the city of Norwich to Edward VII (1863). Among the chief points of interest are the *Rose Garden*, the *Dutch Garden*, the *Water Garden*, the *Pergola* (with marble seats designed by Alma-Tadema), a Chinese bronze statue of Buddha (1698), and the *Kennels*. *Sandringham Church* (late-Perp.) contains memorials of Edward VII (including a silver altar presented by Rodman Wanamaker) and other members of the royal family.—8 m. *Dersingham* (Feathers, P.R., R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/) and (9¾ m.) *Snettisham* (Royal) have fine churches (Perp. and Dec.). -From (13 m.) *Heacham* the line goes on direct to (15 m.) **Hunstanton** (pron. 'Hunston'; *Sandringham*, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/; *Glebe, Golden Lion*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/6), a modern summer-resort (4282 inhab.) on the *Wash*, with good bathing, a pier, and picturesque cliffs. At *Old Hunstanton* (Le Strange Arms & Golf Links, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/6, pens. 21/; The Lodge, private, pens. 18/6), 1¼ m. N. is *Hunstanton Hall* (c. 1500; park open by courtesy on Thurs.; gardens on Thurs. in Aug., adm. 1/). The Dec. church contains a Norman font and Le Strange monuments. The church of *Holme-next-the-Sea*, 3 m. N.E., contains the earliest brass with an English inscription (c. 1400). The *Peddar's Road* (p. 383) reaches the coast at Holme, 4 m. W. of Branodunum (see below).

Beyond Heacham the Wells line branches E.—25 m. *Burnham Market* (Hoste Arms, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6). Lord Nelson (1758–1805) was born in the old rectory (pulled down in 1802) of *Burnham Thorpe*, 1 m. S.E. The church contains the font at which he was christened and a lectern made of wood from the 'Victory.' About 1 m. S. of Burnham Thorpe is the ruined *Creake Abbey* (E.E.; founded 1221). *Burnham Norton*, 1½ m. N. of the station, has a church (E.E. to Perp.) with a lofty circular tower and slight vestiges of a Carmelite friary (1241). About 4 m. farther on (N.W.) is *Brancaster* (Ship, pens. 12/6), a golfing resort, with the remains of a Roman camp (Branodunum).—About 1 m. S. of (29 m.) *Holkham* (Victoria, T.H., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6) is **Holkham Hall** (Earl of Leicester), a huge Palladian edifice of white brick by William Kent (1734 et seq.). It contains very valuable art collections (paintings and sculpture), shown on written application to the estate office. The park is open 9–5 (no motors), the gardens on Wed. only (July–Sept.). Holkham was the home of 'Coke of Norfolk,' the 'first farmer in England' (1752–1842).—31½ m. **Wells-next-the-Sea** (*Crown*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) is a small seaport (2647 inhab.) with a rebuilt Perp. church. About 5 m. S.E. are the remains of the Benedictine *Binham Priory*.—From Wells to Wymondham, see p. 383.—The wildfowl shooting (geese, duck, plover, etc.) in the neighbouring salt-marshes is excellent (Sept. to Feb.; apply Estate Office, Holkham Hall; see above).

From King's Lynn a joint line (L.M.S. and L.N.E.) runs to Peterborough.—11 m. *Sutton Bridge* (p. 365).—18¼ m. **Wisbech** (*Rose & Crown*, R. 5, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), an agricultural and industrial town (11,316 inhab.), was the birthplace of Thomas Clarkson, the Abolitionist (1760–1846).—30¼ m. *Thorney* (Rose & Crown, P.R., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), with the relics of a Benedictine abbey (972).—39½ m. *Peterborough* (p. 269)—An alternative route (L.N.E.) runs via (17¾ m.) *Wisbech* (L.N.E.) and (25½ m.) *March* (p. 366).

From King's Lynn to *Spalding* (Bourne), see pp. 365–366; to *Swaffham*, see p. 383.

VI. NORTH WALES

ROUTE PAGE

70. London to Llandudno, Bangor, and Holyhead 402
Flint, 403. Rhyl, 404. Colwyn Bay, 404. Llandudno, 405. Conway, 407. Bangor, 409. Menai Straits, 411.

71. Chester to Shrewsbury via Wrexham . 413
Ruabon, 414. Chirk, 414.

72. Whitchurch to Welshpool and Aberystwyth 415
Oswestry, 415. Lake Vyrnwy, 415. Llanfyllin, 416.

73. Rhyl to Denbigh and Corwen, Vale of Clwyd 416
St. Asaph, 417. Mold, 419.

74. Llandudno to Bettws-y-Coed and Ffestiniog, Vale of Conway 421
Bettws to Bangor, 423. Capel Curig, 423. Bettws to Llanberis, 424. Bettws to Beddgelert and Portmadoc, 425.

75. Bangor to Carnarvon and Afonwen . . 427
Carnarvon to Beddgelert and Portmadoc, 429.

76. Carnarvon to Llanberis. – Snowdon . . 430

77. Ruabon to Llangollen, Bala, Dolgelley, and Barmouth 434
Llangollen, 434. Bala, 438. Ffestiniog, 439. Dolgelley, 440. Cader Idris, 442.

78. Barmouth to Pwllheli 444
Harlech, 446. Portmadoc, 447. Criccieth, 448. Lleyn Peninsula, 449.

70. FROM LONDON TO LLANDUDNO, BANGOR, AND HOLYHEAD

263¾ m. L.M.S. from *Euston Station*, ‘Irish Mail,’ in 5½ hrs. (55/, 33/); to *Llandudno*, 227 m., ‘Welshman’ and other expresses in 5–6 hrs. (47/4, 28/5); to *Bangor*, 239 m., ‘Welshman,’ etc., in 5–6 hrs. (49/10, 29/11).—Through trains from Manchester, Liverpool, etc.—This route, the chief means of access to N. Wales, forms part of a main passenger line between England and Ireland. The line has the sea on the right; on the left the views are for the most part restricted.—MOTOR COACHES to *Bangor* from London (Charing Cross Embankment) in c. 12 hrs., via Shrewsbury and Llangollen (c. 21/); to *Llandudno* from Birmingham in 7½ hrs. (10/), from Birkenhead in 3¼ hrs. (6/), from Chester in 2½ hrs. (4/3), and from London (Crescent Place, W.C.1) in 11 hrs. (20/).

ROAD.—*A. To Holyhead Direct* (HOLYHEAD ROAD; A 5), 261 m. This road runs on WATLING STREET from St. Albans to Shrewsbury, and coincides with Telford's Highway for most of the way (comp. Road Rte. *B* below).—To (101 m.) *Atherstone* via (69 m.) **Weedon**, see Rtes. 40 and 27.—After 14 m. we turn r. and almost immediately l., avoiding **Lichfield** (2½ m. N.; p. 169).—13 m. *Gailey.*—7 m. **Weston.**—7 m. *Oakengates.*—2 m. *Wellington* (p. 156).—11½ m. **Shrewsbury** (p. 190).—15 m. *Queen's Head* [**Oswestry** (p. 415), 3 m. l.].—3 m. *Whittington* (p. 411).—4 m. *Chirk* (p. 414).—7 m. **Llangollen** (p. 434).—10 m. *Corwen* (p. 421).—10 m. *Cerrig-y-Drudion* (p. 420).—5½ m. *Pentre Voelas* (p. 420). We descend a long hill, and cross the Conway at (6 m.) *Waterloo Bridge.*—1 m. **Bettws-y-Coed** (p. 422). [For details of the stage from Corwen to Bettws-y-Coed, see p. 420; thence to Bangor, see p. 423.]—5½ m. **Capel Curig** (p. 426).—4½ m. *Llyn Ogwen* (r.; p. 424).—5 m. *Bethesda* (p. 424).—5 m. **Bangor** (p. 409).—2 m. *Menai Bridge* (p. 411; toll 1/, motor-cycle 6*d*.).—5 m. *Holland Arms* (p. 412).—13½ m. *Valley* (p. 412).—3½ m. **Holyhead** (p. 412).

B. Via Birmingham (Telford's Highway), 261 m. To (110 m.) **Birmingham,** via (69 m.) **Weedon,** see Rte. 40.—15 m. *Wolverhampton* (p. 156).—12½ m. *Shifnal* (p. 156).—4½ m. *Oakengates.* Thence as above.

C. Via Chester, 267½ m. To (135 m.) **Weston,** see above (Road Rte. *A*). We turn r. into B 5314 and join A 464 at *Weston Heath.*—7 m. **Newport** (Salop, p. 172).—6 m. *Hinstock.*—5 m. *Ternhill.*—4½ m. *Prees Heath.*—5 m. **Whitchurch** (p. 192).—17 m. *Waverton.*—3 m. **Chester** (p. 151). Beyond Grosvenor Bridge (Pl. F 2) we turn r., and beyond (4 m.) *Broughton & Bretton Station*, turn r. again at a fork.—2½ m. *Hawarden* (p. 155).—5 m. *Northop.*—6 m. *Holywell* (p. 403).—At (3 m.) *Gorsedd* we take the r. fork the l. fork leads to **St. Asaph,** 7 m. (p. 417).]—From (9 m.) *Rhuddlan* (p. 417) a road runs N. to **Rhyl** (2½ m., p. 404).—5 m. *Abergele* (p. 404). [Or (1½ m. longer) we turn l. at the fork beyond Broughton (see above)—8 m. **Mold** (p. 419).—18 m. **St. Asaph** (p. 417).—6 m. Abergele.]—6½ m. **Colwyn Bay** (p. 404), whence it is 5 m. to **Llandudno** (p. 405).—5½ m. **Conway** (p. 407).—4 m. *Penmaenmawr* (p. 408). 3 m. *Llanfairfechan* (p. 408).—7½ m. **Bangor** (p. 409). Thence to (24 m.) **Holyhead,** see above.

From London to (158 m.) *Crewe*, see Rte. 30.—168¾ m. *Beeston Castle & Tarporley* (Hotel. R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/). On the left is *Beeston Castle* (1220, dismantled 1646), situated on a precipitous red sandstone rock (*View).—179¼ m. **Chester** (p. 151). The line crosses the Dee and immediately enters Flintshire, and Wales.

Flintshire, although the smallest county in Wales, ranks fifth in population because of the industries arising from its varied wealth in minerals. The N.E. part consists of a low-lying strip which borders the estuary of the Dee and extends W. to the mouth of the Clwyd, forming one of the natural ‘gates’ to Wales from England. To the S.W. of this rises the ridge of Halkin Mountain, rich in lead ore, and separated from the Clwydian Hills (p. 416), which occupy the W. of the county, by the valleys of the Alun and a tributary of the Clwyd (see Rte 73). *Maelor Saesneg* (‘Saxon’), or the ‘Hundred of Maelor, a detached part of Flint, incorporated in 1284, is surrounded by Cheshire, Salop, and Denbigh, and was so called because of its English characteristics. The name Flint is of uncertain origin, but is not derived from the mineral.

185 m. *Sandycroft.*—186¼ m. *Queen's Ferry.* The canalized Dee and the large tract of 'sea-land' reclaimed by the embankment of the river in 1732 are on the right.—188½ m. *Connah's Quay.*—191¾ m. **Flint** (6302 inhab.; *Royal Oak*, R. & B. 8/6), in a mining district, with alkali works, was formerly a seaport of some importance. The ruins of its 13th cent. CASTLE, on the shore of the estuary N. of the town, are of unusual interest, being built on a plan which is unique in Britain, but occurs at Lillebonne in Normandy.

This castle witnessed the meeting of Edward II and Piers Gaveston (1312), and that of Richard II and Bolingbroke in 1399 when Richard became virtually a prisoner. It was 'slighted' in 1647 by Parliament, and restored in 1927.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Mold, Connah's Quay, Holywell, Chester, Llandudno*, etc.

The line proceeds along the 'Sands of Dee,' at low tide a depressing expanse of sand and mud, recalling Kingsley's ballad. Edward King, the subject of Milton's 'Lycidas,' was shipwrecked and drowned here in 1637 on a voyage to Ireland.—196 m. *Holywell Junction.* About ½ m. inland are the scanty ruins of *Basingwerk Abbey*, which was refounded in 1131 by Randulf, Earl of Chester.

A branch line runs S.W. to (1 m.) *St. Winifred's* (see below), and (1¾ m.) **Holywell** (*King's Head*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/; *Feathers*; *Victoria*), a mining and industrial town (2907 inhab.), named after the famous well. In the *Church* (rebuilt 1769) is the 'gloch bach,' a bell in use from 1714 to 1857, being hung from the waist and striking against the padded knee of a man, known as 'the walking steeple,' who perambulated the town, in parts of which the bell of the low-lying church was sometimes unheard.

St. Winifred's Well (adm. to the chapel *2d.*) is known as the 'Lourdes of Wales' and is one of the 'Seven Wonders of Wales.' According to legend the spring gushed forth on the spot to which St. Winifred's head rolled when struck off by the Welsh prince Caradoc (c. 7th cent.). The exquisite Perp. chapel over the spring is supposed to have been built by Margaret Beaufort (1443–1509), mother of Henry VII.

199½ m. *Mostyn* (Mostyn Arms, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6). To the S.W., standing in beautiful grounds, is *Mostyn Hall* (partly dating from the time of Henry VI; adm. by special permission), the house where Henry VII, then Earl of Richmond, escaped from the soldiers of Richard III by leaping from a window.

Downing, a house of 1627, 2 m. S. of Mostyn, was the birthplace and residence of Thomas Pennant (1726–98), author of the 'Tour in Wales,' who is buried in the church at *Whitford*, c. 1 m. W. The *Maen-y-Cwyfan*, c. 1¼ m. W., is a magnificently preserved example (11 ft. 3 in. high) of a free standing Celtic cross.

202¼ m. *Talacre.* On the right *Air Point*, with a lighthouse and lifeboat station, marks the W. end of the Dee estuary. *Llanasa*, 2 m. S. of Talacre station, has a 15th cent. church with some good 15th cent. glass.—205½ m. **Prestatyn** (*Royal Victoria*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/6-17/6; *Nant Hall*, 1 m. S., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6–18/6), although somewhat inland, is a rising summer resort (4085 inhab.).

A branch runs S. to (3¼ m.) *Dyserth* (inns), an ancient village, with a 15th cent. Jesse window in its church. On a hill (view) about ¼ hr. N. are the scanty remains of a *Castle*, built by Henry III in 1241. The great *Cop'r Leni*, ¼ m. N., is reputed to be the second largest tumulus in the kingdom.

209¼ m. **Rhyl** (13,398 inhab.), situated on the *Foryd* or mouth of the river Clwyd, is a modern seaside resort with a fine *Esplanade* and *Pier*, and extensive sands (safe bathing).

Hotels. Westminster, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 4 gs.; Queen's, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; Palace, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Pier, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6–14/6; Mostyn Arms, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Bee, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/; Imperial, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Grosvenor, R. & B. 9/, L. 2/6.—New Marine Hydro (unlicensed), R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/; Monica (private), pens. 10/6–13/6.

Motor-Buses to *Rhuddlan, Bodelwyddan, Kinmel Park, Denbigh, St. Asaph,* etc. Motor Coaches via Mostyn and Flint to *Chester* in 2 hrs.

Beyond Rhyl we cross the Clwyd at its mouth and enter Denbighshire.

The hilly moorland surface of **Denbighshire** is relieved by the fertile lower Vale of Clwyd and by the picturesque region near Llangollen, and the county shares with Carnarvonshire the beauties of Bettws-y-Coed. Its highest point is *Moel Sych* (2713 ft.; p. 437). The coalfield near Ruabon and Wrexham accounts for the relatively high population. The county is rich in fossil and prehistoric remains, especially amongst the limestone caves of Cefn (p. 418). The churches, characterised by the parallel nave plan and including such important examples as those at Wrexham, Gresford, and Holt, are among the most interesting in North Wales.

213½ m. **Abergele & Pensarn** (2632 inhab.; *Cambrian*, at Pensarn, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Bee, Hesketh Arms*, at Abergele, similar charges). *Pensarn* is a quiet old-fashioned watering-place near the station; *Abergele*, ¾ m. S., is a small market town backed by beautifully wooded hills. Abergele church (Perp.) has two parallel naves.

About 1 m. W. is the lodge of *Gwrych Castle* (Earl of Dundonald), an imposing modern mansion in beautiful grounds. Mrs. Hemans spent part of her early life in a house now replaced by the castle.

Motor-Buses run from Abergele station to (17 m.) *Llanrwst* (p. 421) via (5½ m.) *Llanfair Talhaiarn* (Black Lion, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), the burial-place of John Jones ('Talhaiarn'; 1810–69), the 'Welsh Burns.'

216 m. *Llandulas* (Valentine), at the mouth of the Dulas, has limestone industries.—217 m. *Llysfaen*. A tunnel takes the line through the headland of *Penmaen Rhos*, the original road over which was said to be even more dangerous than that over Penmaenmawr (p. 408).—218 m. *Old Colwyn* (Queen's, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/6–17/6; Marine, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Ship) is a modern watering-place.

219½ m. **Colwyn Bay,** now almost continuous with Old Colwyn and Rhos-on-Sea (c. 1 m. N.W.) is a modern seaside resort and a convenient centre for excursions. The urban district contains 18,770 inhabitants.

Hotels. Pwllycrochan, with grounds, ¾ m. from the station, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 7/, pens. 18/; Colwyn Bay, near the station, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. 6 gs.; Imperial, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/–19/.—Private: Metropole, opposite the station, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Rothesay, Promenade, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Meadowcroft, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6.—Commercial: Cartmell's, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 3½ gs.—At Rhos-on-Sea: Rhos Abbey, near the pier, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. from 18/–21/.—*Private Hotels, Boarding Houses*, and *Lodgings* are numerous.

Post Office, Penrhyn Rd.

Tramway to *Rhos-on-Sea* and to *Llandudno* (8*d*.).

Motor-Buses to *Llandudno* (7*d*.); *Llanrwst* (1/7), *Bettws-y-Coed* (2/1), *Llanberis* (4/3), and *Carnarvon* (5/1); *Conway* (5*d.*); *Eglwysbach* (1/); etc. —**Motor Coaches** to *Chester, Shrewsbury*, and *London*; *Birkenhead*; *Birmingham*; etc.—Motor Coach Tours in summer.

The railway runs between the town and the *Promenade*, 3 m. long, which forms a continuous line from Old Colwyn to Rhos-on-Sea (see below), with a *Pier* at Colwyn Bay and another at Rhos-on-Sea.

Llandrillo-yn-Rhos, the old village of Rhos-on-Sea, has a 'fish-weir' and a Perp. church (1 m. inland) with an E.E. front. St. Trillo's Well, from which the name is derived, is near the shore.—*Llanelian-yn-Rhos*, 2½ m. S.E. of Colwyn Bay, has an interesting little church.

The railway crosses the base of the Creuddyn peninsula, and, beyond (221½ m.) *Mochdre & Pabo*, enters Carnarvonshire.

Carnarvonshire, one of the smallest counties in Wales, consists of a mountain core which stretches N.E. and S.W. for nearly 35 miles from Conway Mountain to the Rivals, a lowland strip along the Menai Strait on the N.W., and the hilly Lleyn peninsula on the S.W. The mountain group, in which Snowdon (3560 ft.) is the highest of thirteen peaks rising above 3000 ft., is the loftiest in Wales. The county is famous for its vast slate quarries, and lead, zinc, manganese, and ochre are found in workable quantities. Carnarvonshire is rich in prehistoric remains, and the mediæval castles of Carnarvon and Conway are unrivalled in Wales for their impressive appearance.

The railway bears W., and the view (l.) of Conway with the great background of Carnarvonshire mountains is very striking, especially when the tide fills the estuary in front.—223½ m. **Llandudno Junction** (Rfmts.; *Station*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/).

From Llandudno Junction to Llandudno, 3¼ m. L.M.S. in 10 min. (8½*d.*, 5*d.*).—1¼ m. *Deganwy* (Castle, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 17/6), at the mouth of the Conway (steamers to Trefriw, see p. 421). On a hill behind the village are the ruins of the 13th cent. *Castle*.

3¼ m. **LLANDUDNO** (19,290 inhab.), enjoying the advantages of a striking situation and an agreeable climate, is the most frequented of Welsh seaside resorts, with a good sandy beach. In summer it is often crowded with visitors from the North of England and the Midlands. The town lies mainly on the E. side of the *Creuddyn Peninsula*, on the spacious Orme's Bay, but it has also spread across the neck of the peninsula, towards Conway Bay on the W. side.

Hotels. Imperial, Esplanade, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 15/–21/; Grand, at the Pier, R. 7/, L. 5/, D. 7/6, pens. from 21/; Queen's, Esplanade, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 15/; St. George's, Esplanade, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 16/6–20/; Links, pens. 15/6; Clarence, Gloddaeth St., pens. from 16/, winter from 4 gs.; Empire, Church Walks, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 13/–17/; Marine, Esplanade, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. from 16/6–21/; North Western, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6. Evans's Temperance, pens. 13/–16/, winter 11/–13/, both in Vaughan St.; Alexandra, Mostyn St., commercial, T., R., & B. 10/6.—On Conway Bay: Gogarth Abbey Hotel, R. 7/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. from 18/.—*Hydropathics* (both unlicensed): The Hydro, Esplanade, pens. 18/6–21/, winter 13/6–16/6; Craigside, at the foot of the Little Orme, pens. from 13/.—At Great Orme: Great

ORME, open Easter-October, pens. 15/–16/6.—*Private Hotels, Boarding Houses*, and *Lodgings* are very numerous and are apt to be expensive in August.

Restaurants. *Grosvenor, Cambridge, Victoria*, etc., Mostyn St.; *Westminster*, Lloyd St.

Post Office, Vaughan St.

Tramway from the W. beach via Gloddaeth St. and Mostyn St. to *Rhos-on-Sea, Colwyn Bay* (8*d.*) and *Old Colwyn* (9*d.*). CABLE-TRAMWAY from Church Walks to the top of the *Great Orme* (8*d.*; return 1/).

Motor-Buses to *Colwyn Bay* (7*d.*) and *Abergele* (1/5); *Deganwy* (4*d.*), *Conway* (7*d.*), and *Llanrwst* (2/3); *Bettws-y-Coed* (2/2) and *Carnarvon* (5/2); *Penmaenmawr* (1/3) and *Bangor* (2/3); etc.

Motor Coaches to *Chester* (4/3); *Birkenhead* (6/); via Shrewsbury to *Birmingham* (10/) and to *London* (20/); etc.—Innumerable MOTOR-COACH TOURS.

Steamers ply daily in summer to *Beaumaris, Bangor* and *Menai Bridge*; also to *Liverpool* (7/, 5/); to *Blackpool* (3/ ret.); to *Carnarvon*, to *Rhyl*, round *Anglesey*, to the *Isle of Man* (see p. 311), etc.—Steamer from Deganwy to *Trefriw*, see p. 421.

Amusements. *Pier Pavilion*, with excellent concerts.—Concert Hall on the *Pier* (1/–3/).—*Grand Theatre*, Mostyn Broadway; *Palladium*, Gloddaeth St.; several *Cinemas*.—*Golf* (three courses), *Boating, Tennis*, etc.

The broad ESPLANADE, about 2 m. long, follows the graceful curve of Orme's Bay. At its N. end, immediately below the precipitous bluffs of the Great Orme, is the *Pier Pavilion*, and a little farther on is an iron PIER (800 yds. long; adm. 4*d.*; view). Beyond the pier the road goes on to (c. ¼ m.) the entrance of the *Happy Valley*, a pretty and highly popular public park (pierrots, etc.), from which an easy ascent leads to Pen-y-Ddinas (see below) and the top of the Great Orme.

The bathing in Orme's Bay is good and safe (bathing-machine 9*d.*, children 6*d.*). The less frequented beach on Conway Bay commands a superb view of the Snowdon mountains. The chief boating excursions from Llandudno are to the caves of the Great and Little Orme (see below), whose precipitous cliffs also are best seen from the sea.

THE GREAT ORME'S HEAD rises precipitously to the N.W. of Llandudno. Its base is encircled by a **Marine Drive*, over 4 m. long, starting from the toll-house (cycle 1*d.*, horse 3*d.*, cab 6*d.* per horse, motor 1/), immediately beyond the entrance to the Happy Valley (see above). From the summit level we obtain a splendid *View of the Conway estuary, with Conway Castle and the background of Carnarvonshire hills, and, more to the right, of Anglesey and Puffin Island.

***Great Orme** itself (679 ft.) may be ascended either by cable-tramway (8*d.*; return 1/) starting from Church Walks, W. of the pier, or on foot through the Happy Valley (see above). The summit (hotel, see above; golf course) commands magnificent views in all directions.—The primitive little *St. Tudno's Church* (15th cent., restored 1855; key at the 'Old Rectory'), the old parish church of Llandudno, stands high above the sea, near the N.E. face of the peninsula.

Near the S. end of the headland at *Pen-y-Ddinas*, on a height above the Happy Valley, is a British camp, with a number of hut circles and 'St. Tudno's Cradle,' once a rocking-stone.

The *LITTLE ORME'S HEAD (463 ft.), the lower headland at the E. end of the bay, may be reached by the Colwyn Bay tramway (see above) or by bus along the Esplanade. It has even finer and steeper cliffs (300 ft.) than the Great Orme, and its summit commands a fine view.

About 2 m. S.E. is the Elizabethan *Gloddaeth Hall*, an old seat of the Mostyns (no adm.). About ¾ m. S.W. is *Eglwys Rhos* or *Llanrhos* (Mostyn Arms), with a small, much-restored church, containing monuments of the Mostyn family. *Pabo Hill* (304 ft.), 1½ m. S. of Gloddaeth, is the finest view point in the neighbourhood. Hence a lane runs W. past the mansion of *Bodysgallen*, another seat of the Mostyns (grounds open on Tues. and Thurs. afternoons).

From Llandudno to *Bettws-y-Coed* and *Ffestiniog*, see Rte. 74.

We cross the Conway estuary by a tubular bridge (410 ft. long) built by Robert Stephenson in 1846–48, and pass beneath the towers of Conway Castle and through a breach in the town walls. The suspension bridge (1*d.*, car 6*d.*; motor-cycle 3*d.*) on which the road is carried was erected by Telford in 1824–26.

224½ m. **CONWAY** (6506 inhab.), Welsh *Aber-Conwy*, is finely situated on the left (W.) bank of the estuary of the Conway, and when seen from a little distance its ruined castle and almost perfect girdle of mediæval walls give it a most picturesque and romantic aspect.

Hotels. *Oakwood Park, 1¼ m. from the station, R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; pens. from 16/6. *Castle, High St., R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 6/; Erskine; Criterion Temperance, T., R., & B., 7/6, pens. 9/.

Post Office, Bangor Road.

Motor-Buses to *Llandudno* (7*d.*); *Llanrwst* (1/8); *Penmaenmawr* (6*d.*) and *Bangor* (1/8); *Colwyn Bay* (5*d.*); etc.

Steamers. Almost daily in the season to *Trefriw* (p. 421; 2/, return 3/).—*Ferry* to *Deganwy* (p. 405).

Golf Course. On Conway Marsh, 1½ m. along the Bangor Road.

The ***Castle** (open 8–8; adm. 6*d.*), strikingly placed at the extreme E. point of the town on a rock above the river, is certainly the most picturesque of all Welsh fortresses, though smaller and less imposing than Carnarvon and Caerphilly. The ground plan is an irregular oblong with its greatest length (300 ft.) from E. to W. Of the two wards the W. and larger may be deemed the castle proper; whilst the smaller inner ward was really a royal palace.

History. The castle was begun in 1285 by Henry de Elreton for Edward I, who c. 1294 was besieged here in a Welsh rising, and almost reduced by famine. Richard II spent some nights here on his way from Ireland in 1399. In the Civil War the castle was held for Charles, but was taken by General Mytton in 1646. In 1665 it was dismantled by the Earl of Conway. Its identification as the scene of Gray's 'Bard' is purely arbitrary.

On the S. of the Outer Ward are the remains of the *Great Hall*, the shape of which was dictated by its position against the irregular curtain walls. This was divided from the *Chapel* on the E merely (and very oddly) by some kind of wooden screen. On the N. side is the great water-tank, sunk in the solid rock, rendered necessary by the absence of a well. In the S.W. corner of the Inner Ward (on the first floor) is the *King's Banqueting Hall*. The *Queen's Banqueting Hall* occupied the first floor on the E. side of the ward; whilst on the same floor, and opening out of the N.E. (or Queen's) drum-tower, in the thickness of the wall, is the lovely little **Oratory* (inaccessible), the most delicately finished part of the whole castle.

The **Town Walls** of Conway, built at the same time as the castle, claim to be the most picturesque in Britain. The rampart walk along the N. wall is open to visitors (adm. 3*d.*) between the Upper Gate and the Forth-yr-Adfor.

St. Mary's Church (13th cent.) has many interesting features, including, in the middle of the town, one of the finest rood screens (15th cent.) in Wales (unhappily bereft of its loft).

Outside the S. porch is a grave claimed, without the slightest foundation, to be that referred to in Wordsworth's 'We are seven.'

***Plâs Mawr** (open 10 till dusk; adm. 6*d*.), 'the Great Mansion,' built by Robert Wynne of Gwydir (p. 422) in 1585, is a remarkably picturesque and interesting example of an Elizabethan house, with its crow-stepped gables and octagonal tower (view). The chief façade is in Crown Lane, but the entrance is in High Street. At the corner of High Street and Castle Street is a timbered building that claims to be the oldest house in Conway (adm. 4*d*.); whilst on the quay near Porth Isaf is 'the smallest house in Britain' (adm. 2*d*.).

The Bangor road is skirted on the left by the rocky CONWAY MOUNTAIN (800 ft.; *View), with remains of a triangular British fortress on its summit.

229 m. **Penmaenmawr** (*Grand*, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 13/–16/6, first-class; *Mountain View*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Mona Private*, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 3–5½ gs.), beautifully situated in an amphitheatre between the precipitous headland of *Penmaenmawr* (W.; see below) and the summit of *Moel Llys* (E.; 1181 ft.), is a pleasant little modern resort (4480 inhab.), with a promenade, good bathing, and (1 m. from the station) a nine-hole golf course.

Points of interest in the vicinity are (2 m.) the *Fairy Glen* (adm. 3*d*.), *Moel Llys* (1181 ft.; 1½ m.), and (1½ m.), the bold headland of PENMAENMAWR (1553 ft.; *View), a mass of green felspathic porphyry, in which the mountain axis of Carnarvonshire ends abruptly on the sea. Here are the remains of *Braich-y-Ddinas*, a rectangular British fortified village threatened with destruction by quarrying operations.

The railway skirts Penmaenmawr headland, which was at one time a formidable obstacle to travellers to Holyhead.

231¾ m. **Llanfairfechan** (*Queen's*, good, R. & B. 9/, L. 4/, D. 5/; *Regina*; *Castle*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Llanfairfechan*, pens. 14/6), beautifully situated at the W. base of Penmaenmawr, is a small watering place (3638 inhab.), with a good golf course.—233¾ m. **Aber** (*Bulkeley Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), a village about ¾ m. from the sea, though in no sense a seaside resort, is an admirable centre for exploring the hill country inland.

Off the coast here are the *Lavan Sands*, across which travellers rode to the ferry for Beaumaris before the building of the Menai Bridge. The *GLEN to the S. of Aber, opening between *Maes-y-Gaer* (780 ft.: camp) to the E., and *Ffrith Ddu* (1187 ft.) to the W., is one of the most charming in Wales. The ascent of CARNEDD LLEWELYN (3484 ft.; p. 421), the second highest summit in Wales, may be made from Aber in 3-3½ hrs. (c. 8½ m.) in settled weather. The most direct route should not be attempted by the inexperienced.

Beyond Aber the railway gradually recedes from the coast, keeping *Moel Wnion* (1905 ft.) on the left. Penrhyn Castle (p. 410) appears amongst trees on the right. We cross the

Ogwen, having (l.) a *View of the Carnedds and the Nant Ffrancon mountains.

239 m. **BANGOR** (11,032 inhab.), important for its cathedral and its university college, is likewise a convenient tourist centre. *Lower Bangor*, the original city, lies along the S.E. side of a narrow valley extending from the railway station to (c. 1 m.) *Hirael* and *Garth* at the mouth of the Menai Straits. *Upper Bangor*, the residential quarter, occupies the ridge to the N.W., overlooking the straits. Steep streets connect the two.

Railway Station (*Rfmts.*) at the S.W. end of the town.

Hotels. CASTLE, near the cathedral, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; BRITISH, near the station, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; ALBION, High St., T., R., & B. 9/6, pens. 70/, RAILWAY, near the station, T., R., & B. 8/6, these two commercial; UNION, near Garth pier; BELLEVUE, ½ m. from the station, on the road to the Menai Bridge, pens. 10/6; ROWLANDS (temperance), High St., R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/.—*Robert and Co.'s Café*, 243–5, High St.

Post Office, Deiniol Road.

Motor-Buses to *Garth Pier*; *Menai Bridge*; *Amlwch* (2/6); *Holyhead* (3/6); *Beaumaris* (1/); *Llandudno* (2/3); *Carnarvon* (10*d.*); *Llanberis* (1/3); *Bethesda* (6*d.*), *Capel Curig* (1/10), and *Bettws-y-Coed* (2/6); etc.—MOTOR COACHES via Shrewsbury to *London*.—MOTOR COACH TOURS in the season.

Steamers daily in summer from Garth Pier to *Menai Bridge* and *Carnarvon* (2/, return 3/); and to *Beaumaris*, *Llandudno*, *Douglas*, and *Liverpool* (see p. 145).—FERRY STEAMERS to *Beaumaris*, see p. 410.

Golf Course (18 holes) S.E. of the town.

History. The 'chief choir' (ban-chor), from which Bangor takes its name, was a religious house founded early in the 6th cent. by St. Deiniol (d. 584 ?). The town was long known as *Bangor Fawr* to distinguish it from Bangor Iscoed. In 1717, Bishop Hoadley (1716–21) published his sermon on the 'Nature of the Kingdom or Church of Christ,' which gave rise to the famous war of pamphlets known as the 'Bangorian Controversy' (1717–21). Bangor has some trade in shipping slate; and the foundation of the University College in 1883 made it an educational centre.

The **Cathedral** (adm. 8–6) stands in High St., about ½ m. from the railway station. Services on week-days at 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., on Sun. at 8 and 11.20 a.m. and 4 p.m. Curfew and the number of the day of the month are rung at 8 p.m.

HISTORY. The church that succeeded St. Deiniol's original building (see above) was destroyed by the Normans in 1071 and was replaced by a Norman church, in which Abp. Baldwin of Canterbury (p. 189) preached the Crusade on his memorable tour through Wales in 1188. This was in turn ruined during the wars of Edward I (c. 1282), but rebuilding was begun before 1291 and continued until c. 1350. In 1404, however, the structure was burnt almost to the ground by the wild followers of Owen Glendower, and the ruins lay untouched for nearly a century. The chancel was largely rebuilt by Bp. Dene (1496–1500) and the nave and transepts by Bp. Skevington (1509–33), who added also the W. tower. This church suffered considerably during the Civil War, and before Sir Gilbert Scott began his drastic but successful restoration (1866–70), he found the church in a deplorable condition. The first stage of the central tower was built by Scott, but the state of the fabric renders it doubtful whether the completed design (as exhibited in the N. aisle) can be carried out.

Exterior. Points to be noticed are the inscription of 1532 over the W. doorway recording the building of the tower, the uncusped tracery of the tower and clerestory windows, the unusually thin buttresses (without 'set-backs') of the N. aisle, and the late Dec. windows (c. 1350 ?) of the aisles, the side-walls of which survived the fire of 1404. The transept ends were rebuilt by Scott in what is probably the original beautiful Geometrical design, from the indications afforded by fragments of Bp. Anian's church discovered in the 16th cent. walls.

On the E. of the S. transept are traces of a former chapel or sacristy entered from the transept. The beautiful buttresses on the S. of the S. transept, including the curious dwarf example in the middle, likewise escaped destruction in 1404.

Interior. The four-centred arcades (in which are 18th cent. chandeliers) are the work of Bp. Skevington. All the woodwork is modern. At the W. end of the N. aisle are some old tiles (on the floor), a pair of dog-tongs for the ejection of stray dogs, and a pre-Norman stone with Anglian knot-work. In the S. aisle, Goronwy Owen, the poet, is commemorated by a tablet and Bp. Rowlands (1598-1616) by a brass inscription. A tomb-niche (probably late 13th cent.) in the S. transept is assigned by tradition to Prince Owain Gwynedd (d. 1169), who was originally buried before the high altar; but another account relates that the remains of the prince, who had died under excommunication, were secretly removed from the church.—To the N. of the choir is the *Chapter House* (adm. by order from the Dean), in which are preserved, among other treasures, the pontifical of Bp. Anian ordaining the 'Use of Bangor' referred to in the Book of Common Prayer, and a copy of Bp. Hoadley's famous sermon (p. 409).

The *Municipal Buildings*, in Deiniol Road, to the N. of the cathedral, were formerly the Bishop's Palace. The bishop now resides at Glyngarth, in Anglesey. The *Free Library and Museum* (adm. 10 till dusk), near the Municipal Buildings, contains a small ethnographical collection and some curiosities.

The buildings of the **University College of North Wales** occupy a commanding position in Upper Bangor, and are entered from College Road through the gates at the top of Penrallt Road. Visitors are admitted on week-days 10–12 and 2-4, Sat. 10–12 (1–3 pers. 1/, 3–20 pers. 3*d*. each).

The College, opened in 1884, is one of the four constituent colleges of the *University of Wales*, which was established in 1893, the other three being at Aberystwyth Cardiff, and Swansea. It has c. 600 students (men and women) with a staff of c. 50, and has faculties of Arts and Science, besides technical departments in Agriculture, Forestry, Electrical Engineering, etc. There are hostels and lodgings for students, but no residence is provided in the college itself. Extensive new *Science Buildings* (adm. Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri., 2-5) have been erected as a war memorial to the men of North Wales. In Deiniol Road is the impressive *North Wales Heroes' Memorial Archway* to the men from North Wales (8500) who fell in the Great War.

About 1 m. E. of Bangor stands PENRHYN CASTLE (no adm.), the seat of Lord Penrhyn, in a large Park, with entrances at Port Penrhyn and Llandegai (see below). The castle is an attempt to adapt Norman military architecture to modern uses. Within is preserved the famous 'Hirlas Horn,' an Elizabethan drinking-horn celebrated in verse by Welsh bards and by Mrs. Hemans.

From Bangor a branch railway (5 m.; 7½*d.*) runs to *Bethesda* (p. 424), a convenient point whence to visit *Llyn Ogwen* or to ascend the two *Carnedds*.

FROM BANGOR TO BEAUMARIS, 6½ m., MOTOR-BUS in ¾ hr. (1/).—STEAMER from Garth Pier to Beaumaris (3½ m.) every half-hour (1/). The road crosses (1¾ m.) the *Menai Suspension Bridge* (p. 411), and in (2½ m.) Menai Bridge village forks right, skirting the wooded Anglesey shore of the widening Menai Straits (views restricted).

6½ m. **BEAUMARIS** (*Williams-Bulkeley Arms*, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/6; *Liverpool Arms*; *Rowland's Temperance*), a quiet and pleasant watering-place (1839 inhab.), stands at the N.E. end of the Menai Straits, looking across Conway Bay to the Carnarvonshire mountains. From the short pier steamers ply to Liverpool in summer and to Bangor (ferry). Beaumaris, variously pronounced 'Bo-morris' or 'Bewmarris,' owes its origin apparently to the castle, and its name to the marsh ('beau marais'), which was drained by the fosse. The interesting parish church of *St. Mary* has an early 14th cent. nave, with curious window-tracery and circular clerestory windows enclosing quatrefoils.

The **Castle** (adm. 2*d*.), founded in 1293 by Edward I (comp. p. 428), and surrendered by its Royalist defender to Gen. Mytton in 1646, is now a large ivied ruin. It is a 'concentric' castle of great symmetry, and exhibits a remarkably interesting system of defence. The large gatehouses seem to have provided most of the living accommodation of the castle; that on the N. contains, on its first floor, the *Great Hall*. The beautiful little *Oratory* in the E. face of the inner ward (and reached from the courtyard by a ladder) is apsidal and vaulted, with a trefoiled arcade and doorway. The triple N. doorway of the outer curtain, little more than a postern, is uniquely guarded by loopholed buttresses. The so-called *Gunner's Wall*, running seaward E. of the main entrance and formerly crossing the fosse by an arch, probably protected the landing of supplies or reinforcements.

On rising ground just W. of Beaumaris is *Baron Hill*, the Jacobean seat of the Williams-Bulkeley family, in the wooded grounds of which (open Thurs. and Sun., 1 till dusk; no vehicles or dogs) is the carved stone coffin of Joan, wife of Prince Llewelyn, and daughter of King John of England, brought hither from the former Franciscan priory (now a barn) of *Llanfaes* (1 m. N.). Prominent on the hill above the mansion (¾ m.) is the *Bulkeley Monument* (*View).

A motor-bus runs to (4½ m.) ***Penmon Priory,** dating from the 7th cent. (?), and latterly an Augustinian house. The nave and S. transept of the cruciform church (key at the adjacent farm) are early Norman, with finely-sculptured W. and S. arches at the crossing, remarkable wall-arcading in the transept, and a S. nave doorway with a carved tympanum. Only one other tympanum of the kind occurs in Wales (p. 456). A little to the E. is a curious rectangular dovecote, and on the hill to the N. (5 min.) is an ancient *Cross of unusual workmanship, said once to have been carved with the 'Mocking of our Lord.' Beyond the priory, at the E. extremity of Anglesey, is *Trwyn-Du* (or *Menai*) *Lighthouse*, reached from the shore by an iron bridge. Rather more than ½ m. from the shore, **Puffin Island,** a rocky islet, ½ m. long, with the ruins of an early Norman tower, is the breeding-place of puffins and countless other seabirds.

From Bangor to *Carnarvon* and *Afonwen*, see Rte. 75; to *Bettws-y-Coed*, see pp. 423-424.

Leaving Bangor, the railway traverses a tunnel and approaches the shore of the Menai Straits.

The **Menai Straits,** a channel c. 14 m. long, separating Anglesey from Carnarvonshire and varying in width from ¾ m. to 200 yds., are crossed at three points by ferries and spanned by two famous bridges. The ***Menai Suspension Bridge** (toll, incl. return, 1*d*., cars 1/, motor cycles 6*d*.) was built by Telford in 1819-26. It is the largest suspension bridge in the kingdom (579 ft. between piers and 1710 ft. overall). The **Britannia Tubular Bridge,** the masterpiece of Robert Stephenson, constructed in 1846-50, with the help of Fairbairn at a cost of £600,000, consists of two parallel rectangular tubes of wrought-iron plates supported by five towers, of which the Britannia Tower, 230 ft. high, rests on a rock in mid-channel. The length of the tubes is 1500 ft., their weight over 10,000 tons, and height above high water 100 ft.

Beyond (240½ m.) *Menai Bridge*, for the suspension bridge, we diverge to the right from the Carnarvon line (Rte. 75), and a mile farther on turn N.W., crossing the straits by the tubular bridge and entering *Anglesey*.

Anglesey, the *Mona* of Tacitus, an island county separated from the mainland by the Menai Straits, is, next to Flintshire, the smallest county in Wales. The name 'Anglesey,' long accepted as meaning simply 'the island of the angles,' is now connected by several authorities with 'ongull,' the Norse word for fiord. This island was the chief seat of the Druids, who were attacked by Suetonius

Paulinus in A.D. 61 and almost exterminated by Agricola in A.D. 78 In the 9th cent. Mona was known as 'the mother of Wales,' from its extensive cornfields, but the undulating surface is now for the most part bleak and monotonous, and the sacred groves which gave it the name also of 'the shady island' have been replaced almost everywhere by patches of heathery common or pastures fenced by stone walls. On the N. and W. coasts, where the scenery is at its best, are several unpretending village watering-places. Anglesey is rich in megalithic monuments, especially near the Menai shore. The title of Marquess of Anglesey was conferred in 1815 on the Earl of Uxbridge, the Waterloo hero and head of the Paget family. To the W. of Anglesey proper, and separated from it by a narrow sound, is *Holyhead Island*, with the packet-station for Dublin (60 m.; sea-passage 3 hrs.).

On the right is the Anglesey Column (90 ft.; adm. 3*d.*; *View), erected in 1816 in memory of the first Marquess of Anglesea.—242½ m. *Llanfair* (several inns).

This village has gained much notoriety from its full name, which is said to contain 58 letters and 19 syllables. Of these, however, the best authenticated are the opening letters, *Llanfairpwllgwyngyll* ('St. Mary's Church by the white hazel pool'). generally shortened to *Llanfair P.G.*

About 1½ m. S.W. is *Plâs Newydd*, or 'Anglesey Castle,' the seat of the Marquess of Anglesey. The mansion and wooded park may be visited only by permission (apply a week in advance to the Resident Agent at the Estate Office, Llanfair). Close to the mansion are two dolmens, the larger of which, 6 ft. high, with a table-stone 12½ ft. long and 11 ft. broad, is the finest in Wales; and about ¼ m. farther on, near the path leading to Llanedwen church, is a singularly fine kistvaen.

245¼ m. *Gaerwen* (Holland Arms, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/) is the junction for Amlwch and Red Wharf Bay.

From Gaerwen to Amlwch, 17½ m., L.M.S. in 1 hr. (3/9, 2/3).—2¼ m. *Holland Arms*, junction for (7 m.) *Red Wharf Bay & Benllech* (Rfmts.; Glanrafon, pens. 14/6–17/6; Min-y-don, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6–15/), a quiet summer-resort.—4½ m. *Llangefni* (Bull, good T., R., & B. 9/, L. 3/, pens. 50/; Mona Temperance, T., R., & B. 7/, pens. 42/).—7 m. *Llangwyllog*, with dolmens. —11 m. *Llanerchymedd* is noted for its cattle-fairs.—14½ m. *Rhosgoch.* 17½ m. **Amlwch** (*Dinorben Arms*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Grenville*, private, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/), a slovenly little seaport (2694 inhab.).—From Amlwch a motor-bus runs to (4½ m.) **Cemmaes Bay** (*Gadlys*; *Vigour*, pens. from 8/6; *Stag*), a small fishing and bathing resort. About 1½ m. N.E. is the headland of *Llanlliana* (N.T.), the northernmost point in Wales.—The 15th cent. church of *Llaneilian*, 1¾ m. N.E. of Amlwch, has an unusual *Rood Screen.

The line now crosses the dreary *Malldraeth Marshes*, ill-drained by the *Cefni*, whose estuary forms a long sandy inlet on the left.—251¾ m. *Bodorgan* (Meyrick Arms, pens. 50/), near which is *Llyn Coron*, with good fishing.

Llangadwaladr, 1 m. S., has an interesting 13-14th cent. church with a remarkable later Perp. S. chapel (1661).—*Aberffraw* (Prince Llewelyn, pens. from 40/ a week), 2½ m. W. of Llangadwaladr by a track across the dunes, now a decayed village, was once the residence of the bold and free-living princes of North Wales, but no traces of their palace remain.

256 m. *Rhosneigr* (Bay, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 5 gs.; Maelog Lake, L. 2/6, D. 5/6, pens. 15/6), a small seaside resort with a golf course.—21¼ m. *Valley* (Valley, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/) is a starting-point for exploring the rocky coast of N.W. Anglesey. The railway crosses the strait side by side with the main road on a long causeway to *Holyhead Island*, 7 m. long and 1½–3 m. broad.

263¾ m. **HOLYHEAD,** Welsh *Caer Gybi*, mainly a business town (11,757 inhab.), is no longer the 'scurvy, unprovided, comfortless place' that Dean Swift found in 1727. It owes its importance to the fine harbour, reconstructed in 1880 and improved in 1925 for the passenger service to Ireland ; but it is also a watering-place.

Hotels. STATION, a large first-class establishment belonging to the L.M.S., R. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6 ; KING'S HEAD, GEORGE, commercial, T., R., & B. 9/6, in the town.—At Trearddwr Bay (2½ m. S.): *CLIFF, R. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 12/–17/6 ; TREARDDWR BAY, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/ ; DARIEN ; all private.

Post Office, Stanley St.

Motor-Buses to *Trearddwr Bay*, *Rhoscolyn*, *Cemmaes Bay*, *Bangor* (3/6), etc.—MOTOR COACH TOURS in the season.

Golf Course, 18 holes, 1 m. from the station.

Holyhead was selected as an Irish packet station in 1801 and as the terminus of Telford's great road from Shrewsbury (1815–19). The *New Harbour* (a harbour of refuge), N. of the town, opened in 1873, covers 267 acres and is protected by a breakwater 7860 ft. long. The church of *St. Gybi* has a restored 13th cent. chancel and Perp. nave and transepts. The massive walls of unhewn granite surrounding the churchyard (except on the E.) are sometimes thought to be Roman, but there is no record of a Roman station here.

The chief attraction of Holyhead is the cliff scenery on the N.W. coast. An interesting walk leads W. over (1½ hr.) *Mynydd-y-Twr* or *Holyhead Mountain* (709 ft.) extolled by Ruskin, with traces of British fortification and a superb *View of the Carnarvon mountains, the Isle of Man, the Cumbrian mountains, and Ireland. The *Skerries*, lying off the N.W. corner of Anglesey, are seen N.N.E. The walk may be continued to (2 hrs.) the **South Stack** and (2½ hrs.) the **South Stack Lighthouse** (adm. on weekdays from 1 p.m. to 1 hr. before sunset). The fine cliffs here are clamorous with sea-birds which are rigorously preserved, as their cries warn ships in foggy weather. Peregrine falcons also nest here.

71. FROM CHESTER TO SHREWSBURY VIA WREXHAM

42¼ m. G.W.R. in 1–2 hrs. (8/2, 4/11).—The alternative (L.M.S.) route from Chester to Shrewsbury (39 m.) runs via (20 m.) *Whitchurch* (p. 192), where, however, carriages are usually changed. This line passes (10 m.) *Broxton*, near *Carden Hall*, a beautiful Elizabethan timbered mansion, and (13 m.) *Malpas* (Red Lion, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6) birthplace of Bp. Heber (1783–1826), with a Perp. church. From Whitchurch to *Shrewsbury*, see p. 192.

ROAD, 40 m. Crossing Grosvenor Bridge (Pl. F 2) we keep straight on to (12 m.) **Wrexham** (see below).—Thence we follow the Whitchurch road to (2 m.) *Marchwiel*, where we turn to the left for (5 m.) *Overton* (p. 414).—5 m. *Ellesmere* (p. 415).—16 m. **Shrewsbury** (p. 190).

Chester, see p. 151. We cross the Dee by an iron bridge, and enter *Denbighshire* (and Wales) just before reaching (7¼ m.) *Rossett*, where we cross the *Alun*.— 9 m. *Gresford* has a Perp. *Church, with a peal of twelve bells reckoned among the seven wonders of Wales.

12 m. **WREXHAM** (*Wynnstay Arms*, R 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/ ; *Westminster*, private, R. 3/, L. 3/ ; *Glanod*, private, R. & B. 6/, pens. 8/6), the burial-place of Elihu Yale (1648-1721), the benefactor of Yale University, is a busy market-town (19,002 inhab.). The good Perp. *Church* (c. 1470) with a richly decorated *Tower added in 1506 (135 ft. ; another of the 'seven wonders') contains a painting of David attributed to

Rubens. Yale is buried in the churchyard near the tower beneath a quaint epitaph in verse (restored by the graduates of Yale). Comp. p. 421.

Erthig or *Erddig Park*, at which Yale resided with his parents, is finely situated on a hill 1½ m. S.W. of Wrexham. The house (no adm.) contains a screen given by Yale, and a portrait, by Kneller, of Judge Jeffreys (1644–89; b. at *Acton Park*, 1 m. N. of Wrexham).

A branch-line runs to (12¾ m.) *Ellesmere* (p. 415) via (5 m.) *Bangor-on-Dee* or *Bangor Iscoed* (Buck, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), where the oldest monastery in Great Britain (A.D. 180) was destroyed, with 1200 monks, by Ethelfrid of Northumbria in 607, and (8½ m.) *Overton*, whose 21 churchyard yews are yet another of the 'seven wonders.'

From Wrexham a line runs to (28½ m.) *Birkenhead* (Liverpool), via *Caergwrle Castle* (5 m.), *Hope* (p. 419; 7¾ m.), *Hawarden* (p. 155; 10¾ m.), *Connah's Quay* (13 m.), and *Bidston* (27½ m.).

From Wrexham MOTOR-BUSES run to (5½ m. N.E.; 5*d.*) *Holt* (with a narrow old bridge over the Dee); also to *Ruabon*, *Llangollen*, *Chester*, *Oswestry*, *Mold*, etc.

16¾ m. **Ruabon** (*Rfmts.*; *Wynnstay*, R. & B. 6/6, L. or D. 2/6), an industrial town (3387 inhab.) in a coal and iron district, is the junction for Llangollen, Dolgelley, and Barmouth (Rte. 77).

Immediately S. is *Wynnstay*, the seat of Sir H. L. Watkin Williams-Wynn. The (modern) mansion is not shown.

The line now descends through a mining district. On the right is seen the canal aqueduct of Pont-y-Cysylltau (p. 434), with the Berwyn Hills as a distant background.—Near (18¾ m.) *Cefn* we cross the valley of the Dee by a viaduct of 19 arches, 150 ft. above the river and 510 yds long, with a fine *View (r.) of the Vale of Llangollen and Dinas Bran.—21¼ m. *Chirk* (Hand, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a pleasant village, on the Welsh bank of the *Ceiriog*.

***Chirk Castle** (Lord Howard de Walden; no adm.) overlooks the Ceiriog, 1¼ m. W. of the station. Begun by Roger Mortimer under Edward I, though now largely Elizabethan in its details, the castle was bought in 1595 by Sir Thomas Myddelton, afterwards Lord Mayor of London. Seized by the Royalists in the Civil War, it was unsuccessfully besieged and afterwards as unsuccessfully defended by a son of Sir Thomas (who changed sides in the great contest). The park (public footpath) contains a lake, near which the course of Offa's Dyke is clearly marked.

From Chirk a LIGHT RAILWAY ascends the glen of the Ceiriog to (6½ m.) *Glyn Ceiriog* (Glyn Valley, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/). The village institute in the quarry village of *Llansaintffraid Glyn-Ceiriog*, near the station, was built in 1911 in memory of John Ceiriog Hughes (1832–87), author of 'God Bless the Prince of Wales,' a poet who was successively farmer, clerk, and station-master.

The line, crossing the Ceiriog, now enters *Shropshire*, and beyond (22½ m.) *Preesgweene* intersects *Watt's Dyke*, an entrenchment resembling Offa's Dyke (p. 419), 3 m. W., with which it runs parallel for nearly 40 m.—From (24¼ m.) *Gobowen* a branch (r.) runs to (2¼ m.) Oswestry (p. 415).—At (26 m.) *Whittington* (p. 415) are the remains of an old castle.—34¾ m. *Baschurch* is an ancient village with an interesting church.

The *Berth*, 1½ m. N., is a neolithic fortification, consisting of two ring-works, connected by a causeway and situated in what was once a mere or morass.

On the right we approach the *Severn*.—42¼ m. **Shrewsbury** (General Station), see p. 190.

72. FROM WHITCHURCH TO WELSHPOOL AND ABERYSTWYTH

95¾ m. G.W.R. in 3¼–4¾ hrs. (20/, 12/); to *Welshpool*, 33¾ m. in 1¼–1¾ hr. (7/1, 4/3). Through carriages from Manchester via Crewe.

Road to Welshpool, 34½ m. We follow the Wrexham road for 2 m. out of Whitchurch and then bear to the left for (8½ m.) *Welshampton*.—2½ m. **Ellesmere** (see below).—5 m. *Whittington* (see below).—3 m. **Oswestry** (see below).—6 m. *Llanymynech* (p. 416).—9½ m. **Welshpool** (p. 454).—For the road beyond Welshpool, see p. 454.

Whitchurch, see p. 192. The line runs S.W.—10¾ m. *Ellesmere* (Bridgwater Arms, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/) lies among several of the small meres that characterize the Shropshire plain.—16¼ m. *Whittington* (p. 414).—18¼ m. **Oswestry** (*Wynnstay*, T.H., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 4½ gs.; *Queen's*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 4 gs.; *Oswestry Castle*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/3, D. 3/6, pens. 2 gs.; *Albion*, similar charges), an ancient border market-town (9790 inhab.), is named after St. Oswald, the Christian King of the Northumbrians, slain here by the heathen Penda in 742. *St. Oswald's Church* contains a Yale monument (comp. p. 414). *Old Oswestry*, 1 m. N., preserves a triple earth rampart.

From Oswestry to Llangynog, 19½ m. G.W.R. (Tanat Valley line) in 1¼ hr. (4/1, 2/6). We leave the Welshpool line just short of Llynclys (p. 416). At (4½ m.) *Porthywaen* we enter the charming valley of the *Tanat*, an affluent of the Vyrnwy.—Just short of (10¾ m.) *Llangedwyn* (Bridge Inn) we enter *Denbighshire*. The church (c. ½ m. N.E. over the river) has the recumbent effigy of a mass priest.—14 m. *Llanrhaiadr-ym-Mochnant* is 1½ m. S.E. of the village (Wynnstay Arms, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Sun Temperance Inn, R. & B. 5/6, L. 1/6, D. 2/), of which Bp. Morgan (p. 417) and Robert South (1634-1716) were once vicars. In the church is a Celtic cross slab, unique in Wales, of a type rare except in the Isle of Man and Scotland.

The waterfall of ***Pistyll Rhaiadr**, perhaps the finest in Wales, is 4¼ m. N.W., in the narrow valley of the Rhaiadr, here forming the boundary between Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire (motor-buses in summer from Llanrhaiadr).

16¾ m. *Pen-y-Bont Fawr* is the nearest station to Lake Vyrnwy. A motor-coach runs hence daily in summer, by a hilly and picturesque road, to (7 m.) the *Lake Vyrnwy Hotel* (R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6, pens. 5-7 gns., first-class), which stands above the shore of the lake, c. ½ m. from the dam (see below).

Lake Vyrnwy (825 ft.), the largest single inland sheet of water in Wales, 5 m. long and on an average rather less than 1 m. wide, was formed in 1880-90 as a reservoir for the water supply of Liverpool. The surface area is 1121 acres, the storage capacity 12,131 million gallons, and the catchment area nearly 36 square miles. Application to view the works in detail should be made to the chief engineer at Liverpool. Loch Leven trout have been successfully introduced into the lake: fishing tickets (4/ per day) may be had at the hotel. A good road encircles the lake close to its shores in a round of 13½ m. (motors at the hotel). The huge stone *Dam*, 390 yds. long and 160 ft. high, built at the S.E. end of the lake to retain its waters, rests upon a bar of glaciated rock that performed the same function for a glacial lake, the predecessor of the present 'artificial' basin.

The Road (careful driving essential) from Lake Vyrnwy to (21 m.) *Bala* crosses (12¾ m.) the *Milltir Gerrig Pass* (1638 ft.; *View).

19½ m. **Llangynog** (*Tanat Valley*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6; *Powys Castle*, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. from 6/; *New Inn*, pens. 10/), the terminus of the railway, is a small, granite-quarrying village (518 inhab.) at the foot of Craig Rhiwarth and near the meeting of the Tanat and Eiarth glens.

From Oswestry to *Gobowen*, see p. 414.—Motor Buses run to *Chirk* (6½*d.*), *Llanymynech* (6½*d.*), *Llangollen* (1/6), *Llanfair Caereinion* (2/6), etc.

The Tanat Valley line (p. 415) diverges W. from our route just short of (22 m.) *Llynclys.*—24¼ m. **Llanymynech** (*Lion*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), the 'church enclosure of the monks,' near the meeting point of three counties (Shropshire, Montgomery, and Denbigh), is an angling resort and railway junction, with important quarries in the carboniferous limestone.

A short branch-line connects Llanymynech with (8¾ m.) **Llanfyllin** (*Wynnstay*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6 ; *Eagle*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6 ; *Lloyd's Temperance*, R. & B. 5/6), pleasantly placed in the upper Cain valley. This village (1629 inhab.) was formerly noted for its strong ale ; "old ale fills Llanfyllin with young widows." The early 18th cent. 'conventicle style' red-brick church, has a noted peal of bells.—The Road (motor-coaches in summer) from Llanfyllin to (9 m.) *Lake Vyrnwy* (p. 414) rises to 1104 ft. at 7 m.—The road to (23 m.) *Dinas Mawddwy* (p. 458) branches S.W. from the former after 5 m.—The road to (12½ m.) *Llanfair Caereinion* passes (7 m.) *Meifod* (Lion, R. & B. 5/), celebrated in Welsh poetry.

From Llanymynech to *Shrewsbury*, see p. 190.

Beyond Llanymynech the railway crosses the Vyrnwy and enters *Montgomeryshire*. 25¾ m. *Four Crosses*. Offa's Dyke runs between the road and the railway. The Breidden Hills (p. 454) rise on the left, beyond the winding Severn which is crossed near (29¼ m.) *Pool Quay*, and at (31½ m.) *Buttington* (p. 454) we join the line from Shrewsbury (Rte. 79). —33¾ m. **Welshpool,** and thence to (95¾ m.) *Aberystwyth*, see Rte. 79.

73. FROM RHYL TO DENBIGH AND CORWEN. VALE OF CLWYD

30 m. L.M.S. in 1½–2 hrs. (6/3, 3/9). Carriages are changed at Denbigh.

Road, 31 m. We ascend the Vale to (5½ m.) **St. Asaph** (p. 417).—5½ m. **Denbigh** (p. 418).—7 m. **Ruthin** (p. 419).—13 m. **Corwen** (p. 420).

The ***Vale of Clwyd,** traversed from end to end by this route, which closely follows the road on the left side of the river, presents a tranquil and in many parts idyllic scene. It is some 20 m. in length and broadens gradually northwards from its head, near Llanfair Dyffryn, to 4 m. at Denbigh and 8 m. at its mouth, where it opens in a broad level fan to the sea. Drained by the Clwyd, the Vale is bordered by the bleak Mynydd Hiraethog (p. 419) on the W. and the Clwydian Hills (see below) on the E.

The beautiful Clwydian Hills extending N. from the mass of Llantysilio and Eglwyseg which overlooks the Vale of Llangollen (p. 434), are divided into short isolated ridges and rounded summits by a series of high passes, probably ancient breaches made by the sea. The highest summit is *Moel Fammau* (1820 ft.), see p. 420. The Clwydian Hills mark the historic line of British resistance against Roman, and possibly even Saxon, aggression ; and traces of entrenchments remain upon several hills.

To the N.E., in Flintshire, is *Halkin Mountain* (943 ft.), much mutilated by quarries and lead mines. These latter were worked by the Romans, whose 'Via Antonia' from Deva (Chester) to Conovium (Caerhûn) is supposed to have followed the ridge. Cornish miners were attracted to the district during the 18th and 19th cent., and colonies of their descendants still survive.

Rhyl, see p. 404. After crossing the *Clwyd* we diverge to the left from the main Holyhead line, crossing the reclaimed marsh-land of *Morfa Rhuddlan*, where in 796 the Welsh under Caradoc were routed by Offa of Mercia.

3½ m. **Rhuddlan** (*New Inn*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 2/6), now a decayed village, was once a considerable port, where, in a building on a site now occupied by the 'Parliament House' (inscription) in the main street, Edward I enacted in 1284 the 'Statute of Rhuddlan,' providing for the government of the conquered principality. The *Church* (largely 13th cent. and of local two-nave type) has some good sepulchral slabs. The **Castle*, one of the four examples of the strictly concentric type in Wales (comp. pp. 411, 446, 488), was built on a rectangular plan by Edward I, c. 1277. Here Richard II was a prisoner in 1399 on his way to Flint. The castle was taken by the Parliamentarians in 1646, and was 'slighted' by their order.

About 2 m. E. of Rhuddlan is *Bodrhyddan*, the seat of the Conwy family, with a noted collection of old armour and a park open to the public.

6 m. **ST. ASAPH** (*Plough*, P.R., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *The Old Deanery*, private, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; *Railway*, R. & B. 5/6) is a dignified village-city (1833 inhab.), pleasantly situated on a ridge between the Clwyd (E.) and the Elwy (W.) which provide excellent fishing. Sir Henry Stanley (p. 418) was brought up in the workhouse here (1847–56). The parish church (13–15th cent.) has an admirable hammerbeam roof in the S. nave. In front of the cathedral is a monument to Bp. Morgan and his fellow-translators of the Bible into Welsh.

St. Asaph Cathedral is the smallest cathedral of old foundation in the kingdom (182 ft. long; 68 ft. wide; 108 ft. across the transepts), and is remarkable among Welsh cathedrals for its situation on a hill. The exterior is plain but dignified, with a massive central tower. Visitors are admitted from 8 a.m. till dusk (gratuity to the verger). Services on week-days at 8.15 and 5.30; on Sun. at 8.15, 11, 3.30, and 6.15.

History. The see was founded at Llanelwy (the English name St. Asaph, is not met with before 1100) before 573 by St. Kentigern (the Scottish St. Mungo; d. 612), whose successor was St. Asaph. Amongst the distinguished bishops were Dr. Morgan (1602-4; see above), William Lloyd (1680–92), one of the 'Seven Bishops,' and Samuel Horsley (1802-6), the famous opponent of Priestley in the Trinitarian controversy. The cathedral, described by Giraldus in 1188 as "paupercula sedis Lanelvensis ecclesia," was destroyed by the English in 1282 but rebuilt by Bp. Anian (1268–93) and his two successors. The woodwork was burned by Owen Glendower in 1402. The tower was rebuilt in 1715 (view; adm. *3d.*); and the choir was barbarously remodelled about 1780.—On June 1st, 1920, Dr. A. G. Edwards, Bishop of St. Asaph, was enthroned as the first archbishop of the newly constituted Church in Wales.

Interior. The Dec. Nave has arcades with continuous mouldings and a noteworthy clerestory. The beautiful curvilinear W. window retains its original design. The Transepts are contemporary with the nave.

In the S. transept, now the *Chapter House*, is the 14th cent. recumbent effigy of a bishop, and a remarkable collection of early *Bibles and Prayer books, including three copies of the first prayer-book of Edward VI (1549), one of which belonged to Roger Ascham. Here likewise are a Hornbook (temp. Charles I) and the Triglot Dictionary (Welsh, Greek, and Hebrew) of 'Dick of Aberdaron' (p. 450), who is buried in the parish churchyard.

The aisleless CHANCEL was mostly rebuilt by Scott in the style of the 13th cent., but possibly incorporates some genuine work of that period which escaped the fire of 1282. The stalls, with their misericords, date from the 15th century. The present tracery of the great E. window is copied from a window at Tintern.

MOTOR-BUSES via Rhuddlan to *Rhyl* (1/). MOTOR COACHES to *Birkenhead* and *Llandudno*.

About 2½ m. W. of St. Asaph is *Bodelwyddan* with its 'marble church' (adm. 3*d*.), perhaps the finest modern church in Wales, erected by Lady Willoughby de Broke in 1856–60 as a memorial to her husband, from designs by John Gibson. To the S. of the chancel are the graves of Canadian soldiers who died during the War at the great camp in *Kinmel Park*, 1 m. W., now a boys' public school.

The railway enters *Denbighshire* midway between St. Asaph and (8½ m.) *Trefnant*, the nearest station for (2 m.) *Ffynnon Fai* , once a favourite scene of irregular marriages, and (3 m.) the *Cefn Caves* (Tues. and Fri. ; 3*d*.), a group of prehistoric settlements.

11¼ m. **DENBIGH** (*Bull*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6 ; *Crown*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/6 ; *Talbot*, R. & B. 9/6), a brisk place with 6783 inhab., shares, with Ruthin, the assize-town, the dignity of county-town of Denbighshire. It is well situated on the slopes and the summit of a rocky limestone hill overlooking the Vale of Clwyd from the W. A cottage (now pulled down) near the castle was the birthplace of Sir Henry M. Stanley (1841–1904 ; originally John Rowlands). Crowning the hill are the ruins of the ***Castle,** (temp. Edward I), where Queen Elizabeth was entertained by Dudley, Earl of Leicester. Charles I took refuge here after the battle of Rowton Moor (1645), and after a siege of 11 months it was one of the last fortresses in Wales to surrender to the Parliamentarians (1646), by whom it was 'slighted.'

Though not technically concentric, Denbigh Castle consisted of two irregularly-shaped concentric wards ; but the outer enceinte was placed so far from the inner that the old town was crowded in between the two, the outer enceinte being thus almost in the nature of a town-wall. Part of this wall, including the *Goblin Tower*, forms the boundary of the grounds of *Castle House*. The Inner Ward (adm. 6*d*.) beyond the splendid *Burgess Gate*, though much ruined, is remarkable for its large and beautiful *Gatehouse*, which is unique in the perverse ingenuity of its plan. The front, with a mutilated statue of Edward I, is almost ecclesiastical in its elaboration.

The view of the Vale of Clwyd from the castle walls is famous. Between the two gatehouses is the dismantled church of *St. Hilary*, whilst in the grounds of Castle House (see above) are the outer walls of a large unfinished church begun in 1579 by the Earl of Leicester, and perhaps intended to supersede St. Asaph cathedral.

The mother-church at *Whitchurch*, 1¼ m. E. of Denbigh, is a good example (15th and 16th cent.) of the double nave peculiar to the Vale of Clwyd, with fine hammer-beam roofs.

Henllan, 2¾ m. N.W. of Denbigh, stands on the old mail route from Chester to Conway and has a curious detached church-tower on a rock on the E. side of the churchyard.—Mrs. Jordan, the actress (1762-1816), is believed to have been born at *Nantglyn*, a village 5 m. S.W. of Denbigh.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Mold*, *Ruthin*, *Birkenhead*, etc.—The ROAD to (16 m.) *Pentre Voelas* (p. 420) traverses almost the highest ground (summit level 1523 ft.) of the desolate heather-clad *Mynydd Hirae hog* (1742 ft.; view), and passes (12 m.) the head of the great *Alwen Reservoir* (over 3 m. long) for the water-supply of Birkenhead.

FROM DENBIGH TO CHESTER, 29¼ m. L.M.S. in 1-1¼ hr. (6/2, 3/9).—6¼ m. *Caerwys*. The now insignificant village 1¼ m. N. is perhaps the Roman *Varae*. We cross the saddle connecting Halkin Mountain with the Clwydian Hills (comp. p. 416).—13 m. *Rhydymwyn*. About 2¾ m. S.W. is *Cilcain*, with an interesting church (hammer-beam roof). We descend a pleasant glen (views).—15½ m. **Mold** (*Black Lion*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/; *Dolphin*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6; *Star*), in Welsh *Y Wyddgrug* or 'the mound,' and situated on the *Alun*, is the county town of Flintshire. The Perp. *Church* (mainly 15th cent.) has an effective tower of 1773, a fine roof, and good stained glass. Richard Wilson (1714-82), the landscape painter, born at Penegoes, near Machynlleth, is buried in the churchyard. In a small public park, at the N. end of High Street, is *Bailey Hill*, a fine example of an early Norman motte and double bailey, probably erected by Robert de Montalt, from a corruption of whose name 'Mold' may be derived. The reduction of the castle here by Owain Gwynedd in 1147 was "one of the sweetest triumphs that the Welsh ever won."

About 1 m. W. is *Maes Garmon*, 'the field of Germanus,' where a stone column (1736, commemorates the 'Alleluia Victory' of the native Christians under St. Germanus, bishop of Auxerre, over the heathen Picts and Scots in 430. Terrorstricken by a simultaneous shout from the Christians, the pagan host fled without striking a blow. St. Germanus had been sent to Britain to combat the Pelagian heresy, originating at Bangor-on-Dee (p. 414).

A branch-line runs to (8½ m.) *Brymbo*. MOTOR BUSES run to *Flint*, *Holywell*, *Hawarden*, *Chester*, *Wrexham*, etc.; also, via the picturesque *Three Loggerheads Inn* (sign showing *two* loggerheads painted by Richard Wilson), to (11 m.) *Ruthin* (see below).

We descend the valley of the *Alun*. Between (17¾ m.) *Llong* and (18½ m.) *Padeswood & Buckley*, on the hillside, are the remains of *Watt's Dyke*, which here generally followed a 400-ft. contour and formed a barrier between the W. and the Marches. According to Thomas Churchyard (1520?-1604) the space between the Watt's Dyke and *Offa's Dyke* (remains c. 2 m. W.) was a "No Man's Land."—20 m. *Hope* (Exchange Station; p. 414).—24½ m. *Broughton & Bretton*, 2 m. from Hawarden Castle (p. 155). 29¼ m. *Chester* (p. 151).

14½ m. *Llanrhaiadr*. The pretty village, 1¼ m. W., has a double-nave church, with a magnificent *Jesse Window (15th cent.), fine hammer-beam roofs, and a splendid 15th cent. wooden N. porch. *Llandyrnog* church, 1½ m. N.E., has considerable remains of fine 15th cent. *Glass. Some 2 m. S. of this point (1 m. from the station) is the church of *Llanynys*, with good hammer-beam roofs.

19 m. **Ruthin** (*Castle*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Wynnstay Arms*, a picturesque old house, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Farmers' Arms*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6; *Caefron*, private, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 3/; *Unicorn*, temperance, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 3/6), originally Rhudd-din, the 'red fortress,' on a hill overlooking the Clwyd, is the assize town (2767 inhab.) of the county of Denbigh. The *Council House* dates from 1401. The *Church* was made collegiate by Lord Grey of Ruthin in 1310, and the incumbent is still styled Warden. The chancel was destroyed in 1663, and the spire (180 ft.) is modern (1859). The rest of the building is 14th cent. (good work in the basement of the tower). The magnificent *Roof of the broad N.

aisle (the original nave) should be noted. The *Cloisters*, N. of the church, formed part of the ancient college; they date in part from the 13th and 14th cent. and are the residence of the Warden. The remains of the *Castle*, apparently dating from Edward I., stand in the grounds of a modern residence converted into a hydrotherapeutic establishment.

At *Pool Park*, 2½ m. along the Cerrig-y-Drudion road, is one of the two Ogam stones in N. Wales.

MOEL FAMMAU (1820 ft.; *View), the highest point of the Clwydian Hills (p. 416), is ascended direct from Ruthin in 2 hrs., via (1½ m.) *Llanbedr* and (4½ m.) *Bwlch-Pen-Barras* (1100 ft.).

MOTOR-BUSES to *Denbigh*, *Mold*, *Corwen*, and *Llangollen*, etc.

19¾ m. *Eyarth*. About 1½ m. W. is the little church of *Efenechtyd*, with a wooden 'tub' font (early Norm., or even Saxon) and the remains of a rood-screen. Near the station, on the Wrexham road, is *Llanfair Dyffryn* (White Horse Inn; pens. 12/6), with an interesting church. The church of (24¾ m.) *Derwen* has a striking 15th cent. rood-loft. In the churchyard (view of Moel-y-Gamelin, p. 437) is a perfect 14th cent. stone cross. We traverse the watershed between the Clwyd and the Dee, and cross the Dee.

30 m. **Corwen** (*Rfmts.*; *Owen Glyndwr*, old-established, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/; *Central Commercial*, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 10/; *Harp*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6), a small market-town (2856 inhab.) and angling centre on the Dee a little below its confluence with the Alwen, is overshadowed on the S. by a steep wooded hill. Here Glendower assembled his forces before the battle of Shrewsbury (p. 192). The much restored parish church is partly of the 13th century. On the outer lintel of the priest's doorway (S. chancel) is an incised dagger ('Glendower's Sword'), said to mark the spot struck by a dagger hurled from the hill above by the angry hero. On the opposite side of the river is the hill of *Caer Drewyn*, with a remarkable stone rampart ½ m. in circumference.

FROM CORWEN TO BETTWS-Y-COED, 22½ m., section of the HOLYHEAD ROAD (see p. 102, Road Rte. 4), MOTOR-BUS in 1½ hr. (3/); to *Cerrig-y-Drudion* in ½ hr. (1/4); to *Pentre Voelas* in 1 hr. (2/). Crossing the Dee W. of Corwen, we ascend the valley of the Alwen to (4½ m.) *Maerdy* (Goat Inn) and enter the valley of the *Geirw*. 6 m. *Pont-y-Glyn*. On the right, c. 3 m. farther on, is the British camp of *Pen-y Gaer*, where Caractacus (Caradoc) is said to have been betrayed to the Romans by Cartismandua, queen of the Brigantes, after his final defeat by Scapula in A.D. 51 (comp. p. 464).—The village of (10 m.) **Cerrig-y Drudion** (*Saracen's Head*, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; *White Lion*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Queen's*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), with its picturesque group of almshouses founded in 1717, lies on a loop off the main road (r.). The name, sometimes wrongly written 'Druidion,' means the 'stone of the brave men' and does not refer to Druids. Built into the E. gable of the little church, which has two curious 'low-side' windows, is a small niche, with a Crucifixion.—For the next 4 or 5 m. the road passes through a dreary and desolate tract. From the summit level (900 ft.) of the road we descend the valley of the *Merddwr*, losing sight of the mountains.—15½ m. **Pentre Voelas** (*Voelas Arms*, pens. 15/) is situated at the convergence of several roads at the foot of wide grouse-moors. The main road crosses (16¾ m.) the Conway and recrosses to the right bank a mile lower down. The view of the Lledr glen on the left during the last two miles of rapid descent, with the bold and shapely peak of Moel Siabod in the background, is of striking beauty. Passing near the Conway Fall (comp. p. 423; notice-board) we reach the *Waterloo Bridge* and (22½ m.) *Bettws-y-Coed* (p. 422).

The parish church of *Bryn Eglwys*, 6¼ m. N.W. of Corwen on the Wrexham road, contains the Yale Chapel, once the property of the Yale family, and 2 m. farther is *Plâs-yn-Yale*, their former residence, in which the father of Elihu Yale was born (see p. 414).

74. FROM LLANDUDNO TO BETTWS-Y-COED AND FFESTINIOG. VALE OF CONWAY

30½ m. L.M.S. in 1½ hr. (6/6, 3/11); to *Bettws-y-Coed*, 18¼ m. in ¾–1 hr. (3/11, 2/4); thence to *Blaenau Ffestiniog*, 12¼ m. in ½–¾ hr. (2/8, 1/7). Carriages usually changed at Llandudno Junction.—MOTOR-BUS to *Bettws-y-Coed* via Colwyn Bay and Llanrwst; also to *Llanrwst* via Conway.—MOTOR COACHES to *Bettws-y-Coed* in 1 hr.; to *Capel Curig*, etc.—Small STEAMERS ply regularly in summer on the Conway between *Deganwy* (p. 405), *Conway* (p. 407), and *Trefriw* (p. 422), 12 m. in 1½–2 hrs. (fare, 2/, return 3/).

ROAD, 33½ m. At (3 m.) the nearer end of the Conway suspension bridge (p. 407) we turn to the left, and in another 1½ m. to the right, to reach (4½ m.) *Glan Conway*.—10 m. *Llanrwst* (see below).—4 m. **Bettws-y-Coed** (p. 422). 6½ m. *Dolwyddelan* (p. 426). 5½ m. *Blaenau Ffestiniog* (p. 439).—3 m. **Ffestiniog** (p. 439).

Between Llandudno and Bettws-y-Coed the woodland and pastoral beauties of the **Vale of Conway,** one of the chief approaches to the Snowdon range, are well seen from the train; but the steamer should be taken to Trefriw if available. Motorists will find the drive up either side of the valley to Bettws-y-Coed of great interest. The *Conway* has its source in Llyn Conway, a mountain tarn near Ffestiniog, and runs N. for 30 m., forming for most of its course the boundary between Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire. Below Trefriw, 11 m. from its mouth, the river becomes tidal and navigable. In the upper reaches it abounds in trout and salmon; and near its mouth indifferent pearl-mussels, alluded to by Tacitus and celebrated in verse by Drayton and Spenser, are still occasionally found. Coracles (p. 185) are still in use among the fishermen on the Conway.

From *Llandudno* to (3¼ m.) *Llandudno Junction*, see p. 405. —The line ascends close by the E. or Denbighshire bank of the Conway estuary (views on the right).—8¼ m. *Tal-y-Cafn & Eglwysbach* (Ferry, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 10–15/; Tal-y-Cafn, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/, D. 3/) is the starting point for several pleasant excursions. The mound near the station was perhaps a Roman post. On the E. bank of the Conway, 1½ m. N.E. are the beautiful grounds of *Bodnant Hall* (Lord Aberconway; adm. on Tues., 2–5).

The ROAD from Tal-y-Cafn to (7½ m.) *Trefriw* crosses the Conway (toll bridge: car 1/, motor-cycle 3*d.*) and passes (2 m.) *Caerhûn*, the Roman *Conovium* (excavated 1926–29), probably the N. end of the Sarn Helen (pp. 423, 426, 439).

12¼ m. *Dolgarrog*.—14½ m. *Llanrwst & Trefriw* (Rfmts.). **Llanrwst** (*Victoria*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Eagles*, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *King's Head*, temperance, R. & B. 5/6, D. 2/), an old-fashioned town (2368 inhab.) once noted for its manufacture of Welsh harps, is pleasantly situated on the right bank of the Conway, ½ m. S. of the station, faced by the fine wooded crag of *Careg-y-Gwalch* (Falcon Rock) across the dale. The church of *St. Grwst* (*i.e.* Restitutus) has a 15th cent. *Rood Screen and loft, of strongly Welsh character. On the S. of the chancel is the **Gwydir Chapel* (key at the cottage near the churchyard gate), built by Sir Richard Wynne of Gwydir (see below) in 1634, it is said from the designs of Inigo Jones. The elaborate roof, the panelling and screens, the 17th cent. brasses, and the monument, of unique design, to John Wynne (d. 1559) may be noted. The huge stone coffin on the floor is said to be that of Llewelyn the Great (d. 1240). The graceful bridge across the Conway (toll: car 6*d.*–1/, motorcycle 4*d.*) was designed by Inigo Jones (1636). Near the station are the ruins of *Plâs Isaf*, once the abode of William Salesbury (1520–1600), who first translated the New Testament into Welsh.—**Trefriw** (*Belle Vue*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Old Shippe Inn*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), 1¼ m. N.W. of the station (bus), is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Conway, here joined by the *Crafnant*. The steamer quay and hotel lie ½ m. N., and 1 m. farther on are *Trefriw Wells*, a chalybeate spa, with a pump-room and baths.

About ½ m. from Llanrwst bridge, on the W. bank of the Conway, is the charming Tudor mansion of Gwydir Castle (Countess of Tankerville), built by Sir John Wynn or Wynne in 1555, but largely reconstructed in 1816, and restored after 1922. The fine panelling and contemporary furniture, for which the mansion was once distinguished, have been dispersed. The gardens, with their clipped yews and cedars, are very beautiful.

Paths lead to *Capel Curig* p. 423) from Trefriw via (2¼ m.) *Llyn Crafnant* (6 m.), via (2¼ m.) *Llyn Geirionydd* (8 m.), and via (3 m.) *Llyn Cowlyd* (7¾ m.); also from Llanrwst via (3 m.) Llyn Geirionydd (8¾ m.).

From Llanrwst by road to *Abergele*, see p. 404.

Beyond Llanrwst the Vale of Conway narrows, and the railway skirts the steep wooded hills rising from the left river bank. We cross the Conway and farther on the Llugwy, with a vista of its beautiful valley on the right, closed by the peak of Moel Siabod.

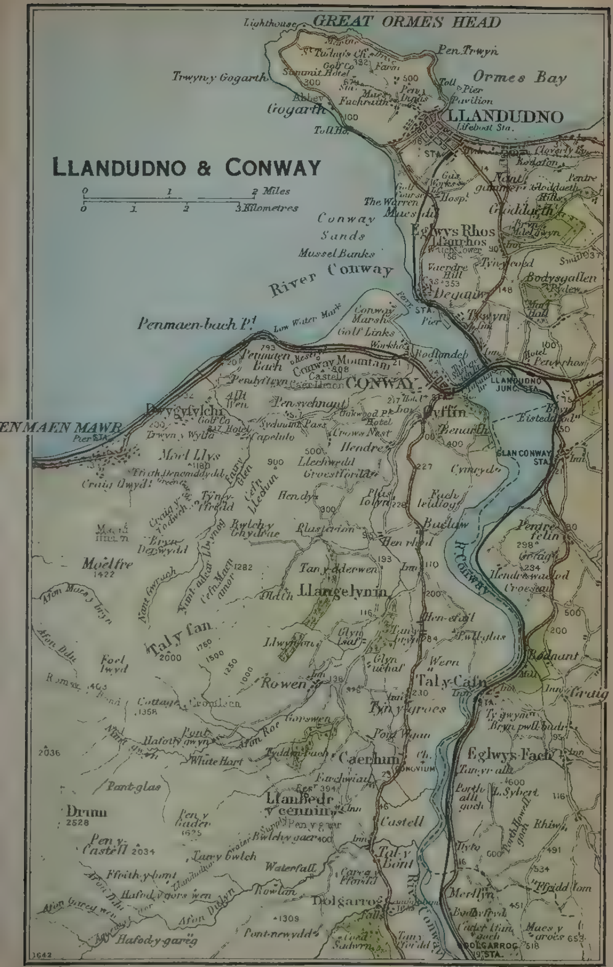
18¼ m. **BETTWS-Y-COED** (1027 inhab.), famous for its beautiful surroundings, is situated on the *Llugwy* just above its confluence with the Conway and 2 m. below the junction of the Conway and the Lledr.

Hotels. Waterloo, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; Royal Oak, R. 6/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 20/; Gwydyr, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Glan Aber, R. 6/, L. 3/9, D. 5/6; Craig-y-Dderwen, private, R. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; Pont-y-Pair, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/; Ancaster, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/, D. 3/, pens. 7/6.—Several *Boarding-Houses*.

Motor-Buses to *Llanrwst* (7*d.*) and *Colwyn Bay* (2/1); *Llandudno* (2/2); via Conway Fall and Cerrig-y-Drudion to *Corwen* and *Ruthin*; via Swallow Falls (4*d.*) and Capel Curig (9*d.*) to *Bangor* (2/6), to *Llanberis* and *Carnarvon*, and to *Beddgelert* (2/2) and *Portmadoc*; via Fairy Glen to *Blaenau Ffestiniog*; etc.—Motor Coaches to *Birkenhead* in 4 hrs., via Llangollen and Shrewsbury to *Birmingham* in 6½ hrs.; *London*; etc.

Fishing. *Conway Fishing School*: course of six lessons, £4; apply Secretary, Conway Fishing Association, Gwydyr Hotel.

In the heart of a green hollow, surrounded on three sides by wooded hill and crag, Bettws-y-Coed commands the exquisite glen and river scenery for which the three valleys have been famous since the days of David Cox, but although the


LLANDUDNO & CONWAY
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
Lighthouse
GREAT ORMES HEAD
St Tudno's Ch.
Golf Co.
Summit Hotel
Farm
Pen Trwyn
Ormes Bay
Trwyn y Gogarth
Abbey
Gogarth
Toll Ho.
Maes Fachraith
Pen y Dinas
Toll
Pier
Pavilion
LLANDUDNO
Lifeboat Sta.
STA.
Gas Works
Hosp.
Golf Course
The Warren
Maesdu
Conway
Sands
Mussel Banks
River Conway
Eglwys Rhos
Llanrhos
Nant y gamar
Gloddaeth
Gloddaeth Hills
Bryn Maelgwyn
Craig-y-don
Bodafon
Pentre
Tyn y coed
Vaerdre Hill
Cas.
Deganwy
Bodysgallen
Mart Hall
Trwyn
Ferry
STA.
Pier
Conway Marsh
Golf Links
Low Water Mark
Penmaen-bach Pt.
Penmaen Bach
Rest.
Conway Mountain
Castell Caer Lleion
CONWAY
Bodlondeb
LLANDUDNO JUNC. STA.
Hotel
Penrhos
Llys Eisteddfod
Pensychnant
Penbyrtyn
Allt Wen
Dwygyfylchi
Golf Co.
Hotel
Trwyn y Wylfa
PENMAEN MAWR
Pier STA.
Sychnant Pass
Capelulo
Oakwood Pk. Hotel
Crows Nest
Gyffin
Benarth
GLAN CONWAY STA.
Hendre
Llechwedd
Groesffordd
Cymryd
Moel Llys
Trwyn
Tyn-y-ffridd
Fairy Glen
Cefn Lleidiog
Hendy
Plas Iolyn
Fach leidiog
Craig Gwydd
Craig y Todwch
Bwlch y Ddeufaen
Plasterion
Henrhyd
Baclaw
Pentre Felin
Craig
Hendre waelod
Croesau
Bryn Derwydd
Moelfre
Nant y Gwrach
Nant-ddu
Cefn Maen Amor
Tan y dderwen
Llangelynin
Oldch
R. Conway
Afon Maes y Bryn
Afon Ddu
Tal y fan
Llwyn
Glyn Isaf
Glyn Uchaf
Tan y bryn
Hen-efail
Pwll-glas
Bodnant
Mill
Inn
Craig
Foel Lwyd
Roman Road
Cottage
Cromlech
Rowen
Wern
Tal y Cafn
STA.
Ty gwyn
Bryn pwll budr
Tyn y groes
Gorswen
Pont Waun
Pont Hafotty gwyn
Afon Roe
White Hart
Tyddyn Bach
Caerhun
Ch.
CONOVIUM
Eglwys Fach
Tan yr allt
Porth allt goch
L. Sybert
Farchwiail
Pant-glas
Drum
Llanbedr y cennin
Pen y Gader
Pen y gaer
Bwlch y gaer
Castell
Pen y Castell
Tan y bwlch
Tal y Bont
Tyddyn Porth Newydd
Rhiw
Waterfall
Carreg y ffordd
Ffridd lom
Merllyn
Ffrith y bont
Afon Ddu
Hafod y gors wen
Rowlan
Dolgarrog
Falls
Afon Garreg wen
Afon Dulyn
Hafod-y-garëg
Pont-newydd
Coed Sadwrn
Tan y ffordd
Bodyfryd
Cader Uain gach
Maes y groes
DOLGARROG STA.
Riv. Conway
793
392
300
500
100
90
148
37
353
100
75
50
21
400
227
1180
900
228
298
234
1282
193
110
200
500
200
116
184
1422
1750
1500
1250
1000
2000
1403
1358
138
230
95
2036
394
600
116
2528
1625
400
491
534
2034
600
451
1309
518
653
1642
19

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village is situated within a few miles of the highest mountains in Wales, not a single major peak is visible from it. The surrounding hills, however, command a fine panorama. Bettws is full of tourists in summer, but its slate cottages and gardens, with their background of steep woodland, are still rural. The environs abound in attractive walks.

Telford's great Holyhead road (Road Rte. *A* on p. 402) runs through the village, crossing the Conway, ¾ m. S.E., by the *Waterloo Bridge* (1815) and going on up the Llugwy valley to Capel Curig. In the village itself the Llugwy is spanned by *Pont-y-Pair*, a picturesque 15th cent. bridge carrying the Llanrwst road across the river.

Attractive walks lead S. to (1¾ m.) the *Fairy Glen* (2½ m.), **Conway Fall* (adm. 2*d*.), and (farther S.) the ruined *Pandy Mill* and *Machno Falls* (adm. 2*d*.). —The Road from Betwys-y Coed to (14½ m.) *Ffestiniog* via (4¾ m.) *Penmachno* (inn) passes through wild country, and reaches a summit-level of 1590 ft. at 9¾ m.—From Bettws-y-Coed to *Corwen*, see pp. 420–421.

From Bettws-y-Coed to Bangor

20 m. (the most romantic section of Telford's HOLYHEAD ROAD: see Rte. 70, Road Rte. *A*). *Motor-Buses*, see p. 422.

From Bettws the road mounts steadily W. with the picturesque *Llugwy* on the right. 1 m. *Miners' Bridge* (r.). The old Roman road known as 'Sarn Helen' runs hence S.W. over a saddle (852 ft.) to Pont-y-Pant (p. 426; 2½ m.) in the Lledr valley.

2¼ m. *Swallow Falls Hotel*. Opposite (right) is a gate leading to the **Swallow Falls,** or *Rhaiadr-y-Wennol* (adm. 2*d*.), commonly considered one of the finest in Wales. A little farther on the graceful peak of Moel Siabod (see below) comes suddenly into view in front, and the river is crossed at (2¾ m.) *Ty-Hyll Bridge*, above which for a time it winds among meadows.—4½ m. *Pont-y-Gyfyng*, or 'narrow bridge,' a slender single-arched structure below which the stream forms a series of cascades. We pass *Tyn-y-Coed Hotel* (R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), and afterwards (5 m.) *Cobden's Hotel* (R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 6/). *Moel Siabod* may be ascended hence in 1½-2 hrs.—Beyond yet another bend of the road (to the left) we obtain one of the finest and most famous *Views of Snowdon.

5½ m. **Capel Curig** (**Royal*, old-established, with garden, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 115/6; *Bryntyrch*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 3/; *Cobden's* and *Tyn-y-Coed*, see above), pronounced 'Kappel Kerrig,' is a small village (310 inhab.) situated near the confluence of the Gwryd with the Llugwy, on the confines of some of the wildest mountain scenery in Carnarvonshire. For walkers it enjoys a unique position within easy reach alike of the Carnedds, the Glyders, and Snowdon. Good fishing (salmon and trout) may be obtained in the neighbouring tarns and streams. The two hills directly overlooking Capel Curig to the S. and N. respectively are Moel Siabod and Pen Llithrig-y-Wrach.

Moel Siabod (pron. 'Shabod'; 2863 ft.), a solitary and noble peak commanding remarkable *Views of its loftier but more crowded neighbours, is ascended from Capel Curig in 1½–2 hrs. by a direct route which crosses the picturesque 'clapper bridge' just below the outlet of the Llynau Mymbyr. The track, joined at the height of 1350 ft. by another from Pont-y-Gyfyng (see above), is ascended S. until we reach (c. 1½ m.) the N.E. shoulder or arête, whence we scramble to the summit. —Descent to *Pen-y-Gwryd*, p. 425; to *Dolwyddelan*, p. 426.

PEN LLITHRIG-Y-WRACH (2621 ft.), the 'Slippery Head of the Hag,' is worth ascending for its view of the large tarns Cowlyd, Eigiau, and Ogwen, and of the E. slopes of the Carnedds.

Snowdon (p. 431) may be ascended from Capel Curig via 5 m.) *Gorphwysfa*, on the Llanberis road (*Gorphwysfa Path*, see p. 433), or via (8½ m.) *Bethania Chapel* on the Beddgelert road (*Cwm-y-Llan Route*, see p. 433).

The Bangor road leaves the Llanberis road in the village and, turning to the right, ascends the left bank of the Llugwy, through a landscape of increasing grandeur. On our right are the slopes of Pen Llithrig-y-Wrach and Pen Helig

(2731 ft.), with the Carnedds beyond them in the distance, while to the left successive cwms break the foothills of the long Glyder range (see below). Beyond (8 m.) the *Gallt-y-Gogof*, 'the cuckoo cliff' (left), the remarkable pyramid of Y Tryfan (see below) comes suddenly into view, with the mountains beyond Llyn Ogwen in the background. The road crosses the Llugwy, which descends on the right. On the left opens the great *Cwm Tryfan*, which may be ascended to the *Bwlch Tryfan*, on Y Tryfan. About 9½ m. from Bettws we reach the highest point of the road (1000 ft.), in a district of surpassing interest alike to the climber and the student of geology.

10 m. **Llyn Ogwen** (good fishing free; boat 2/6), a lake c. 1 m. long, is grandly set in a deep hollow between the black and rock-strewn slopes of *Y Glyder Fawr*, on the left, and *Braich-Du*, the precipitous S. spur of Carnedd Dafydd, on the right. We skirt its S. bank, reaching (10½ m.) *Pen-y-Benglog*, better known as OGWEN COTTAGE (993 ft.), a small solitary boarding-house frequented by rock-climbers and fishermen. Immediately beyond it the road crosses the *Ogwen*, which here issues from the lake and plunges down into the head of Nant Ffrancon over a series of cataracts known as the *Benglog Falls*, or 'Falls of the Skull.'

About ½ m. S., reached by a rough path behind Ogwen Cottage in 15 min., is *Cwm Idwal*, one of the most remarkable of all the Welsh cwms, in which lies ***Llyn Idwal** (1223 ft.), overhung by the main precipice of Y Glyder Fawr, to the right of which opens the *Twll Du* ('Black Hole') or Devil's Kitchen. According to legend Prince Idwal, son of Owain Gwynedd, was drowned in this sombre and savage tarn by his foster-father, Dunod; and no bird will venture across its squall-swept waters.

From Ogwen Cottage ascents may be made of **Y Glyder Fawr** (3279 ft.), the highest peak in the Glyder group, and ***Y Glyder Fach** (3262 ft.), its great rock-strewn neighbour; **Y Tryfan** or *Tryfaen* (3010 ft.); **Carnedd Llewelyn** (3484 ft.) and **Carnedd Dafydd** (3430 ft.); and **Elidyr Fawr** (3029 ft.). For details, see the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

Beyond Ogwen Cottage the road crosses the *Ogwen* at the head of the Benglog Falls (see above) and, bending to the N.W., enters ***Nant Ffrancon,** possibly the 'vale of beavers,' but more probably named from Adam de Francton, who slew Llewelyn. This celebrated valley, bounded on either side by rocky hills of the Carnedd and Elidyr groups, is especially impressive in wet or wintry weather, when mist shrouds the hills. The background at the head of the valley is formed by the splendid N. face of the Glyders, but Y Tryfan is soon lost to view as we descend. The road traverses the lower slopes of *Pen-yr Oleu Wen*, while above it the almost unscalable crags of *Craig-yr-Ysfa* rise like gigantic ruins.—Beyond (13 m.) the hamlet of *Tyn-y-Maes* the scene suddenly changes, and the rocks give place to the woods of *Ogwen Bank* and, to the left, the high slate-tips of the Penrhyn quarries (motor-bus halt).

15 m. **Bethesda** (*Douglas Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; *Victoria*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 1/9, D. 2/) is an unattractive town (4134 inhab.) of comparatively modern growth devoted wholly to slate quarrying. Originally called Glanogwen, it derives its present name from a Congregational chapel in the main street.

About 1 m. S.W. (motor-bus 2*d*.) are the great PENRHYN SLATE QUARRIES (visitors admitted daily 10–3.30; fee), perhaps the largest in the world and named from the lord of the manor (p. 410).—Railway to Bangor, see p. 410.

Beyond Bethesda the road, no longer mountainous, is pleasant and prettily wooded. It crosses (16½ m.) the rushing Ogwen, and soon afterwards a view opens to the right, along the coast, to Moel Wnion (p. 408) and Penmaenmawr (p. 408), whilst in front is the keep of Penrhyn Castle (p. 410), with Anglesey and Puffin Island beyond the entrance to the Menai Straits.—At (18 m.) *Llandegai* we cross the main Holyhead railway, and join the coast road from Conway.–20 m. **Bangor**, see p. 409.

From Bettws-y-Coed to Llanberis

16 m. ROAD. *Motor-Buses*, see p. 422.

From Bettws to (5½ m.) *Capel Curig*, see p. 423. The Llanberis road diverges to the left from the Bangor road near the new church in Capel Curig, passes (¼ m.) the Royal Hotel, and beyond the *Llynau Mymbyr* ascends the somewhat dreary valley of *Nant-y-Gwryd*, stripped during the great War of what little timber it possessed. On the left Moel Siabod (p. 423) presents its dullest slope, and on the right the Glyders are not impressive;

but the fourfold peak of Snowdon rises nobly ahead. The *Gwryd*, on the left, is a good trout stream.

9½ m. * **Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel** (900 ft.; R. 6/6, L. 3/9, D. 5/6, pens. 5½ gs.), known to climbers as 'P.Y.G.', stands at the fork of the roads to Llanberis and Beddgelert. Kingsley introduces this once lonely house of call in his 'Two Years Ago,' (1857). The little known *Llyn-y-Cwm Ffynnon*, ¾ m. N.W., provides good char-fishing.

Moel Siabod (p. 423) may be ascended from Pen-y-Gwryd in c. 2 hrs. by a long tramp across the moors to (1½ m. S.E.) *Bwlch Main* (Bwlch Rhiw-yr-Ychain), and thence up the W. ridge of the mountain, leaving the *Llynau Dywaunedd* below us on the right. – *Y Glyder Fawr* (p. 424) is ascended in 1½-2 hrs. by climbing N.W., skirting *Llyn-y-Cwm Ffynnon* (see above). The direct ascent of *Y Glyder Fach* (N., p. 424) takes about the same time; but this is the duller side of these two mountains, and the way is stony and monotonous.—For the finest side of *Snowdon* (p. 431), on the other hand, Pen-y-Gwryd is an admirable and long-recognised centre and, like Capel Curig, may be selected as a starting-point for the ascent via the Gorphwysfa Path (p. 433).

The Llanberis road continues to ascend, with splendid views (l.) of Nant Gwynant, Moelwyn, and Cynicht. Turning (10 m.) a sharp corner on the S. slope of *Y Foel Berfedd*, a detached foothill of the Glyders, we see rising ahead, to the left, the superb pyramidal outline of *Crib Goch*, behind which lie the famous pinnacles.

10½ m. **Gorphwysfa Hotel** (pens. 15/6), known also as *Pen-y-Pass*, situated at the crest of the Llanberis Pass (1169 ft.), commands wild and magnificent views. 'Gorphwysfa' means 'resting-place.' The hotel is a good centre for climbers. – Ascent of *Snowdon* by the Gorphwysfa Path, see p. 433.

The road now begins the descent of the magnificent ***Pass of Llanberis,** the wildest valley in Wales, a narrow V-shaped defile, deep-set between black and towering walls of rock and almost blocked by boulders and débris. At (11¾ m.) *Pont-y-Gromlech* we cross the stream, passing a group of enormous boulders. On the right the precipitous crags of *Esgair Felen*, the 'Yellow Shank' of Y Glyder Fawr (p. 424), descend in abrupt disorder, while on the left the arms of Crib Goch open to disclose a splendid view of the almost rectangular ***Cwm Glas.** A footbridge ⅓ m. beyond Pont-y-Gromlech affords access to this.

CWM GLAS, with its two little tarns (2200 ft.) overhung by sheer precipices, is one of the finest and wildest glens in Wales, and visitors should ascend to its head. Beyond the first tarn is *Clogwyn-y-Person* with the 'Parson's Nose,' a spur of Crib y-Ddysgl noted among climbers for the excellence of its 'holds.' The 'Crazy Pinnacle' is farther S., towards Bwlch Goch.—The easiest ascent from the cwm to the summit of Snowdon (with which Crib Goch must not be confounded), leads via the ridge on the extreme right to strike the Llanberis ascent a little above Clogwyn station (p. 433).

The pass gradually widens as it descends into a more cultivated region.—14 m. *Old Llanberis* (p. 431). The road skirts the S.W. side of *Llyn Peris*, across which are seen the Dinorwic slate-quarries.—16 m. **Llanberis,** see p. 431.

From Bettws-y-Coed to Beddgelert and Portmadoc

24½ m. ROAD. *Motor-Buses*, see p. 422.

From Bettws-y-Coed to (5½ m.) *Capel Curig* and (9½ m.) *Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel*, see above. Diverging at Pen-y-Gwryd to the left we descend into ***Nant Gwynant,** 'the valley of waters,' in which the *Glaslyn* flows amid rich meadows bounded by lofty mountains on either side. The vale, with its twin lakes, offers one of the loveliest and most harmonious prospects in Wales. According to a Welsh legend America was first discovered by Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd (1150-80), the owner of Nant Gwynant, who is said to have sailed from Llandrillo-yn-Rhos (p. 405) with 10 ships and 300 men, and never to have returned. Far below us, at the foot of Cwm Dyli (p. 433) on the right, is the Snowdon Power House, and on the hillside are conspicuous and unsightly iron pipes which have robbed the series of cascades of much of its charm. In front, beyond the foot of the valley, rises the bold and shapely Moel Hebog. Farther on we skirt (12½ m.) the S.E. bank of *Llyn Gwynant* (217 ft.; 1 m. long; good fishing), a fine mere beyond which opens (right) the great hollow of Cwm y-Llan (p. 433), with the peak of Snowdon at its head.—Beyond (14 m.) a bridge across the Glaslyn, and just before the chapel called 'Bethania,' the lane leading to Sir Edward Watkin's path up Snowdon (Cwm-y-Llan route, see p. 433) diverges on the right. We skirt the N.W. shore of *Llyn-y-Ddinas* (176 ft. ; ⅔ m. long ; fishing), dominated on the right by the steep but smooth slopes of Yr Aran.—17 m. **Beddgelert,** see p. 429.—From Beddgelert to *Portmadoc* by railway, see p. 430.—The road to Portmadoc here turns to the left (S.) while that to South Snowdon and Carnarvon (see p. 429) leads to the right (N.). The Portmadoc road, from which Gelert's Grave (p. 430) is seen in a field on the left, soon enters the ***Pass of Aberglaslyn,** a picturesque narrow defile, with the torrent of the Glaslyn and the modern highroad running side by side between steep fir-clad cliffs. This lovely pass is seen to even greater advantage and with more sudden effect when approached from the opposite direction.—At (18½ m.) the romantic *Pont Aberglaslyn* we do not cross the bridge but keep straight on, still on the right bank of the stream. On our left as we proceed extend the wide marshy flats of *Traeth Mawr*, reclaimed from the sea in the early 19th cent. by the philanthropic enterprise of Mr. W. A. Madocks, M.P. (1774–1828), who spent £100,000 in erecting a great embankment (1 m. long 30 ft. broad) at the mouth of the Glaslyn.—21½ m. *Glaslyn Inn*. On the left, just short of the village of Tremadoc (see below), is *Tan-yr-Allt*, the former residence of Mr. Madocks. His great and beneficent work was in Goethe's mind when, in the second part of his great tragedy, he describes the similar reclamation work undertaken by Faust.

In Sept. 1812, Shelley, attracted especially by Mr. Madocks's "generous project," came with Harriet to offer his assistance. They occupied a house (now pulled down) at the W. end of the grounds of Tan-yr-Allt. Here much of 'Queen Mab' was written. One night in Feb. 1813, according to Shelley and Harriet, Shelley's life was attempted here, and the 'Tremadoc incident,' led to his sudden departure. It is now explained as a successful ruse to scare Shelley from the neighbourhood, adopted by certain shepherds who objected to the poet's habits of putting sick or injured sheep out of pain when he encountered them on his walks abroad.

23½ m. *Tremadoc*, a quadrangular village with a square, represents an early attempt at town-planning.—24¼ m. **Portmadoc,** see p. 447.

About 1½ m. beyond Bettws-y-Coed the railway, commanding finer views than the road, leaves the Conway, and turns W. up the beautiful **Valley of the Lledr*. After crossing the river it enters the finest scenery in the valley, with the rocky summit of Moel Siabod in front on the right.—At (22½ m.) *Pont-y-Pant* the river traverses a narrow gorge. Hence the old Roman road 'Sarn Helen' (comp. pp. 421, 423, 439), running from Mur-Castell (Tomen-y-Mûr) to Conovium (Caerhûn), crosses the hills to (2½ m.) the Miners' Bridge (p. 423) in the Llugwy valley.

24 m. **Dolwyddelan** (*Gwydir*, R. & B. 7/6, pens. 10/6 ; *Elen's Castle*, private, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 7/6), a slate-quarrying village (1004 inhab.), lies on the left bank of the Lledr, at the foot of Moel Siabod. It was the birthplace of Llewelyn the Great (1194–1240). The quaint unrestored little church (adm. 2*d*.) was built by Meredith, Prince of Powis (d. 1525), and contains the kneeling figure of the founder (one of the very few brass effigies in Wales) and a good 15th cent. screen, surmounted by an 18th cent. balustrade.

About 1 m. farther up the valley, on an abrupt knoll, is the square isolated tower of *Dolwyddelan Castle* (key at the adjacent farm, 2*d*.), "a singular instance of a typical [Norman] keep astray in the very heart of wildest Wales," but of uncertain date. Southey makes Madoc "linger gazing as the eve grew dim from Dolwyddelan's tower."

Dolwyddelan is a good starting point for the ascent of (2 hrs.) MOEL SIABOD (2860 ft. ; p. 423), which is seen from this side as a graceful peak.—The Sarn Helen (see above) is continued to the S. from Dolwyddelan up *Cwm Penamaen*.

25¾ m. *Roman Bridge.* The road crosses the river by a modern bridge—this site has no Roman associations—and passes over the hills at a height of 1263 ft. The railway continues up the valley, and turns sharply to the left through a tunnel over 2 m. long, emerging amid huge slate quarries and spoil-heaps.—30½ m. **Blaenau Ffestiniog,** see p. 439.

75. FROM BANGOR TO CARNARVON AND AFONWEN

27¼ m. L.M.S. in 1–1½ hr. (5/9, 3/6); to (8½ m.) *Carnarvon* in 15–20 min. (1/10, 1/1). Through-carriages from London (Euston), Liverpool, and Manchester to *Pwllheli* and *Portmadoc* via Afonwen. Views of the Menai Straits on the right between Bangor and Carnarvon; thence of the Snowdon mountains on the left.

STEAMERS of the Liverpool and N. Wales S.S. Co. from Liverpool and Llandudno call at Bangor and Carnarvon daily during the season. The passage of the straits is interesting.—MOTOR-BUS to *Carnarvon* in ¾ hr. (1/); thence, see below.

ROAD TO PWLLHELI (4 m. W. of Afonwen), 29½ m. From (2 m.) the nearer end of the Menai Suspension Bridge (p. 411) we proceed to the left through (4½ m.) *Port Dinorwic* to (9½ m.) **Carnarvon** (see below).—10 m. *Clynnog Fawr* (p. 451).—4 m. *Llanaelhaiarn* (p. 450).—6 m. **Pwllheli** (p. 449).—From a road-fork 2½ m. beyond Carnarvon another road (r.) proceeds via (15½ m.) *Pen-y-Groes* (p. 430) to (26 m.) **Criccieth** (p. 448), 4 m. E. of Afonwen.

From Bangor to (1½ m.) *Menai Bridge*, see p. 411.—2½ m. *Treborth.* On the right appears *Vaynol Park.*—4½ m. *Port Dinorwic* is a small shipping-port for the Llanberis slate-quarries. A ferry crosses the straits here to *Moel-y-Don*, in Anglesey. It was perhaps here that Suetonius crossed in A.D. 60 on his campaign against the Druids (p. 411), and Agricola also may have used this 'smooth passage.'—At (6¾ m.) *Griffith's Crossing* a boat may be hired to visit the church of *Llanidan* on the opposite coast.

8½ m. **CARNARVON,** or *Caer-yn-ar-Fon* ('the stronghold in the land over against Mona'), an ancient county-town (8301 inhab.) and port, stands near the S.W. end of the Menai Straits at the mouth of the *Seiont.* Its famous mediæval castle—"that most magnificent badge of our subjection," as the Welshman Pennant calls it—and its position at the gate of Snowdon attract many visitors. Though within c. ½ m. of the Roman Segontium (p. 429) Carnarvon dates from the middle ages and its history is the history of its castle.

Railway Station, North Road, nearly ½ m. from Castle Square.

Hotels. ROYAL, North Road, R. 6/6, L. 4/6, D. 5/, pens. 19/6; PRINCE OF WALES, Bangor St., R. 6/, L. 3/, D. 5/; ANGLESEY, on the Promenade, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/; MONA, High St., R. & B. 6/6, pens. 52/6; STATION, T., R., & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, pens. 63/; BODARFON, Castle Sq., R. & B. 4/6, D. 2/.—Temperance: NORFOLK, Bangor St.; ARVONIA, Bangor St.; SNOWDON, Castle St.; at these R. & B. 4/6, L. or D. 1/6–2/, pens. c. 7/6.

Restaurants. *Hooson's*, Bridge St.; *Queen's Café*, *Beehive*, Bangor St.

Baths. *Corporation Open Air Seawater Baths*, across the Seiont; slipper baths in the Institute buildings.

Post Office, Castle Square.

Motor-Buses to *Bangor* (10*d.*); via *Beddgelert* or *Llanllyfni* to *Portmadoc*; *Llanwnda*, *Clynnog Fawr*, and *Pwllheli*; *Llanberis* (9*d.*), *Bettws-y-*

Coed (3/), *Colwyn Bay* (5/1), and *Llandudno* (5/2); etc.

Steamers in the season to *Bangor*, *Llandudno*, and *Liverpool*.

—FERRY to *Tal-y-Foel* in Anglesey several times daily.—SWING BRIDGE (1*d*. return) over the Seiont.

The castle, ½ m. from the railway station, is reached thence via North Road, Bangor St., and Bridge St. *Twt Hill* (192 ft.; view), is a conical height just S. of the station. In the centre of Castle Square a statue commemorates Sir Hugh Owen (1804–81), the pioneer of Welsh university education, while to the left, near the Queen's Gate, is a statue of the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George.

The ***Castle,** occupying an area of 3 acres at the angle between the Seiont and the Straits, is one of the most imposing monuments of mediæval fortification in the kingdom. Although little more than a shell and considerably restored, the building remains outwardly almost intact. Two of the angles are marked by gatehouses, and the remainder by polygonal towers crowned, as at Conway, by picturesque finger turrets or lookouts, of which the imposing Eagle Tower, at the harbour mouth, has three. Apart from the constant use of shouldered windows there is little specific architectural ornament.

HISTORY. The present castle was begun in 1285 for Edward I, as the most important of his six fortresses for the subjugation of his Welsh conquests, the other five being at Conway, Criccieth, Harlech, Bere, and Beaumaris, and was completed in 1322 under Edward II. The architects were Walter of Hereford and Henry de Elreton (p. 407). It was probably preceded by an early Norman motte-and-bailey, a fact not without influence on its ground plan. Edward II, 'Edward of Carnarvon,' was certainly born at Carnarvon in 1284 and perhaps in the early castle, but not, as is often stated, in the Eagle Tower. The story of his presentation as an infant to the conquered Welsh as 'a Prince of Wales who could speak no English' has likewise no authentic connection with the Queen's Gate. In 1294 during Madoc's rebellion the town was sacked by the Welsh, who breached the fortress below the Eagle Tower. In 1399 King Richard II 'lay upon straw' here after his landing from Ireland. Two years later the castle was vainly besieged by Owen Glendower, and Carnarvon remained an 'English town.' In 1637 William Prynne was imprisoned in the fortress. In the course of the Civil War the castle changed hands three times, and it was dismantled after 1660. In 1911 the present Prince of Wales was invested here, with great historic ceremony. The castle, now public property, is under the care of a Constable (at present, Mr. Lloyd George).

The ENTRANCE (open 10–6.30; adm. 8*d*.) is on the N. side, through the *King's Gate*, which was formerly approached by a drawbridge. Above the gateway is a mutilated statue of Edward II. The interior of the castle, enclosing two grass-grown wards, has been almost entirely demolished, but the positions of some of the vanished buildings are indicated by traces of their foundations. At the end of the hexagonal OUTER BAILEY is the *Queen's Gate*, as imposing as the King's Gate, though in a different style. A cross-range of buildings, now destroyed, separated this from the pentagonal residential INNER BAILEY, where the *Great Hall* (100 ft. by 44 ft.) stood on the S. side. On the N. side, in a quite unusual position (though paralleled at Conway), is the *Kitchen*, between the

King's Gate and the *Well Tower*. In the great *Eagle Tower*, at the W. end of the ward, is the small room said to have been the birthplace of Edward II (but comp. p. 428). The battlements of this tower should be ascended for the sake of the view. In its basement was the water-gate of the castle. There was no distinctive garrison chapel, though five oratories survive. An interesting defensive feature is the continuous mural passages carried round the inner faces of the towers and pierced with loopholes. On the S. face of the castle, overlooking the Seiont, these passages are doubled, thus affording, in conjunction with the looped merlons of the rampart walk, positions for three successive tiers of archers.

The **Town Walls** (1284–5; ½ m. round), still almost entire, enclose a rectangular area to the N. of the castle, with which they were united in a single scheme of fortification. They are strengthened at intervals by drum-towers and had gates on the E. and W., at either end of the present High St. The rampart walk is not open to the public, but portions of the lane just inside the walls may be seen on the N. side and in Hole-in-the Wall St., near the S.E. angle. Structurally incorporated with the wall at the N.W. angle is the curious contemporary *Old Church*, properly the *Chantry of St. Mary* (restored), for which the adjoining tower provides a vestry and a bell-tower. The W. gate, with a curious little barbican, gives on the pleasant *Promenade* along the Straits, which leads N. to the little harbour (whence there is a ferry to Anglesey) and S., below the walls of the castle, to the swing-bridge and the slate-quay on the Seiont.

The Roman *Segontium*, ½ m. S.E., which originated in a camp of Scapula and Suetonius Paulinus (A.D. 50–70), is reached by the Beddgelert road. Scanty remains of the ancient wall may be noticed in a lane on the left, and excavations have been lately in progress. On the main road, ¼ m. farther on, is *Llanbeblig Church*, the mother-church of Carnarvon.

From Carnarvon to *Llanberis* and *Snowdon*, see Rte 76; to *Clynnog* and *Pwllheli*, see p. 452.

FROM CARNARVON TO BEDDGELERT AND PORTMADOC, 24½ m. L.M.S. to (3¼ m.) *Dinas Junction*; thence the narrow-gauge WELSH HIGHLAND RAILWAY (one train daily, except Sat., in summer; thrice weekly in winter and as far as Beddgelert only) to (13¼ m.) *Beddgelert* (2/5, 1/9) and (21¼ m.) *Portmadoc* (3/11, 2/8) in 2 hrs.—MOTOR-BUSES, see p. 427.

From Carnarvon to (3¼ m.) *Dinas Junction*, see p. 430. The 'Toy Railway' ascends E. with good views of the Rivals and Menai Straits.—Beyond (5¼ m.) *Tryfan Junction*, we ascend the pretty valley of the *Gwyfrai*, and at (6 m.) *Waen-fawr* we join the main road.—7¾ m. *Bettws-Garmon*. On the left rises Moel Eilio (p. 431) and on the right *Mynydd Mawr* (2290 ft.), a fine view-point, buttressed on the N. by the cliffs of *Craig-Cwm-Bychan*.—Through wilder scenery we reach (r.) the fine mountain mere of *Llyn Quellyn* or *Cwellyn* (463 ft.), about 1¼ m. long, on the farther side of which the bold crag of *Castell Cidwm*, the 'wolf's castle,' rises sheer from the water.

10½ m. **Quellyn Lake Station**, formerly called *Snowdon Ranger* (no hotel), whence a little used route ascends Snowdon. The railway ascends, with frequent curves, to (12½ m.) *South Snowdon* (626 ft.; small inn and buffet), finely situated near the hamlet of *Rhyd-ddu*, at the W. foot of Snowdon.—Ascent of Snowdon hence, see p. 434.—The line now ascends for c. ¾ m., passing the tarn of *Llyn-y-Gader* (598 ft.).—Nearly opposite (13½ m.) *Pitt's Head*, a solitary rock with a supposed resemblance to the statesman's profile, the Beddgelert track up Snowdon ascends on the left. We are now at the crest of the low pass (651 ft.), from which the road, skirting the *Colwyn*, drops over 500 ft. in 2½ m. to Beddgelert.

16½ m. **BEDDGELERT** (1213 inhab.; 125 ft.; **Saracen's Head*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 16/; *Prince Llewelyn*, R. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Royal Goat*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 18/; *Tanronen*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 12/; *Plas Colwyn*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 10/.—Temperance: *Arthur's*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 3/; *Colwyn*, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/, D. 2/6), perhaps the most delightful village in Wales, is famed for its situation, at the confluence of the

Colwyn and the Glaslyn, in a basin amid rocky heights and wind-swept fells. —Beddgelert (pron. 'Bethgelert') is 'the grave of Gelert' or Celert, the hero of a local legend first made familiar by the verses of the Hon. Wm. Spencer in 1800. Gelert was the hound of Prince Llewelyn, who, departing for the hunt, left him one day in charge of his infant son. Returning to find the child missing, and Gelert with bloodstained muzzle, the prince slew the dog with his sword. Presently, however, the boy was found safely sleeping, and beside him a dead wolf slain by the faithful Gelert. Variants of this simple tale are widespread. The reputed grave of Gelert is beneath an ash-tree in a meadow ¼ m. S. of the village. The 13th cent. *Church* of Beddgelert was formerly the chapel of a small Augustinian priory founded by Llewelyn the Great.

Visitors should not omit the walk through the **Pass of Aberglaslyn* to *Pont Aberglaslyn,* 1½ m. S.—MOTOR-BUSES run over the pass to *Portmadoc;* also to *Capel Curig* and *Bettws-y-Coed* (see p. 422), and to *Carnarvon.*

ASCENTS FROM BEDDGELERT

Snowdon (3560 ft.; p. 431) may be ascended from Beddgelert by two principal routes (see pp. 433-4; D and E). Of these the latter is incomparably the finer.

Moel Hebog (2566 ft.), 'the bare hill of hawks,' a traditional refuge of Owen Glendower and the nearest considerable mountain to Beddgelert, is easily ascended in 2 hrs.—Other mountains within easy reach are **Cynicht** (2265 ft.), S.E.; MOELWYN (2527 ft.) and MOELWYN BACH (2334 ft.), S.S.E.; and YR ARAN (2451 ft.), N.E. For details, see the *Blue Guide to Wales.*

Leaving Beddgelert, the light railway passes through a short tunnel, crosses the Glaslyn by a 70 ft. lattice bridge and negotiates the Pass of Aberglaslyn by means of steep gradients (1 in 40) and three more tunnels (road, see p. 426). Passing some unimportant stations, it crosses Traeth Mawr (p. 426) W. of the road.—24½ m. **Portmadoc** (New Sta., ½ m. from G.W. Sta.), see p. 447.

The line between Carnarvon and Afonwen, though a convenient railway connection, is of slight interest to tourists, who will usually prefer to reach Portmadoc by the mountain route via Beddgelert (p. 426). The Llanberis branch diverges on the left, and we cross the Seiont and farther on the *Gwyfrai.*—11¾ m. *Dinas Junction,* for Beddgelert and Portmadoc (see p. 429).—12½ m. *Llanwnda* (Goat Inn) on the bus route to Pwllheli (p. 448).—From (15¼ m.) *Pen-y-Groes,* a branch-line runs to (1½ m. E.) *Nantlle,* a straggling quarry village, dominated by grey heaps of slate debris.—From the main line we have a glimpse of the peak of Snowdon (l.) beyond the head of the Nantlle valley.—To the right of (19¼ m.) *Pant Glas* the Rivals (p. 450) are visible, and to the left Moel Hebog (see above).—At (21 m.) *Brynkir* we part company with the road to Portmadoc (p. 447), which diverges on the left.—26 m. *Chwilog* (Madryn Arms).—27¼ m. **Afonwen** (*Rfmts.*), where we join the G.W.R., see p. 448. There is a fine view of the mountains and the coast from the station.

76. FROM CARNARVON TO LLANBERIS. SNOWDON

9 m. L.M.S. in ½ hr. (2/, 1/3). MOTOR BUSES, see p. 427.

Carnarvon, see p. 427. The railway diverges to the left (1 m.) from the Afonwen line (see above) and ascends the pretty glen of the *Seiont.* Beyond (3½ m.) *Pont Rug* the high ground on the right, *Bryn Bras,* is disfigured by the lofty masts of a wireless station.—Beyond (6¾ m.) *Cwm-y-Glo* the railway and road skirt the S.W. shore of *Llyn Padarn* (2 m. long), the larger of the twin lakes of Llanberis, surrounded by much-quarried hills. To the E. and S.E., the peaks of the Snowdon massif form a splendid background.

9 m. **LLANBERIS** (2912 inhab.; 370 ft.), the gateway of the famous Pass of Llanberis and the nearest town to Snowdon, is much frequented by tourists, although its natural beauties have been long since marred by slate-quarrying. The new town, on Llyn Padarn, is in reality an overgrown industrial village; the old village lies 2 m. nearest the pass (comp. below).

Hotels. VICTORIA, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 5 gs.; PADARN VILLA, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 5 gs.; DOLBADARN, R. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; CASTLE, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6; GLAN EILIAN, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 7/6; PRINCE OF WALES, R. & B. 3/6, D. 2/, pens. 7/6; GROSVENOR, R. & B. 4/, L. 1/6, D. 2/, pens. 7/.

Motor-Buses to *Carnarvon*, *Bangor*, *Bettws-y-Coed* and *Llandudno*.—MOTOR-COACHES in the season.

Boating (1/ per hr.) and FISHING on Llyn Padarn, the latter free to visitors at the Victoria Hotel.

The stations of the Carnarvon line and of the Snowdon railway lie between Llyn Padarn and the smaller and still beautiful *Llyn Peris*, 1 m. long, on whose N. shore the mammoth Dinorwic slate-quarries (the property of Sir Michael Duff-Assheton-Smith; visitors admitted free during working hours) have made much havoc. These rise tier above tier to the height of nearly 2000 ft. on the slopes of Elidyr Fawr (p. 424), and threaten in time to fill the lake with their débris. On the N.W. shore a natural knoll, "a rock between two linnys," as Leland calls it, is crowned by *Dolbadarn Castle*, a solitary circular keep (13th cent.), with a smaller rectangular annexe. About 2 m. S.E. of Llanberis is the quaint village of *Old Llanberis*, or *Nant Peris*, with an interesting 14th cent. cruciform church of rude construction.

The waterfall of *Ceunant Mawr*, 60 ft. high, impressive when in spate, is reached by a lane beginning opposite the Victoria Hotel.—A footpath leads over (1 hr.) *Bwlch-y-Maes-Cwm* (1100 ft.) to *Quellyn Lake* (4 m.; 1½ hr.; p. 429).—*Elidyr Fawr* (3029 ft.; p. 424), *Elidyr Fach* (2564 ft.), and *Moel Eilio* (2382 ft.) are all accessible from Old Llanberis, which is also the starting-point for the 'back door to Glyder,' *Y Glyder Fawr* (3279 ft.) and *Y Glyder Fach* (3262 ft.). Comp. p. 424.

***SNOWDON,** or more properly the Snowdon group of mountains, the 'Eryri' of the ancient Welsh, is not only the loftiest mountain in England and Wales, but holds its own in boldness of outline and grace of proportion with world-rivals of greater stature. The massif (principally composed of slate and porphyry) forms a cluster of five peaks, linked by sharp ridges, and presents fine escarpments in all directions, but especially to the N.E., where the beautiful lakes of Glaslyn and Llyn Llydaw are dominated by sheer walls of rock. The principal heights, in their starfish formation, are *Y Wyddfa* 3560 ft.), the central peak or 'great tomb,' traditionally the burial-place of the giant Rhitta Fawr; *Crib-y-Ddysgl* (3493 ft.), immediately N., skirted by the Llanberis path; *Crib Goch* (3023 ft.), ‘ the red ridge ’ 1½ m. N.E., a splendid pile of rock, rich in pinnacle and buttress; *Lliwedd* (2947 ft.), the long craggy ridge running E.S.E., with a rock-wall especially famed; and *Yr Aran* (2451 ft.), the outlying S. peak, forming a spur towards Beddgelert. Between these mountain walls are seven distinct cwms, or hollows, of which *Cwm Dyli* and *Cwm Glas* (separated by Crib Goch) are the most imposing in depth and grandeur. The razor-edge ridges are only partly negotiable by paths. In spite of its name Snowdon is far below the snow-line, and the summit is generally free from snow between April and October, though considerable drifts may linger in the gullies until early summer. *Clogwyn-y-Garnedd-y-Wyddfa*, the precipice below the cairn of Snowdon, a celebrated ‘ course ’ for rock-climbing, is the refuge also of rare plants and ferns.

History. Snowdon is not connected with any great outstanding event in Welsh history, though it seems to have been held in veneration among the British. The giant Rhita, or Rhitta Fawr, King Arthur, and Vortigern are all connected with Snowdon in Celtic folklore; but the legends of Vortigern have mainly to do with the fortress of Dinas Emrys, near Llyn-y-Ddinas (p. 426). Giraldus (1147–1223) gives a delightful description and quotes a proverb to the effect that “As Mona could supply corn for all the inhabitants of Wales, so could the Eryri mountains afford sufficient pasture for all the herds.” Llewellyn (d. 1282), the last free Prince of Wales, twice retreated hither before coming to terms with Edward I, who created the Royal Forest of Snowdon, after the subjugation of North Wales. Thomas Johnson, the naturalist, ascended Snowdon in 1639; and Halley is said to have made astronomical experiments on the summit in 1697. The mountain figures in the ‘ Prelude ’ of Wordsworth, who left “Bethgelert’s huts at couching time” to witness sunrise from the peak; and its mists are well described in Watts-Dunton’s ‘Aylwin.’

The *View from the peak is of great extent, including the whole hill system of North Wales, a large expanse of sea, and no fewer than twenty mountain lakes or tarns. The ridges of the Snowdon group itself form, however, the most striking feature. The wild outlook from Snowdon is unrelieved by the rich valley scenery which adds grace to other mountain prospects in Wales and in the English Lake Country; we are here in a true fastness of rock, towering generally into mist; and compensation must be found in the happy glimpses which are sometimes vouchsafed by a sudden dispersal.

Ascent of Snowdon

Snowdon is ascended by a Mountain Railway from Llanberis and by five safe and well-marked Pedestrian Tracks (described below), beginning at various points around its base. For these recognized ascents guides are unnecessary in clear weather, but Snowdon is noted for its sudden mists and that portions of the group are perilously precipitous and craggy. Except in the fairest weather the peak is rarely free from mist. Inexperienced hill climbers will be ill-advised to stray far from the paths, especially on the N. and E. faces. Expert cragsmen find abundance of first-class work on the great cliffs of Lliwedd (N. face), the buttresses of Y Wyddfa (E. face), in Cwm Glas, and on the ‘pinnacles’ of Crib Goch.

On the summit of Snowdon are the Snowdon Summit Hotels (licensed), two simple structures, where meals may be had (L. 3/6) and shelter obtained at night. The telegraph-office and letter-box, close by, are chiefly used by railway visitors.

A.—Snowdon Mountain Railway from Llanberis to (5 m.) the summit in 60 min. (up 5/, down 4/6, return 8/). This narrow-gauge rack-and-pinion line (1896; maximum gradient 1 in 5½) operates from Easter to late October.

It ascends the longest spur of Snowdon, on the least interesting declivity. At the lower terminus intending passengers should ascertain by telephone whether the prospects of a view from the summit are favourable or the reverse.

A sharp ascent begins soon after the train leaves the station, and we cross a viaduct with a good view of the Ceunant Mawr falls (see p. 431). Beyond the station of (1 m.) *Waterfall* the Ceunant Bach Fall is seen on the right. After passing (2 m.) *Hebron* the railway begins to ascend the long N. spur of Snowdon (which shares the name of *Llechog* with another ridge; comp. p. 434), and crosses the bridle-path from Llanberis.—Beneath (3 m.) *Halfway Station* (1600 ft.; halt), also on the right, is the deep valley of *Cwm Brwynog*, 'the combe of rushes,' with its amphitheatre of cliff.—The bridle path is recrossed just beyond (4 m.) *Clogwyn* (2521 ft.), and we look down momentarily (l.) into the precipitous gorge of *Cwm Glas Bach*, with glimpses of the Pass of Llanberis and the Glyder range on its far side.—Curving to the right to ascend a slope above the cliffs of *Clogwyn-du'r Arddu*, 'the black precipice,' with the tarn of *Llyn-du'r-Arddu* at their foot, the line now affords a fine view extending as far as Anglesey. It crosses the Snowdon Ranger path (3200 ft.).—5 m. *Snowdon Summit Station* lies just below the cairn.

B.—The broad track of the BRIDLE-PATH FROM LLANBERIS, 5 m. in 2–3 hrs., never diverges far from the railway (see above) and a guide is quite needless. Ponies are sometimes hired. From the Victoria Hotel we follow the Ceunant Mawr route (p. 431) for 300 yds., then diverge to the left. Two refreshment-huts (at 1750 ft. and 2153 ft. respectively) break the monotony of the long climb to the saddle, whence fine views open on every hand. A detour on the left beyond the second railway crossing (2550 ft.) leads to the cliff edge, with splendid views of Cwm Glas, perhaps the finest prospect on Snowdon. The ridge higher up is *Crib y-Ddysgl* (see p. 432) with a razor-edge extending E. to Crib Goch (for mountaineers only). The waters of Glaslyn and Llyn Llydaw are seen well as we climb hence to the summit in ½ hr. more.

C.—ASCENT OF SNOWDON BY THE CAPEL CURIG OR GORPHWYSFA PATH. This route, the finest recognized ascent, begins at the *Gorphwysfa Hotel* (p. 425), 5 m. from Capel Curig, on the Llanberis road, and reaches the summit thence in 2½–3 hrs. The path diverges to the left from the Llanberis road just E. of the hotel and ascends gradually, winding around the spur of *Pen-y-Llan*, on the right, and past the small tarn of *Llyn Teyrn* (1237 ft.), on the right, into the magnificent hollow of *Cwm Dyli* (pronounced 'duli'). Here, surrounded by cliffs on all sides but the E., lies the striking upland lake of **Llyn Llydaw** (1420 ft.), more than 1 m. in length, dominated at its head by the great N. precipice of *Lliwedd* (2947 ft.; p. 432). We cross the lake near its N.E. end by a causeway. The rough track skirts the N.W. shore for c. ½ m., then turns sharply to the right, and breasts the hill, passing some copper-workings near the smaller tarn of GLASLYN (1970 ft.). We are now immediately at the foot of the great central peak of *Y Wyddfa*, which rises almost sheer from the tarn, in the cliffs of *Clogwyn-y Garnedd*. The cart track ends at a second mine-working, but we climb by a rough steep path ascending in zig-zags to the dip (3258 ft.) between Y Wyddfa and Crib-y-Ddysgl, where we strike the bridle-path from Llanberis. Turning to the left we reach the summit in ½ hr. more.

D.—ASCENT OF SNOWDON BY THE CWM-Y-LLAN ROUTE, 5½ m. in 3½–4 hrs. from Beddgelert. —*Beddgelert*, see p. 429. The route diverges from the Capel Curig road at (3 m.) a point a little beyond a chapel ('Bethania') on the left, and just short of a bridge over the Glaslyn. Thence we follow the by-road ascending the beautiful *Cwm-y Llan*, and when (5 min.) the road forks we hold to the narrower and rougher branch on the left, which mounts beside a fine cataract-sequence on the stream to our right. In c. ½ hr. more we cross the stream near a quarry and a ruined house (900 ft.; 2 hrs. from Beddgelert), 5 min. beyond which is (l.) a rock (inscription) from which Gladstone, in his 84th year (1893), addressed a large gathering upon 'Justice to Wales.' The cart-track ends ¼ hr. farther on at a second disused quarry, and, with the summit in view, a path constructed by Sir Edward Watkin begins to ascend the long S.W. slopes of Lliwedd (p. 432). As we approach the ridge a short detour to the right discloses a sudden and magnificent view from the edge of the precipice looking into Cwm Dyli (see above), together with the N. 'twist' of Lliwedd above Llyn Llyndaw. The narrow saddle between Lliwedd and Y Wyddfa is **Bwlch-y Saethau*, 'the Pass of the Arrows,' a traditional burial-place of King Arthur. The ridge presently broadens (fine view of Glaslyn in the crater below us on the right), and we zig-zag up the rocky cone of Y Wyddfa, striking the Beddgelert track (see below) just below the summit.

E. Ascent of Snowdon by the Beddgelert Track via Pitt's Head, 6 m. in c. 4 hrs. *Beddgelert*, see p. 429. The path, quitting the main Carnarvon road at (2¾ m.) *Pitt's Head*, runs upward (r.), past the farm of *Ffridd Uchaf*, and is joined (3½ m.) by the path from Snowdon Station (see below). Here we turn right through an iron gate (c. 1100 ft.) and climb rather gradually through an iron gate (c. 1100 ft.) and climb rather gradually N.E. over open fell to the W. extremity of the southern *Llechog* ridge (comp. p. 433).—Where the track has faded a line of small cairns marks the way.—Passing sheepfolds and a cairn we gain the edge of the precipitous N. face of Llechog (2388 ft.) and look down into the tarns of *Cwm Clogwyn*, while behind us are fine views of Moel Hebog, Y Garn, and Mynydd Mawr, with the upper Nantlle lake.—As we advance along the cliff-edge the right-hand slope grows steeper in its turn, and the ridge narrows into the rocky and splendid razor-edge of **Bwlch-y-Maen*, 'the stony passage' (3056), with a good and safe path, perhaps trying to some walkers in a high cross-wind. Here we look down into Cwm Clogwyn (l.) and Cwm-y-Llan (r.) before the path broadens and is joined by Sir Edward Watkin's path (see p. 433) on the right, just below the summit.

F.—Ascent of Snowdon from South Snowdon Station, 3½ m., track in c. 2 hrs., a favourite, though (until the saddle is reached) not a particularly interesting route.—*South Snowdon*, see p. 429. We ascend by the quarry road crossing the railway just N. of the station, and presently join (1 m.) the track from Pitt's Head and Beddgelert. Thence to the summit, see above.

G.—The Ascent of Snowdon from Quellyn Lake (4 m., bridle-path, in 1½–2 hrs.) has been seldom made since the closing of the Snowdon Ranger Hotel (p. 429).

77. FROM RUABON TO LLANGOLLEN, BALA, DOLGELLEY, AND BARMOUTH

54½ m. G.W.R. in 2–2½ hrs. (11/5, 6/10); to *Llangollen*, 6¼ m. in 15–20 min. (1/5, 10*d.*); to *Dolgelley*, 45¼ m. in 1¾–2 hrs. (9/6, 5/9).—From Chester to Barmouth by this route, 71¼ m. in 3 hrs. (14/11, 9/); from Shrewsbury, 80 m. in 2¾–4¼ hrs. (16/8, 10/). Through carriages from London (Paddington) and Birmingham (Snow Hill) via Shrewsbury, Dolgelley, and Barmouth to *Pwllheli*; also in summer from Manchester (Exchange) and Birkenhead via Chester.

This line traverses some of the most beautiful valley scenery in Great Britain, especially for a few miles beyond Llangollen, and again from Llanuwchllyn onwards. The best views are on the left as far as Llangollen, on the right thence to Llanuwchllyn, on the left thence to Dolgelley, and on the right (*Mawddach Estuary) between Dolgelley and Barmouth.

Road, 57 m. 6 m. **Llangollen** (see below).—10 m. *Corwen* (p. 420).—13 m. **Bala** (p. 438).—18 m. **Dolgelley** (p. 440).—2 m. *Llanelltyd* (p. 441).—8 m. **Barmouth** (p. 444).

Ruabon, see p. 414.—About 1 m. S.W. we diverge to the W. from the main line, and enter the Dee valley. Beyond (1½ m.) *Acrefair* (pron. 'Akryvire'), with important chemical and engineering works, we have a view of the lofty aqueduct of *Pont-y-Cysylltau* (built by Telford in 1795–1805), which carries the *Shropshire Union Canal* across the valley of the Dee.—At (2½ m.) *Trevor* we quit the Denbighshire coalfield and obtain a beautiful view of the *Vale of Llangollen, the valley of the Dee below Llangollen, described by Ruskin as "entirely lovely in its gentle wildness."

6¼ m. **LLANGOLLEN** (pron. 'Hlango'hlen'; 3680 inhab.) is charmingly situated in a green hollow on the banks of the Dee surrounded by wooded hills. The little town, once meriting Ruskin's flattery, is now marred by extensive rebuilding, and is crowded in summer; but the surrounding country is still beautiful. Welsh flannel is a staple of Llangollen, and its ale was extolled by Borrow. Coracles (p. 185) are still to be seen on the Dee near Llangollen.

Hotels. *HAND, an old established house on the river, R. 7/, L. 5/, D. 7/; ROYAL, at the S. end of the bridge, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; BRIDGE END, at the N. end of the bridge, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; GRAPES; WAVERLEY, R. & B. from 5/6, L. 2/3; CROSS FOXES, Chapel St., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/3, D. 2/6; GREEN LODGE, private, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/; HOMELAND, temperance, Bridge St., R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6.

Motor-Buses to *Wrexham* (1/), *Corwen* (1/3), *Chirk* (1/), *Oswestry*, and *Llanymynech*.—MOTOR COACHES to *Birkenhead* in 2½ hrs.; via *Corwen* and *Bettws-y-Coed* to *Llanrwst* in 1¾ hr.; *Llandudno* in 2¾ hrs.; *Birmingham* in 4¼ hrs.; *London*; etc.

Passenger Barges, drawn by horses, ply on the canal every ½ hr. daily during the season to *Berwyn* (for *Valle Crucis*; 9*d*. return), a pleasant short trip; also on Mon., Wed., & Fri. to (8 m.) *Chirk* (p. 414), and on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. to (4 m.) *Pont-y-Cysylltau Aqueduct* (p. 434).

Amusements. *Tennis Courts* in the Recreation Ground.—*Golf Course* (9 holes), near Sunbank Hall, 1¼ m. E.—*Boats* for hire on the canal.—*Fishing* (salmon and trout) in the Dee and its tributaries (partly free).

The 14th cent. bridge which spans the Dee just E. of the station was long reckoned, without much justification, among the 'Seven Wonders of Wales.' The parish church of *St. Collen*, in the centre of the town, has fine 15th cent. hammer beam roofs in the nave and N. aisle; a 14th cent. tomb-niche; and a classical W. tower. In the churchyard, S.W. of the church, is the monument erected by the 'Ladies of Llangollen' (see below) to their faithful servant, Mary Carryl (d. 1809), which afterwards served to mark their own burial place.

PLÂS NEWYDD, or 'New Place,' ½ m. S.E. of the bridge, was the residence from 1779 of Lady Eleanor Butler (d. 1829) and the Hon. Sarah Ponsonby (d. 1831), the 'Ladies of Llangollen,' two eccentric Irish women, who left their homes secretly in 1776, under the spell of a romantic mutual attachment, to devote their lives henceforth "to friendship, celibacy, and the knitting of blue stockings."

The house (adm. on week-days 10–12.30 and 2–dusk, 1/; children 6*d*.), originally a 'cottage orné,' has been enlarged by later tenants. It is decorated outwardly with oak carvings, and internally with panelling and leather-work; but the greater part of the Ladies' collection was dispersed in 1832.

The 'Ladies of Llangollen' became famous for their peculiarities of dress, their beneficence, and their collection of old oak and curios, to which it was the recognised practice for each of their numerous visitors to contribute. adame de Genlis, Wellington, De Quincey (as a boy), Scott, and Wordsworth, ere among their distinguished visitors, but Wordsworth's somewhat tactless onnet, with its description of the house as a "low-roofed cot" and its oblique ference to the ladies' age, is said to have given offence. Their maid-servant, Mary Carryl, bought the freehold of Plâs Newydd with her savings, and left it to them at her death in 1809.

Environs of Llangollen

Llangollen is situated at the head of the beautiful Vale of Llangollen (p. 434), and its neighbourhood abounds in interesting and attractive walks, described in great detail by Borrow in his 'Wild Wales.' About 1795 Hazlitt, before his memorable visit to Coleridge, sought the Vale of Llangollen by way of initiating himself "in the mysteries of natural scenery."

One of the pleasantest strolls is that up stream to (1¾ m.) *Berwyn* and *Llantysilio Church* (p. 437), returning thence via Eliseg's Pillar and Valle Crucis Abbey (comp. p. 437). Berwyn may be reached by road on either side of the river, or by the canal tow-path.

Moel y-Geraint (1050 ft.; *View) or *Barber's Hill*, 1 m. W. of Llangollen, named from a purely legendary barber said to have been gibbeted here for wife-murder, is reached by a steep lane ascending from the S. end of the High Street.

The ruined **Dinas Bran Castle,** or *Crow Castle*, perched on the summit of a curious conical hill (1000 ft.; magnificent *View) immediately opposite the town, on the N. side of the Dee, is the most conspicuous feature in the valley. To reach it (½ hr.) we cross in turn the Dee bridge, the main road, and the canal, and ascend past the Technical School on the left. An unmistakable path (guide posts) ascends straight up the slope (N.) and is continued to the right on the open hillside by a zig-zag track to the top (rfmts. in summer). The not very interesting remains of the castle consist chiefly of the curtain-wall that surrounded the hill-top, and its history is sufficiently summed up in Wordsworth's phrase: "Relic of kings, wreck of forgotten wars." About 1390 it was the home of the lovely Myfanwy Fechan, whose beauty inspired the bards of the period.

The Eglwyseg Rocks, a remarkable series of terraced limestone cliffs consisting of rounded promontories with intervening gullies, form the W. escarpment of the dull moorland plateau of *Cefn y Fedw* (1648 ft.) and stretch N. from near Dinas Bran in a curving line 4 m. in length. The rocks themselves are properly appreciated only from below, and every visitor to Llangollen should proceed at least as far as to their S. extremity.

***Valle Crucis Abbey,** c. 1½ m. N.N.W. of Llangollen, is situated in a beautiful glen—still a true Cistercian solitude—sloping towards the Dee. To reach it we follow the Ruthin road until the ruins are seen on our right (visitors ring; adm. 6*d*.). The abbey was founded by Madoc ap Gruffydd Maelor, Prince of Powis, about 1200, and was dissolved c. 1535. The existing remains, consisting of the ruins of the church and some of the domestic buildings, are larger and more varied than those of any other religious house in N. Wales, though the abbey was on a considerably smaller scale than the great S. Welsh Cistercian houses of Margam and Neath (see p. 471).

The Church adheres to the common early Cistercian plan of aisled nave, transepts with E. chapels, and very short, aisleless chancel. The N. transept has been walled off from the crossing. The W. front is a beautiful composition (c. 1250–75), with three fine plate-tracery windows enclosed in a common frame, and with a delicate rose in the gable; while the E. end (c. 1250) is remarkable for the manner in which its external pilaster buttresses expand above the bottom row of lancets so as to embrace an upper pair.

Within the church may be noted the remains of the pulpitum (including the stairway) under the W. arch of the crossing; the remarkable arch (at the end of the S. transept) by which the dormitory was entered from the vanished night-stairs; the base of the high altar; and the curious recess, with a shafted screen, on the N. of the W. bay of the chancel. The S. transept is adjoined by the *Sacristy*, and to the S. of this is the vaulted Chapter House (rebuilt c. 1315–50), in three parallel aisles. In the middle of these is the doorway from the Cloister, S. of which is the day-stair to the dormitory, very unusually placed. These mark the W. end of the two outer aisles of the chapter house, and are contrived in the thickness of the wall: the whole arrangement is probably unique. To the S. of the Dormitory, which occupies the whole length of the upper floor, is apparently the *Rere-Dorter*, and at its N.E. corner are a chamber, with a fireplace, and a similar chamber above, which apparently formed together the *Abbot's Lodging*. It is said that Iolo Goch, the bard of Owen Glendower, is buried in the abbey.

About ¼ m. N. of the abbey, in a field to the right of the Ruthin road, is Eilseg's Pillar, one of the most remarkable crosses in Wales. The broken shaft, 6½ ft. high, stands on what is supposed to be a sepulchral mound. It was erected early in the 9th cent. in memory of Eilseg, Lord of Powis, who fought at Bangor Iscoed (p. 414) in 607. This monument is by some thought to have given name to the valley ('Vale of the Cross').

The Berwyns. These mountains, forming one of the principal massifs of Wales, stretch S.W. from Llangollen for nearly 20 m., and reach their highest point in *Moel Sych* (2713 ft.; p. 404). Their watershed, almost throughout, forms the boundary between Merionethshire (N.) and Montgomeryshire and Denbighshire (S.). They are mainly a tract of rolling moorland, but the S. slopes are indented by numerous cirques, in one of which is the great fall of Pistyll Rhaiadr (p. 415).

Beyond Llangollen we continue to ascend the charming valley of the Dee. Crossing the river we have a glimpse of the Valle Crucis glen (p. 436) on the right.—7¾ m. *Berwyn* (Chain Bridge Hotel, pens. 12/6) is one of the most delightful spots on the Dee, here crossed by the King's Bridge and, a little lower, by the older Chain Bridge (restored 1929). A lane leads N.W. from the latter to (c. ¼ m.) *Llantysilio Church*, in a lovely situation above the Dee.

Robert Browning was a worshipper here in 1886 (tablet on S. wall). Sir Theodore (d. 1909) and Lady Martin (Helen Faucit; d. 1898) lived for many years at *Bryntysilio*, the mansion almost opposite the church.

Moel-y Gamelin (1897 ft.), or *Moel Gamelyn*, the highest summit of the group known as *Llantysilio Mountain*, rises to the N.W. of Berwyn. *Moel Morfydd* (1804 ft.), 1¼ m. S.W. of Moel-y-Gamelin, commands a fine view of the Vale of Llangollen. From Berwyn to *Llangollen* by road or canal, see p. 436.

The river describes a loop of nearly 3 m. round the beautiful wooded Rhysgog promontory, while the railway tunnels under the neck of the peninsula and enters Merionethshire.

Merionethshire, which stretches hence to the sea, was the *Mervinia* of the Romans, and derives its name from *Meirion*, an undistinguished grandson of Prince Cunedda (5th cent.). Giraldus observes that 'Merionyth is the roughest and rudest district in all Wales ; the ridges of its mountains are very high and narrow, terminating in sharp peaks, and so irregularly jumbled together that if the shepherds conversing or disputing with each other, from their summits, should agree to meet, they could scarcely effect their purpose in the course of the whole day.' The finest scenery, of mingled pastoral and mountain landscape, is to be found in the neighbourhood of Dolgelley and of Machynlleth ; and in the Arans and Cader Idris, and to a less degree in the Rhinogs, Merionethshire possesses mountain groups second only to those of Carnarvonshire. The only harbours on the long coast-line are those at Barmouth and Aberdovey. Except around the slate-quarries in the N., the county is mainly agricultural and pastoral, and Welsh ponies are extensively bred. Harlech Castle is the chief point of antiquarian interest.

11½ m. *Glyn Dyfrdwy* (Berwyn Arms, R. 5/6, pens. 3–4 gs. ; Sun, pens. 3 gs.), an anglers' resort, was included in the patrimony of Owen Glendower (1359–1416 ?). Between this point and Corwen the scenery is less striking ; the Berwyns rise abruptly on the left.—13½ m. *Carrog* is connected with *Llansaintffraid Glyn-Dyfrdwy*, 'the church of St. Bride in the glen of the sacred stream,' by a fine stone bridge of 1660.

16¼ m. **Corwen,** see p. 420.

Beyond Corwen the valley of the Dee, which increases in beauty as we ascend, is known as the *Vale of Edeyrnion.*— 18¼ m. *Cynwyd* (Prince of Wales, R. & B. 7/6, pens. from 70/) has an old bridge across the Dee.—21 m. *Llandrillo* (Dudley Arms, R. & B. 6/, L. 3/). The fine mass of Arenig Fawr (p. 439) comes presently into view in front, on the right.—We cross and recross the Dee before reaching (23¾ m.) *Llandderfel* (Bryntirion Inn, T.H., R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/6), with a 15th cent. church on the opposite bank of the river, about ¾ m. from the station.

From (27¼ m.) *Bala Junction* (no exit for passengers) a branch line runs to (¾ m.) *Bala* and (25½ m.) *Blaenau Ffestiniog* (see below). Passengers for this line usually change here.

BALA (1408 inhab. ; *Royal White Lion*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 5/ ; *Plâs Coch*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/, pens. 13/6 ; *Goat*, R. 4/6, L. 3/6 ; *Blue Lion*, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 7/) is a peaceful market-town at the mouth of the Tryweryn valley, near the outlet of the Dee from Bala Lake (Welsh 'bala' = outlet). The surrounding country is agreeable, but without distinction. Bala has long been famous for its religious and educational activities, and it is a good centre for fishing and grouse-shooting. In front of the Calvinistic Methodist Church is a statue of the Rev. Thomas Charles ('Charles of Bala,' 1755–1814), the Wesley of Wales, pioneer of the Methodist movement in N. Wales, and one of the founders of the British and Foreign Bible Society. An earlier Dissenter connected with Bala was Howel Harris (1714–73), the 'field preacher,' whose persecution here was marked by riots in 1741.

Bala Lake (*Llyn Tegid* ; 530 ft. ; 1084 acres) is the largest natural sheet of water in Wales, though it is nearly 40 acres smaller than the artificial Lake

Vyrnwy (p. 415). It is 3¾ m. long from N.E. to S.W. and ¾ m. broad. The Welsh name is derived from Tegid Voel, Lord of Penllyn in the 5th cent., who figures in the 'Mabinogion.' The lake, with the foothills covered with heather, ferns, and scattered trees, and the great mountains—Arenig Fawr, Cader Idris, and the Arans—behind, possesses a singular charm in clear and sunny weather. Bala Lake is famous for its shoals of the rare 'gwyniad,' a white-scaled fish, by some considered unpalatable but declared by a former Lord Lyttelton ('the wicked' Baron of that name) "to more than rival in flavour the lips of the fair maids of Bala." The lake is mentioned in Spenser's 'Faerie Queene,' and in Tennyson's 'Geraint and Enid.'—Motor-Buses to *Llanuwchllyn* (8*d.*) and *Dolgelley* (2/3); *Corwen*; *Cerrig-y-Drudion*; etc.

The Circuit of Bala Lake (11 m.) includes (1¼ m.) *Llanycil*, burial-place of 'Charles of Bala' (p. 438), the grounds of *Glan-Llyn* (a mansion of Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn), and (5¼ m.) *Llanuwchllyn* (p. 440).—Rough Roads lead to *Lake Vyrnwy* (p. 415) via Cwm Hirnant (14 m.) and via Llanuwchllyn and Bwlch y-Groes (20½ m.; p. 458).—For the road via Milltir Gerrig Pass (best for motors), see p. 415.

From Bala to Blaenau Ffestiniog, 24¾ m., G.W.R. in 1–1¼ hr. (5/3, 3/2).—2½ m. *Frongoch*. The heathery slopes of *Mynydd Nodol* (1750 ft.) are conspicuous on the left.—7¾ m. *Arenig* (1135 ft.; Rhyd-y-Fen Inn, ¾ m. N.W. by footpath, R. & B. 11/, L. 2/9, D. 3/6, pens. 12/), with a large granite quarry, lies midway between the two Arenigs, in a rather featureless valley. Almost due S. rises **Arenig Fawr** (2800 ft.; *View), a mountain whose huge bulk made a greater impression upon Borrow than any other of the hills he saw in Wales. It may be ascended in 1–1½ hr. *Arenig Fach* (2264 ft.), N. of the railway, is of little interest.

The line traverses a desolate green upland and reaches its highest point (1315 ft.) near (10½ m.) *Cwm Prysor*, on the shores of the dreary *Llyn Tryweryn.*—16¼ m. **Trawsfynydd** (*Cross Foxes Inn*, pens. 15/; *Highgate Temperance*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/), ½ m. S.W. of the station.—The railway turns N. and the Moelwyns (p. 430) appear ahead. On the right, about 2 m. beyond Trawsfynydd, we pass *Tomen-y-Mûr*, the 'mound of the wall,' or *Mur-Castell*, possibly an early Norman 'motte' raised inside the area of an undoubted Roman station, though the name *Heriri Mons* for the latter is probably one of the forgeries of Richard of Cirencester. The camp figures in the 'Mabinogion' as a later seat of the princes of Ardudwy. The Sarn Helen (comp. pp. 421, 423, 426) and perhaps other Roman roads passed it, and an amphitheatre is well marked.—19¼ m. *Maentwrog Road*, 2½ m. from Maentwrog (see below).—The Vale of Ffestiniog opens on the left, with fine views, and we cross the Cynfael a little above the falls (see below).

21¼ m. **FFESTINIOG** (600 ft.; less than 1000 inhab.; *Pengwern*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Abbey Arms*, pens. 58/ a week; *Sun Temperance*, R. & B. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 7/6) is boldly situated on the verge of a green plateau bordering upon the Vale of Ffestiniog and bounded on the S. by the valley of the Cynfael. Although largely inhabited by slate quarrymen, it must not be confused with the quarry town of Blaenau Ffestiniog (see below), 3 m. distant. The knoll behind the church affords a *View for which Ffestiniog is famed, including the full perspective of the Vale and the head of Tremadoc Bay. On the right rise the Moelwyns. A hill S.W. of the village, crowned with the tombstone of the late Lord Newborough, affords an even finer prospect. The neighbourhood abounds in picturesque waterfalls.

Within easy walking distance are the *Cynfael Falls* (S.), and the graceful cataracts of the *Rhaiadr Cwm* (E.S.E.), reached by the Pont Newydd (1¼ m. from Ffestiniog).—Three m. W.S.W. lies **Maentwrog** (*Oakeley Arms Hotel*, at Tan-y-Bwlch, see p. 448; *Grapes*, pens. 2½–3 gs.; *Llys Twrog*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/), one of the most delightful villages in Wales, on the left bank of the Dwyryd, below a wooded cliff. It is named from the 'maen' or stone of Twrog (a saint of the 7th cent.), a plain monument 4 ft. high, standing in the churchyard. *Moelwyn* (p. 430) can be climbed hence via Tan-y-Bwlch station in 2½ hrs. *Cynicht* (p. 430) also is accessible. The **Rhaiadr Ddu* ('black cataract') and the lovely *Raven Fall* are c. 1 m. S. of Maentwrog.

Beyond Ffestiniog the railway winds along the E. slopes of the valley, across which the triple massif of the Moelwyns is finely seen, while at closer quarters, on the right, rise the Manods. 24¾ m. **Blaenau Ffestiniog** (**North-Western*, near the L.M.S. station, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 4/; *Queen's*, near the G.W. station, pens. 70–80/; *Maenofferen*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, pens. 10/; *Griffin Temperance*, T., R., & B. 6/6), a quarry town (6741 inhab.), is finely situated at the head of the Vale, and although wholly industrial in character, has a more picturesque aspect than its chief rivals. Llanberis and Bethesda. Slate-quarrying here is in the nature of mining, and the hills are mutilated by tunnelling in every direction and disfigured by towering heaps of slate refuse. Mineral gases from the slate (which bears oil at certain levels) make the atmosphere unpleasant.

Blaenau Ffestiniog is rich in railway stations. The G.W.R. and L.M.S. termini lie ¼ m. apart, respectively at the E. and W. end of Church Street. The 'Toy Railway' (pp. 447–448) has three stations: *Blaenau Ffestiniog*, opposite the L.M.S. terminus, a 'halt' at the G.W.R. terminus, and its own terminus at *Duffws*, c. 200 yds. from the G.W.R. station.

Motor-Buses to *Dolgelly*; *Maentwrog* and *Harlech*; *Portmadoc*; *Bettws-y-Coed* and *Llanrwst*; etc.—The two hills prominent to the S.E. of the town, *Manod Mawr* (2166 ft.) and *Manod Bach* (2158 ft.), command fine views, especially of the Vale of Ffestiniog. In a hollow of the slope leading to the higher peak is the *Llyn-y-Manod*.

To *Portmadoc* by the 'Toy Railway,' see pp. 447–448; to *Bettws-y-Coed* and *Llandudno*, see Rte. 74.

The Dolgelley line now skirts the S.E. shore of Bala Lake (p. 438). On the opposite (N.W.) bank, near the foot of the lake, is seen the little church of Llanycil (p. 439). On the left the conical peak of Aran Benllyn (p. 458) comes boldly into view.—32¼ m. **Llanuwchllyn** (*Goat*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6; *Glynllifon Boarding House*, pens. 10/), 'the church above the lake,' 1 m. S.W. of the lake, is a pleasant angler's resort. The church (rebuilt in 1872) contains a recumbent effigy of 1370.

Rowland Vaughan (1590–1667), the royalist captain, hymnologist, and translator, commemorated by a tablet in the church, and John Vaughan, another 17th cent. poet, resided at *Caer Gai*, 1 m. N., to the left of the road to Bala. This ancient mansion occupies the traditional site of the dwelling of Cynyr (the Ector of the 'Morte d'Arthur'), who was father of Sir Kay and foster-father of King Arthur.

From Llanuwchllyn to (13 m.) *Dinas Mawddwy* over (5 m.) the Bwlch-y-Groes, see p. 458.

The railway ascends the *Dyfrdwy*, or *Little Dee*, through a desolate region overshadowed by Aran Benllyn, to the highest point of the line (770 ft.). The descent is rapid to (38½ m.) *Drws-y-Nant* (550 ft.), whence a succession of long grassy slopes offers the easiest, but least interesting, ascent (c. 3 m.) of Aran Mawddwy (see p. 458). We descend the valley of the impetuous *Wnion*, amid some of the most delightful sylvan scenes in Wales. The cliffs of Cader Idris, with the steep face of Tyrau-Mawr, rise almost directly ahead.—42 m. *Bont Newydd* for *Rhobell Fawr* (2408 ft.; view).

45¼ m. **DOLGELLEY** (pron. 'Dolge'hly'; perhaps the 'meadow of the hazels'), the capital of *Merionethshire*, is a grey-walled, slate-roofed market town (2014 inhab.), on the S. bank of the river Wnion, near the head of the Mawddach estuary. It lies at the foot of Mynydd Mawr, the E. peak of Cader Idris, which is just visible from the market-place, over the lower terrace of Mynydd-y-Gader. Owen Glendower held a Welsh Parliament at Dolgelley in 1404, and in the following year signed here his alliance with Charles VI of

France. The town manufactures woollen goods, but it is chiefly noted as a tourist resort, owing to its singularly beautiful situation.

Railway Station, on the N. side of the river.

Hotels. GOLDEN LION, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; ROYAL SHIP, Queen Square, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 14/; TYN-Y-GROES (p. 442), R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 15/; BEECHWOOD, private, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 10/6; TORRENT WALK, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/, D. 3/, pens. 10/6; CENTRAL, private, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 7/; EINION, R. & B. 5/6, pens. from 8/, GLYNDWR, temperance hotels. Numerous *Boarding-Houses* and *Lodgings*.

Post Office, Queen Square.

Motor-Buses from Eldon Square or railway station to *Tyn-y-groes*, *Trawsfynydd*, and *Blaenau Ffestiniog*; *Barmouth* and *Towyn*; *Llanuwchllyn* (1/7), *Bala* (2/3), and *Corwen* (3/11); *Machynlleth* (2/2); *Dinas Mawddwy* (1/6); etc.—MOTOR COACHES in Summer.

Fishing. Good trout-fishing in the neighbourhood, apply to the Dolgelly Angling Association.—GOLF COURSE at *Hengwrt*, 1 m. N.W.

From the railway station we cross a bridge (1638) and enter the town, which clusters round Eldon Square, the market-place, and the smaller Queen Square. The church of *St. Mary* was rebuilt in 1726 with the exception of the tower. The curfew is rung here nightly. The almshouses close by were founded by Bp. Rowlands in 1616. On the Penmaenpool road, W. of the town, are a quaint old pandy (*i.e.*, fulling-mill) and a group of old and picturesque cottages.

Attractive short excursions include the TORRENT WALK (5½ m. round), which ascends the glen of the *Clywedog*; the *PRECIPICE WALK (6–7 m. round), passing (1½ m.; l.) *Nannau Park* (800 ft.), formerly the seat of a branch of the Vaughan family, and skirting the very steep W. flank of *Moel Cynwch* (1068 ft.; *Views of Cader Idris).

LONGER EXCURSIONS FROM DOLGELLEY

FROM DOLGELLEY TO BARMOUTH, 9 m. by road, justly ranking as the most beautiful *Drive in Wales, especially at high tide. We follow the Towyn coast road as far as (2¼ m.) *Penmaenpool*, whence we cross the long wooden bridge (toll: car 1/, motor-cycle 4*d.*) and causeway at the head of the Mawddach estuary. At *Pen-y-Bryn*, on the opposite bank, we are joined by an alternative road from Dolgelley, via Llanelltyd, which is ¾ m. longer but commands especially fine views of Cader Idris. We skirt the N. shore of the estuary, with splendid views of the Cader Idris range, but the road runs somewhat inland before passing (4¼ m.) *Bont-Ddu* (Halfway Hotel, pens. 10/), a picturesque hamlet at the foot of the glens which descend from the flanks of *Diphwys* (p. 443; ascended hence in c. 1½ hr.). On the hill N.E. of the village is the old-established St. David's gold and copper mine, reopened in 1919. The road, now losing sight of the estuary, winds among rocky foothills, passing (6 m.; r.) the mansion of *Caer Deon* and a pretty modern church. Hydrangeas blossom freely here in late summer. At (7 m.) *Cytiau*, at the foot of another pleasant glen, we regain the shore.—9 m. *Barmouth*, see p. 444.

FROM DOLGELLEY TO TYN-Y-GROES, RHAIADR-DDU, AND PISTYLL CAIN, 8 m. by road and footpath (motor-buses, see above). From Dolgelley station the Barmouth road is followed to the W., passing (1½ m.; r.) the grounds of *Hengwrt*, the home of Robert Vaughan, the antiquary (d. 1667). Just short of the bridge over the Mawddach (½ m.) a farm-road diverges through a gate on the right for the slight ruins of (¼ m.) **Cymmer Abbey,** a Cistercian house founded in 1198, and apparently the sole monastic establishment in the county.

Crossing the Mawddach by the main road (with beautiful views in both directions) we turn to the right at (¼ m.) *Llanelltyd*, an idyllic village. About ½ m. W. on the Barmouth road is the *Prince of Wales Gold Mine* (apply to Manager).—The Tyn-y-groes road ascends the *Ganllwyd Glen* and presently bends to the left at (2½ m.) the confluence of the stream with the *Afon Wen*;

on the right are the richly-tinted slopes of *Penrhos* (764 ft.). The picturesque and beautifully situated little *Tyn-y Groes Hotel* (tariff p. 441), ½ m. farther on, is a favourite resort of anglers. The road goes on past the woods of *Dol-y-Melynllyn* and beneath (left) the rocks of *Craig-y-Cau*, a shoulder of *Y Garn* (2063 ft.), and crosses (½ m.) a bridge across the tributary *Gamlan*.—A digression should be made up the rocky and wooded glen of this stream to (¾ m.) the striking broken waterfall of **Rhaiadr-Ddu* (N.T.) one of the many 'black falls,' especially impressive in spate. The steep footpath (guide-posts) leading to the fall gives a fine retrospect of Rhobell Fawr.

Returning to the main road we follow it to (½ m.) *Pont-ar-Eden*, a bridge at the junction of the Eden with the Mawddach, a little short of the village of *Ganllwyd*, from which the whole valley is often named. We cross the Pont-ar-Eden and follow the rough lane which ascends the upper valley of the Mawddach, sadly marred by timber-felling, to (2 m.) the junction of the Mawddach with the *Cain*. On each of these streams, a little above the confluence, is a waterfall, but the adjacent scenery is spoiled by the now abandoned buildings and débris of the Gwynfynydd gold-mine. From the mine buildings we ascend the Cain stream (on the left bank), and reach in a few yards the cataract of ***Pistyll Cain**, 150 ft. high, well hidden in its devious glen, and one of the finest 'spouts' in Wales. The *Rhaiadr Mawddach*, a lower fall on the other stream, is spoiled by the mine-workings surrounding it.

From Dolgelley to the Abergwynant Valley, a round of c. 9 m. A steep lane diverging on the left from the Towyn coast road, about 1¼ m. beyond (2¼ m.) *Penmaenpool* (p. 443) and just short of a bridge over the stream, ascends the *Abergwynant Valley*, the scenery of which far excels that of the Torrent Walk (p. 441), while its views of Cader Idris are very fine. The valley narrows to a beautifully wooded glen. At (4¾ m.) the point where the stream divides, we hold to the right, and a little farther on we climb out of the glen, passing a chapel, and join (6 m.) the old road from Towyn to Dolgelley, 3 m. from the latter, which is reached via Llyn Gwernan (p. 443).

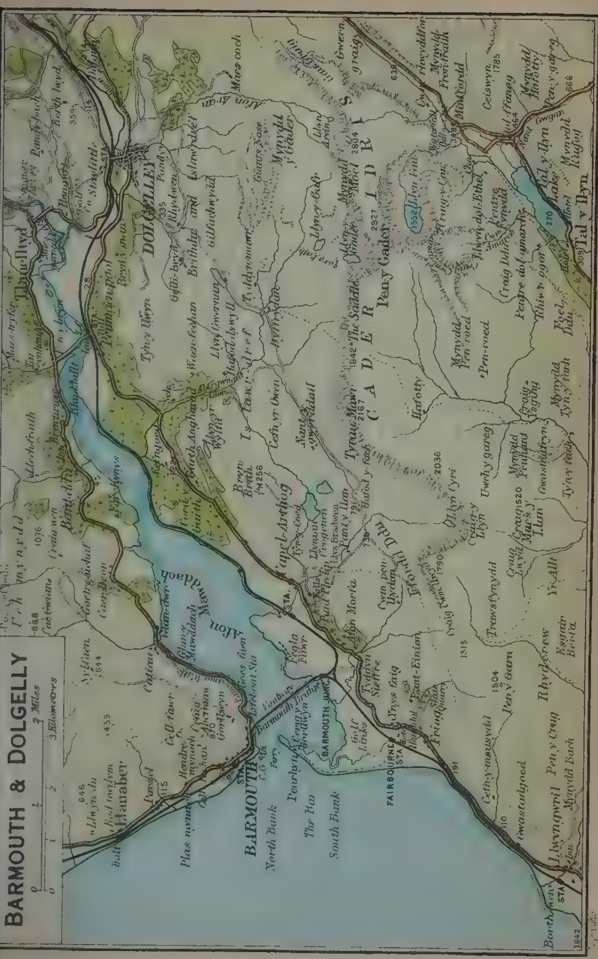
From Dolgelley by road to *Dinas Mawddwy*, see p. 458; to *Towyn*, see p. 459.

***CADER IDRIS** (2927 ft.) is the 'chair of Idris,' a giant variously celebrated by the bards as warrior, poet, and astronomer. Tradition has it that anyone sleeping for a night in the chair of Idris awakes either a poet or a madman, but the exact position of the actual seat is uncertain. Cader Idris, though excelled in height by many peaks, ranks next to Snowdon in popular favour, thanks largely to its accessibility, the beauty of its outline, the grandeur of its precipices, and the richness and beauty of its views. Culminating in *Pen-y-Gader* (2927 ft.) and steep on all sides, the ridge presents almost perpendicular walls of rock towards the N. with an average height of 900 ft. To the S., for the most part, it descends in abrupt grassy slopes to the Dysynni Valley; but on that side the sheer *Craig-y-Cau* encloses, with Pen-y-Gader, one of the most remarkable cwms in Britain, with the dark and austere tarn of *Llyn-y-Cau*. Of the minor heights of Cader Idris *Mynydd Moel* (2804 ft.) is 1 m. E.N.E. of the summit, and *Tyrau Mawr* (2167 ft.), a peak which commands a view at least equal to that from Pen-y-Gader, is 2 m. W., beyond *Cyfrwy* (the 'Saddle'). To the N. of Pen-y-Gader is another deep cwm, in which lies *Llyn-y-Gader*. The narrow wall of rock, 1000 to 1200 ft. high, separating the basin of this lake from that of Llyn-y-Cau, is the most remarkable feature of the mountain. *Llyn-y-Gafr* lies N.E. of Llyn y-Gader. The *View from Cader Idris, which gains in extent by the comparative isolation of the mountain and in beauty by its nearness to the sea, is especially rich and varied on the N. side.

ASCENT OF CADER IDRIS

There are three recognised direct ascents of Cader Idris from Dolgelley: by the *Bridle Path* (described on p. 443), by the *Foxes' Path* (better for the descent) and by the *Aran Route*. But the finest ascent in many respects is by the *Llyn-y-Cau Route* (described on p. 443), on the S. side of the mountain, accessible from Dolgelley by road. For details of the other ascents, see the *Blue Guide to Wales*.

A good short round from Dolgelley is to ascend by the Bridle Path and descend by the Foxes' Path; better, but longer, is the ascent by the Llyn-y-Cau Route



BARMOUTH & DOLGELLY

Miles
Kilometres
DOLGELLEY
BARMOUTH
Barmouth Bridge
Barmouth Junc.
Afon Mawddach
CADER IDRIS
Pen-y-Gader
2927
Mynydd Moel
2804
Tyrau Mawr
2167
The Saddle
Llyn-y-Gader
Llyn-y-Cau
Tal-y-llyn
Tal-y-llyn Lake
Llanelltyd
Bontddu
Arthog
Fairbourne
Friog
Llwyngwril
Llanaber
Penmaenpool
Cregennen
Llyn Cyri
Rhyd-y-rhew
Llynau Cregennen
Dolgelley
Afon Aran
Ceiswyn
Cwm Rhwyddfor
Mynydd Bach
Rhyd-y-gwern
Cader Road
Golf Links
Penrhyn
Ynys-faig
Llyn Gwernan
Pandy
Bryn-coch
North Bank
South Bank
The Bar
Sta.
Borth
Mynydd Bach
Pen-y-Garn

John Bartholomew & Co. Edinburgh

with a descent by the Foxes' Path. Lovers of long mountain walks may ascend by the Aran Route, traverse the whole ridge, and descend to Barmouth, where they may catch the evening train back to Dolgelley. Cader is not in the highest favour with rock-climbers, owing to the uncertain character of its holds; but Cyfrwy and the 'Great Gully' of Craig-y-Cau, flanked by the *Pencoed Pillar*, include some of the most difficult pitches in Wales. Refreshments are usually on sale in summer in a stone hut near the cairn on the summit.

Ascent of Cader Idris by the Bridle Path (5½ m.; 2½–3 hrs.). This, the simplest and most frequented route, follows at first the old hill-road from Dolgelley to Towyn, which diverges to the left from the main road just W. of the town and ascends fairly steeply, with good retrospective views of the Wnion valley. The incline presently becomes gentler, and we pass (2 m.; right) the reedy *Llyn Gwernan*, the high ground to N. of which commands the most comprehensive of all views of the great escarpment of Cader Idris. The Foxes' Path diverges to the left near the farther end of this tarn, but we continue to follow the old road for another ¾ m. to the farm of *Dyffrydan*, just short of the second of two little bridges. The bridle-path (well marked) diverges here to the left and rises steadily over broken ground. From the foot of the escarpment, steep but not precipitous at this point, we gain the ridge (1843 ft.; 40 min. from the Towyn road) by a series of zig-zags. Here, by two stone posts, we strike the route from Arthog and Barmouth. The bridle-path continues straight on across the ridge and descends to *Llanfihangel* (4 m., see p. 459). We, however, turn to the left along the stony ridge, and climb steeply E. The path avoids the rough ground of the Saddle, but by keeping to the edge of the cliffs fine views may be enjoyed. In c. 1 m. from the bridle-path we pass a spring, whence a sharp ascent brings us to (1½ m.) the summit.

Ascent of Cader Idris by the Llyn-y-Cau Route (9¾ m. from Dolgelley, 2½ m. from Minffordd; 2½ hrs. climbing) is by far the finest ascent of Cader, but it is even steeper than the Foxes' Path and is marked by no continuous track. The walking distance may be reduced by driving to (7¼ m.) the farmhouse of *Minffordd*, while pedestrians may save a mile or two by the by-roads E. of the mountain. A little beyond Minffordd a private drive (right) leads to *Dol-y-Cau*, once the house of Dr. Owen Pughe, the Welsh lexicographer (d. 1835); and hence we ascend by one of the two paths (that on the right perhaps the better) following the stream which issues from Llyn-y-Cau. At the top of the steep slope we turn to the left into the singular rock-basin enclosing *Llyn-y-Cau* (1548 ft.), the largest of the tarns on Cader Idris, overlooked by the sheer *Craig-y-Cau* (2617 ft.) on the S.W., and by the peak of Pen-y-Gader on the N. We skirt the S. shore of the tarn beneath the cliffs of Craig-y-Cau, and where these give place to open fell, climb at once in as straight a line as possible (and with caution) to the left. There is no danger or difficulty in fine weather if we keep to the proper route; if foothold becomes precarious or climbing difficult we are certainly going wrong. We emerge on *Bwlch-y-Cau*, between Craig-y-Cau (l.) and Pen-y-Gader (r.). Thence the way to the summit, although boulder-strewn (easier going on the left), is a plain walk of ½ hr.

The railway crosses the Wnion 1 m. beyond Dolgelley, and on the right a glimpse is obtained of the *Ganllwyd Glen* (p. 441). Under favourable conditions the view to the right farther on is one of the loveliest in the kingdom; but the prospect from the high road on the opposite shore is even finer.

47¼ m. **Penmaenpool** (*George*, pens. 10/6) is picturesquely situated at the head of the Mawddach estuary (toll-bridge, see p. 441).

Diphwys (2462 ft.), the highest hill of the Llawllech range, is best ascended from Penmaenpool (5 m., 2½ hrs.), while the best descent is to Barmouth (see p. 444), with the view of the estuary in front.

The railway keeps close to the S. shore of the beautiful Mawddach estuary.—52 m. *Arthog* (Arthog Hall, private, R. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) is a small but pretty village. About 1¼ m. E., on the high moorland in the dip between *Bryn Brith*

(1256 ft.) and the main Cader escarpment, are the two picturesque *Llynau Crogenen,* or *Arthog Lakes.*—The railway now makes a curve to (53 m.) *Barmouth Junction* (Rfmts.), where we join the line from Dovey Junction (p. 460). The view from the train culminates in the splendid panorama (right) seen from the long railway bridge at the mouth of the Mawddach estuary. On the left, across Cardigan Bay, is the distant Lleyn Peninsula, with its graceful line of hills.—54½ m. **Barmouth,** see below.

78. FROM BARMOUTH TO PWLLHELI

31¾ m. G.W.R. in 1¼–1½ hr. (6/10, 4/1).

Road, 40 m. 11 m. **Harlech** (p. 446). Beyond (4 m.) *Talsarnau* (p. 447) we follow the Ffestiniog road to (5 m.) **Maentwrog** (p. 439), where we cross the bridge and turn to the left for (4 m.) *Penrhyndeudraeth* (p. 447).—3 m. **Portmadoc** (p. 447).—5 m. *Criccieth* (p. 448).—4 m. *Afonwen* (p. 448).—4 m. **Pwllheli** (p. 448).

BARMOUTH (3559 inhab.), in Welsh *Abermaw,* is a popular summer resort situated on the N. side of the beautiful estuary of the Mawddach on a narrow strip of comparatively level land between the sea and the rugged S.W. end of the Llawllech range of hills. It possesses a broad and firm bathing-beach and enjoys a mild climate. No coast-town in Wales has finer country at its doors.

Railway Stations. *Barmouth,* in the town; *Barmouth Junction,* on the other side of the estuary, at the S. end of the railway bridge (see above).

Hotels. Cors-y-Gedol, High St., first class, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/; Marine, on the seaward side of the railway, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Lion, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Royal, T.H., R. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 4/, pens. 94/6; Rose Hill, D., R., & B. 10/6; Barmouth, D., R., & B. 10/6, L. 2/, pens. 10/6.—Private: Mount Argus, R. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Glencairn, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Richmond, R. & B. 7/; Bod Idris, R. & B. 7/, pens. 63/; Min-y-Mor, on the sea front; Hendre Hall, on Harlech road; Shelbourne, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/, D. 3/, pens. 63/.—Numerous *Boarding-houses* and *Lodgings* (prices raised in July–Sept.); rooms should be booked in advance.

Post Office, High St.

Motor-Buses to *Dolgelley* and to *Harlech.*—Motor Coaches in the season.—Motor Launches ply several times daily to *Penmaenpool* (5, return), and every 15 min. to *Arthog* (Sun. included; 1/ return).

Golf Course (9 holes; 2/ per day, 7/6 per week) at Fairbourne (p. 460), reached by ferry to Penrhyn and thence by tramway (6*d.*) or by railway direct.

Above the High St., tier above tier against the cliffs, cluster the houses of the older town. On the hill above St. David's Church, at the S.E. end of the High Street, are *St. George's Cottages,* belonging to the Guild of St. George founded by Ruskin in 1871. The house called *Ty-Gwyn* (rebuilt), on the quay south of St. David's, is said to have been used by a lord of Cors-y-Gedol when plotting with Jasper Tudor, uncle of Henry VII, for the invasion of England.

The loveliness of the immediate environs of Barmouth is perhaps best appreciated from the long wooden Railway Bridge (800 yds.) which crosses (*View) the Mawddach estuary S.E. of the town. The bridge includes a footway which serves as an admirable promenade (toll 1*d.*, weekly ticket 6*d.*, cycles 1*d.*, motor cycles 3*d.*).

The cliff of *Dinas Oleu* (N.T.), immediately above Barmouth, and *Carreg-y-Gribin*, nearer the estuary, purchased by the town council, give freedom of access over the whole hillside.

The PANORAMA WALK (adm. 1*d.*), which undulates along a steep slope, 200–500 ft. above the estuary, is reached in ½ hr. The view as a whole is even finer than that from the railway-bridge.—About 1¾ m. N. of Barmouth is LLANABER CHURCH, the mother-church of Barmouth (13th cent.).—*Cader Idris* (p. 442) may be ascended in 4 hrs. (8 m.) from Barmouth via (2¾ m.) *Arthog* (p. 443).

From Barmouth to *Dolgelley*, *Llangollen* and *Ruabon*, see Rte. 77 ; to *Machynlleth*, see pp. 459–460.

The railway, skirting the shore of Barmouth Bay, enters the district of *Ardudwy*, the narrow tract of country between the mountains and the sea, which formed a natural stronghold and was always a rallying-ground of Welsh patriotism. It contains numerous megalithic remains and marks of Roman occupation.—On the left, ahead, appears the graceful distant outline of the Lleyn peninsula, and on the right are the comparatively dull W. slopes of the Llawllech range (p. 443).—1½ m. *Llanaber Halt*, for Llanaber Church (see above).—3¾ m. *Talybont Halt.*

5 m. *Dyffryn-on-Sea.* The village (Cromlech Private Hotel, pens. 45/), with a golf course and two fine dolmens, lies ½ m. S.E. The broken line of rocks exposed on the coast here at low tide is known as *St. Patrick's Causeway* ('Sarn Badrig'), and is fabled to be a road which once led to the Lowland Hundred (comp. p. 459).

From Dyffryn village the Barmouth road leads S. to (1 m.) *Llanddwywe*, in the church of which is an interesting chapel begun by Gruffydd Vaughan of Cors-y-Gedol in 1615, with a monument of its founder ; both are ascribed to Inigo Jones. From the lodge opposite the church a private drive (fine seaward view), nearly a mile long, ascends to *Cors-y-Gedol*, the ancient seat of an extinct branch of the Vaughan family. The mansion (1592–3 ; no adm.) has been largely remodelled, but a gate-house (1630) is said to be of Inigo Jones's design. Skirting the house and outbuildings we reach (600 yds. S.E.) the fine dolmen known as *Coetan Arthur*, or 'Arthur's Quoit,' hurled, according to legend, from the summit of *Moelfre* (1932 ft.), on the N.E.

On the right, as the train proceeds, are the Rhinogs, with Moelfre in the foreground, and on the left the broad marsh of *Morfa Dyffryn* extends to the sea.

8 m. *Llanbedr & Pensarn.* *Pensarn* is close to the station ; but **Llanbedr** (*Victoria*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/ ; *Plas Newydd*, private, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6) is ¾ m. S., on the *Artro*, one of the best trout and sewin streams in Wales. The peninsula of *Mochras*, 2¾ m. W.S.W. by a circuitous road (bus 1/), an island at high tide (boats for hire), is noted for its variety of shells (200 species). On both sides of the river-mouth are firm sands for bathing, but the current is treacherous. To the S. extends Sarn Badrig, see above. There are good dolmens ¾ m. N.E. of the station and 1 m. S.S.E. of the village respectively, and two menhirs stand in

a field on the right of the road leading to the village from the station.

From Llanbedr station a fine tour of 17½ m. by road and footpath includes *Llyn Cwm Bychan* (505 ft.), a tarn of singular beauty, enclosed by steep heathery slopes; the **Roman Steps*, a remarkable staircase or series of broken flights, of obscure origin, formed of flat unhewn slabs of rock, edged with smaller uprights; and the impressive **Bwlch Drws Ardudwy* (1255 ft.), 'the pass of the gate of Ardudwy', which forms a deep notch in the rugged mountain wall of the Rhinogs. We pass the farmhouse of *Maes-y-Garnedd* (rfmts.), birthplace of the 'regicide' Col. John Jones, brother-in-law of Oliver Cromwell.

10½ m. **HARLECH** (*St. David's*, near the golf-links, R. 7/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. 18/6–22/6; *Castle*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Queen's*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/6; *Lion*, R. 3/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/; *Gorphwysfa*, R. & B. 4/6), the ancient capital of *Merionethshire*, now scarcely more than a village (1006 inhab.), is built on a spur commanding the wide marshy expanse of Morfa Harlech, from which the sea has receded. The excellent golf-course (18 holes) lies N.W.

***Harlech Castle** (adm. 6*d*.), rising four-square some 200 ft. above the level marshes, on a 'bold rock' from which it is named, enjoys a noble situation, with extensive views. It is a singularly complete and well-preserved example of the Edwardian system of concentric fortification.

HISTORY. Founded by Edward I in 1285 (comp. p. 428), the fortress was taken by Glendower in 1404. Margaret of Anjou took refuge here in 1460, after the battle of Northampton. It was the stubborn defence of this castle by Dafydd-ap-Einion against the Yorkist siege of 1468 that inspired the famous national song, 'The March of the Men of Harlech.' The castle, the last Welsh fortress held for King Charles, fell to the Parliamentary forces under Col. Jones in 1647, but it seems never to have been formally dismantled, and its present condition is due mainly to natural decay. The ownership is vested in the Crown.

We enter from the E. (or town) side by a small doorway flanked with bartisan towers. Here, as at Caerphilly, the outer line of defence consists rather of a revetted terrace with a breastwork than of a well-developed wall. There is here, moreover, though on the N. and W. sides only, a third line of defence following more or less the edge of the rock, and enclosing a third outer ward of irregular shape. The two main gateways, in the outer and inner defences respectively, face each other, and there is no attempt here, as at Denbigh and Beaumaris, to enforce a perilous oblique approach upon assailants. The INNER WARD is roughly oblong, enclosed by curtains 40 ft. high, with a round tower at each of the four corners; and the rampart walk is corbelled out across the flattened inner faces of these towers, which are crowned by circular watch-turrets. It is entered by a large and important gatehouse, with two round towers to the field, and two small drums at the inner corners. This seems to have served as a dwelling for the governor, and includes a small oratory that was also a portcullis chamber. On the farther side of the great court were the hall, the kitchen, and the chapel.

The *View from the battlements, one of the most famous in Wales, includes a superb panorama of the Carnarvonshire mountains. Snowdon in particular, with the double peak of Lliwedd to the right of it, is seen to supreme advantage.

The railway now crosses the flat expanse of *Morfa Harlech*. —13¾ m. *Talsarnau* (Ship Aground, R. 3/6, D. 2/6, pens. 7/6) is a hamlet near the beautiful estuary known as *Traeth Bach*. At the head of the estuary the line makes a sweeping curve to the left, crossing the *Dwyryd*, with a fine vista on the right of the Vale of Ffestiniog.—From (16 m.) *Penrhyndeudraeth* (*Griffin, T., R., & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Royal Oak, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), a scattered quarrying-village, motor-buses run to Portmadoc and to Maentwrog and Blaenau Ffestiniog. The station on the 'Toy Railway' (p 448) is ½ m. N.—At (17 m.) *Minffordd* the 'Toy Railway' crosses our line.

About 1½ m. S.W., at the end of a small peninsula (private road) is the secluded hamlet of **Portmerion** or *Portmeirion* (**Portmerion*, open April-Oct., R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 17/6-21/), where a successful attempt has been made to create a quiet seaside resort free from advertisements, trippers, and motor-coaches.

Parallel with the road (toll: car 1/, motor-cycle 6*d.*) we cross the base of Traeth Mawr to the N. of the embankment (see p. 426). To the N. we obtain a superb *View of Y Wyddfa, the central peak of Snowdon, at the head of the valley beyond Beddgelert, flanked by Moel Hebog (left) and the striking cone of Cynicht (right). We now enter *Carnarvonshire*.

19¼ m. **Portmadoc** (*Rfmts.*; *Royal Sportsman*, R 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 12/6; *Queen's*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/, both near the G.W.R. Station; *Commercial*, High St., R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6,) the shipping-port for the slate industry of Ffestiniog, is a seafaring and industrial town (4185 inhab.) situated on the small remaining fragment of Traeth Mawr. It is overlooked on the W. by the abrupt but pleasantly-wooded *Moel-y-Gest* (861 ft.; views); and beyond the railway on the N. is Tremadoc (p. 426). Both Portmadoc and Tremadoc were created by the enterprise of Mr. Madocks (comp. p. 426). From a tourist standpoint Portmadoc is important only as the terminus of the Blaenau Ffestiniog 'Toy Railway' (see below), and of the Welsh Highland Railway to Beddgelert and Snowdon (pp. 429-430). About 1¼ m. S., on a miniature bay, is the boating and bathing village of *Borth-y-Gest*, with an 18-hole golf-course (bus 2*d.*).

From Portmadoc to Blaenau Ffestiniog, 13½ m., narrow-gauge railway in 70 min. (2/10, 1/8). This 'Toy Railway,' one of the earliest of its kind (opened for slate-quarrying in 1836 and for passenger traffic in 1869), has a gauge of only 2 ft., and is skilfully engineered, the total rise of 700 ft. between Portmadoc and Blaenau being overcome with a maximum gradient of 1 in 68. Laden slate-trains travel down it by force of gravitation. Some of the first-class carriages are open and afford the best views (beyond Penrhyndeudraeth on the right); but passengers are specially warned against leaning out.—The trains start from *Portmadoc Old Station*, at the S. end of Portmadoc, ¾ m. from the G.W.R. station (occasionally from *Portmadoc New Station*, on the Welsh Highland Rly., see p. 430), and traverse the embankment (see p. 426) side by side with the Ffestiniog road, commanding a *View of Snowdon (see p. 447).—At (2 m.) *Minffordd* we cross the G.W.R.—3¾ m. *Penrhyndeudraeth* (p. 447; station N. of the village).—We ascend the N. slopes of the Vale of Ffestiniog, with pretty glimpses of the Dwyryd estuary and river below us on the right. Beyond the mansion of *Plâs*, opposite which is *Maentwrog* (p. 439), at the foot of a rocky scarp, the railway describes a remarkable curve, at the head of which is the station of (7½ m.) **Tan-y-Bwlch** (400 ft.), 1 m. from the **Tan-y-Bwlch Hotel*, or *Oakeley Arms* (R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/), 1½ m. from Maentwrog (p. 439). Ascent of *Moelwyn* and *Cynicht*, see p. 430. Farther on Ffestiniog village (p. 439) comes into view on the opposite edge of the vale.—Beyond (9¾ m.) *Dduallt* (no village) we pass through a tunnel ¾ m. long, and when we emerge the lower and richer part of the valley, or Vale of Ffestiniog proper, is no longer in sight. Instead, on the left, are the rocky slopes of Moelwyn, conveniently ascended from (11¾ m.) *Tan-y-Grisiau* (630 ft). The twin Manods are conspicuous across the valley.—12¾ m. *Blaenau Ffestiniog* (L.M.S.; for Bettws-y-Coed, p. 427).—13 m. *Blaenau Ffestiniog* (G.W.R.; for Bala, p. 439.—13½ m. *Duffws*, among the slate-quarries.

From Portmadoc to *Beddgelert* by road see p. 426; by the Welsh Highland Rly, see p. 430.

Beyond Portmadoc the G.W.R. line runs inland for some distance beyond Moel-y-Gest, and then returns to the coast.

24¼ m. **Criccieth** (*George*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 15/; *Marine*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Lion*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), pron. 'Cricketh,' is a pleasant little watering-place (1886 inhab.), much frequented for its genial air, sea-bathing, and admirable views of Cardigan Bay. The *Castle* (open 9 to sunset; adm. 1*d.*), perched upon a green hill projecting from the sea-front, was rebuilt by Edward I in 1285 (comp. p. 428). The ruins of the rather small concentric castle (view) consist mainly of the curtain enclosing the irregular inner ward, and the bold N. gate-house, flanked by drums. Conspicuous on the hill beyond the town is Brynawelon, the residence of the Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George. Also N. of the town is an 18-hole golf-course.

Motor-Buses to *Pen-y-Groes* and *Carnarvon*; *Llanystumdwy* and *Pwllheli*; *Portmadoc*; *Beddgelert*; etc.

At *Llanystumdwy*, 2½ m. W. of Criccieth, is *Gwynfryn*, the seat of the Nanney family, to which Shelley removed in 1813 after the 'Tremadoc incident' (p. 426). Mr. Lloyd George was educated at the church school here. About 2 m. E. of Criccieth is *Treflys*, where an inscribed stone with the rare Chi-Rho (XP) monogram, indicating the very early preaching of Christianity here, was discovered in 1904.—At *Ystum-Cuddiedig*, 2½ m. N., and at *Cefn Isaf*, 2½ m. N.N.W., are dolmens.—The finest walking routes from Criccieth to (9-10 m.) Beddgelert are over the summit of (7½ m.) *Moel Hebog* (2566 ft.; p. 430), or via (6½ m.) *Llyn Cwm Ystradllyn* (full of trout), at the foot of the mountain, and (8½ m.) the *Aberglaslyn Pass*.

The railway skirts the N. coast of Cardigan Bay.—27½ m. **Afonwen** (*Rfmts.*) is the junction for the L.M.S. line to Carnarvon and Bangor (p. 430), and offers a splendid panorama, including the whole range of the Carnarvonshire and Merioneth mountains from Llwyd Mawr (N.) to Cader Idris (S.E.).—The small church of (30¼ m.) *Abererch*, has some interesting misericords and poppy-heads.

31¾ m. **PWLLHELI,** 'the salt-water pool,' pron. 'Poolth-helly' (*West End*, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. 16/6; *South Beach*, on the sea, R. & B. 7/6; *Victoria*, near the sea,

R. & B. 6/6, pens. 9/-12/; *Tower*, R. 5/, L 3/6, D. 6/; *White Hall*, commercial, T., R., & B. 8/, L. 2/6, pens. 50/ a week; *Gwalia*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/9, pens. 7/6; *Tudno*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 7/; *Star*, Temperance, R. & B. 4/6, D. 2/6, pens. 6/6), the terminus of the railway, is an old-fashioned borough and market-town (3811 inhab.) situated on an almost land-locked harbour. Nearly a mile distant (tramway), on Cardigan Bay, is the modern watering-place, slow in growth, with a long esplanade, flanked by two small clusters of houses known as *West End* and *South Beach*. The sands of Pwllheli are reputed the finest in Wales, and they command a splendid view of the Merionethshire hills across the bay. Beyond West End is an 18-hole golf-course; and at the end of the narrow spit of land E. of South Beach, is the *Carreg-yr-Imbill*, or ' Gimlet Rock ' (view).

From West End a tramway goes on past the golf-links to *Llanbedrog*, 3½ m. W. (cars every ¼ hr.; 6*d*., return 1/), a picturesque nook on the shore beneath the bold and wooded promontory of *Mynydd Tir-y-Cwmwd* (433 ft.). The church has a 15th cent. rood-screen and some fragments of Perp. glass. On the slope of the headland is *Glyn-y-Weddw*, formerly a private mansion (adm. 10–7, Easter–Oct.; 6*d*., children 3*d*.; catalogue 2*d*.), with an art-gallery (over 400 pictures by or after Turner, David Cox, Morland, Constable, Landseer, etc.) and a collection of Nantgarw and Swansea china. The grounds form a pleasure-garden of 50 acres. The name of *Pig Street*, the road running inland through Llanbedrog, is said to be a corruption of 'Pig-ystryd,' a Roman road leading to a pass.

MOTOR BUSES to *Criccieth*, *Carnarvon*, etc.; also to places in the Lleyn Peninsula (see below).

THE LLEYN PENINSULA

The **Lleyn Peninsula,** or more correctly *The Lleyn* (pron. 'Thleen'), which itself means 'peninsula,' the S.W. spur of Carnarvonshire, 24 m. long by 5–10 m. wide, is washed on the S. by Cardigan Bay and on the N. by Carnarvon Bay. In distant outline it appears as a graceful billowy line of hills. It consists mainly of well-wooded country broken by isolated groups of hills which increase in height from S.W. to N.E. and culminate in the Rivals (1849 ft.). The general aspect of the peninsula, with its white thatched cottages, redolent of peat-fires, and roadside patches of moor interspersed with bog, is not unlike that of rural Ireland; and the resemblance is sustained by the strong national character of the peasantry (extending here to an almost universal ignorance of English). Black cattle are extensively reared. The antiquarian and historical interest is considerable, for after the Druids and other Britons had left their mark, the Romans worked the lead mines, and the pilgrims and missionaries of later centuries set up many shrines. The rock bound coast is exceptionally dangerous to mariners, who have fostered the legend that ships' compasses are deflected by the magnetic rocks of the Rivals. There is no railway beyond Pwllheli (see p. 448), the market and business centre of the Lleyn; but a good service of motor-buses plies on the principal roads.

A. FROM PWLLHELI TO ABERSOCH, 7 m., motor bus in ½ hr., on week-days only, going on to (8½ m.) *Sarn Bach* (1/; tramway to Llanbedrog). Beyond *Llanbedrog* (see above), the road skirts the landward slopes of the headland. As we descend to the coast the twin green islands of *St. Tudwal* are seen ahead.—7 m. **Abersoch** (*Vaynol*, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 12/6; *St. Tudwal's*) is a picturesque little watering-place at the mouth of the tortuous *Soch*, with a 9-hole golf course. The W. island of St. Tudwal, with a lighthouse, may be visited hence by boat. About 1½ m. S.W. is *Llanengan*, overlooking Porth Nigel (see below), with an interesting 15th cent. church (richly-carved *Loft). Farther S. (3½ m. from Abersoch) is *Penkilan Head*, with good coast scenery.

B. FROM PWLLHELI TO ABERDARON, 16½ m. motor-bus in 1½ hr., on week-days only (2/). Some buses run via Llanbedrog (see above) and *Nanhoron*

At first following the Nevin road (see below), we diverge to the left at (2 m.) *Efail-Newydd*, over (6 m.) the miniature pass to the S. of the conspicuous *Carn Fadryn* (1217 ft.).—9 m. *Bottwnog*.—Beyond (10½ m.) *Sarn Meyllteyrn* (Penrhyn Arms, R. & B. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 7/), in the wooded upper valley of the Soch, we ascend again, skirting the N. flank of *Mynydd Rhiw* (965 ft.). The primitive fishing-hamlet of (16½ m.) **Aberdaron** (*Ty Newydd*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 12/6; *Ship*, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6), 'the remotest village in all Wales,' stands on a cove in the deep recess of Aberdaron Bay. It is chiefly remembered for its association with Richard Roberts Jones (1780–1843), called 'Dick of Aberdaron,' a strange vagabond and self-educated linguist, said to have spoken 35 languages, who compiled a dictionary in Welsh, Greek, and Hebrew. The son of a carpenter of Aberdaron, he is buried in St. Asaph churchyard (p. 417). The core of the church, whose graveyard wall is washed by the sea at high tide, consists apparently of an aisleless 12th cent. nave and chancel enlarged in the 15th century.

A rough and hilly lane leads from Aberdaron to (2½ m. W.) the headland of *Braich-y-Pwll*, the 'Land's End' of North Wales, where a heathery and gorse-covered bluff falls steeply away to the sea. Just S. of the headland are the grass-grown foundations of *Eglwys Fair* (St. Mary's Church), below which, covered at high tide, is *Ffynnon Fair*, a 'wishing well' filled by a trickle down the cliff.

Conspicuous about 2 m. S.W. is the sacred *Ynys Enlli* or **Bardsey Island,** separated from the mainland by Bardsey Sound. Its Cymric name means 'the island of the current,' while its Saxon name is derived from the bards who retired hither. Merlin is supposed to have descended here with the Thirteen Treasures of Britain. The island (53 inhab.; 444 acres), patriarchally governed by a 'king,' includes a lighthouse, a few farmsteads and fishermen's cottages, a single road, and the remains, towards the lofty N. end (505 ft.) of an abbey said to have been founded by St. Cadvan in 516, where St. Dyfryg or Dubritius died c. 550. Fragments only of a 13th cent. tower and of the abbot's house are standing. The island may be pleasantly reached by sailing-boat from Aberdaron (5½ m., 24/); but a strong tide (see p. 449) makes the passage adventurous in any but fair weather.

Bardsey was once known as 'the Rome of Britain' and 'the gate of Paradise,' three pilgrimages hither being reckoned the equivalent of one to Rome. Giraldus Cambrensis (1188) records that 'the island, either from the wholesomeness of its climate, owing to its vicinity to Ireland, or rather from some miracle obtained by the merits of the saints, has this wonderful peculiarity, that the oldest people die first.' After the destruction of the great British monastery at Bangor Iscoed the remnant of monks is said to have taken refuge here, and legend declares that the dust of 20,000 saints is mingled with its soil.

C. From Pwllheli to Nevin, 7 m., motor bus on week-days only in ½ hr. (8*d*.), going on to (12 m.) *Tydweiliog* (1/3) and (15½ m.) *Llangwnadl* (1/9). The road runs N.W. across the peninsula, passing (3 m.; right) *Bodvel Hall*, the birthplace of Dr. Johnson's Mrs. Thrale (1741–1821). The house was visited by Johnson in 1774.—4 m. *Bodfaen*. The ugly modern church here claims descent from a shrine founded in 595 by St. Buan, to whose memory a cross has been erected by the roadside (r.).—The road now passes immediately below the dome-like *Carn Bodfaen* (918 ft.), and presently turns sharply to the right at (6 m.) the cross-roads. The ancient fishing-town of (7 m.) **Nevin** (*Nanhoron Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/, pens. 15/; *Gwalia*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 10/), created one of the ten 'royal boroughs' of N. Wales in 1355, and the scene of a famous tournament held by Edward I in 1842 to celebrate his Welsh triumphs, stands on a cliff above the small bay of Porth Nevin. It is now a watering place (1810 inhab.), and shares its summer visitors with *Morfa Nevin*, 1½ m. W., on a wider crescent bay.

Beyond Morfa Nevin, and 2½ m. W. of the town, is a curious spit of land ending in *Porth Dinlleyn Point*, with a good example of an ancient cliff castle; and on its E. side is the now almost deserted haven of *Porth Dinlleyn*, a fine natural harbour, the advantages of which as a cross-channel port were considered before the final selection of Holyhead. On the slopes of Carn Bodfaen (see above) are further traces of encampment.

The bus runs on S.W. to (12 m.) *Tydweiliog*, on the old 'Saints Road' (see p. 451).—15½ m. *Llangwnadl* (Brynmor Boarding House, pens. 10/6). This village (1 m. inland) has a curious old church (mainly 15th cent.).—Thence it is 6 m. farther to Aberdaron (see above).

Conspicuous to the N.E. of Nevin, 5 m. distant, are the triple peaks of ***The Rivals*** (i.e. *Yr Eifl*, 'the forks'; *View), with their fine cliffs. The central peak or Eifl proper (1849 ft.) is flanked on the N. side by a precipitous but much quarried summit (1458 ft.) falling to the sea, and on the E. by *Tre'r Ceiri*. The approach from Nevin is along the old 'Saints' Road' by which pilgrims went to Bardsey. This runs at first near the cliffs, but bears inland after passing (2 m.) *Pistyll* (left), with its little church (Norman font) overlooking the sea.

A route hence for walkers continues along the cliff past (1¼ m.) the high rocky point of *Careg-y-Llam*, 'the rock of the leap,' into (1½ m.) *Vortigern's Valley*, or Nant Gwrtheyrn, to which Vortigern is said to have retired after the Saxons had invaded Britain at his unlucky request, and where, according to one legend, he was destroyed with his castle by heavenly fire in a single night, or, according to another, was drowned by leaping from the Careg-y-Llam into the sea. A grassy mound marks the supposed castle site; hence Yr Eifl may be ascended in 1 hour.

The road continues via (4 m.) the village of *Llithfaen*, 'the enticing stone,' where, at the cross-roads, we take the lane on the left, ascending in 10 min. to a row of quarrymen's cottages. Turning to the right immediately before these, we climb the S.W. shoulder of the mountain, at first over heathery slopes, and near the summit (c. 1 hr. from Llithfaen) over boulders. The superb *View includes the whole of the Lleyn peninsula, spread out like a map, and the coastline from Great Orme's Head to Pembrokeshire. Beyond Carnarvon Bay is the expanse of Anglesey. To the N.E. behind the range formed by the 'red cairns' of Carnedd Goch, rise the peaks of the Snowdon group; and to the S.E. is the splendid curve of Cardigan Bay.

On the lower peak (¾ m. E.) of *Tre'r Ceiri* (1591 ft.), 'the town of the giants,' *i.e.*, perhaps, of the Picts, is a *Fortified Village of exceptional interest, with an area of 5 acres, enclosed by a huge rampart, strengthened on the gentle and vulnerable W. slope. It contains more than a hundred 'cytiau,' or hut-circles, now in a weather-worn and ruinous state.

D. FROM PWLLHELI TO CARNARVON, 20½ m., motor-bus in 1⅓ hr. (2/2, return 2/6); to *Clynnog* in 40 min. (1/2, return 1/3). This route crosses the peninsula via (3 m.) *Four Crosses Inn* to (7 m.) *Llanaelhaiarn* (Rival Inn, R. & B. 4/, L 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 8/6), a village at the foot of The Rivals, on a miniature pass (450 ft.) between that mountain and *Y Gyrnddu* (1712 ft.). The church has a rood screen of local type.—Tre'r Ceiri (see above) may be reached hence in 1 hr.

The road descends toward Carnarvon Bay, and for the next few miles traverses a narrow tract of comparatively level country between the sea and the hills, which are at first much quarried. The pretty village of (11 m.) **Clynnog Fawr** (*St. Beuno's*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 70/ a week) possesses a church called by Leland 'the fayrest Church yn ol Cairnarvonshire.' It was founded by St. Beuno c. 616, but the present large structure (early 16th cent.) is an excellent example of late Perp., with remarkably fine windows. On the N. of the chancel is a vaulted sacristy, and there is an important N. porch, which seems once to have been furnished with two upper stories. The chancel retains 14 contemporary stalls, and book-desks with linen-pattern panelling, and there is a rather plain rood-screen with the base of its former loft. The latter is curiously prolonged into the S. transept, where it is entered by a doorway communicating with a turret stair. In the N. transept is a much decayed 'dug-out' chest, bound in iron, and proverbial for its strength (St. Beuno's chest). In this were placed the proceeds of the sale of all calves and lambs born with the Nôd Beuno (St. Beuno's ear-mark), which were formerly offered to the saint on Trinity Sunday. On it lie the expanding dog-tongs. Under the tower arch is an Elizabethan screen. To the S.W. of the main church is the later *St. Beuno's Chapel*, which contained the shrine or tomb of the saint (destroyed by fire in 1856), reputed miraculous.

By the roadside (right) just before entering the village from Pwllheli is the walled *St. Beuno's Well*, a healing spring (see above) with stone benches, steps descending to the water, and niches in the E. wall probably intended for the clothes of bathers. Between the well and the shore is a dolmen.

Beyond Clynnog the road, a continuation of the 'Saints' Road' (see above), runs on N.E. through pleasant country near the sea.—13 m. *Pont Llyfni*. A mile farther on we skirt (right) the wall of *Glynllifon Park*.

Nearly opposite the main entrance a lane turns down (left) via (½ m.) *Llandwrog* to (1¾ m.) *Dinas Dinlle*, an abrupt grassy mound of boulder clay, the summit of which is formed into a roughly oval fort by two ramparts and a ditch (best viewed from the S.; adm. 1*d*.). The work, though British in character, may well have been used subsequently by the Romans, who laid a causeway from Segontium (p. 429) in this direction. To the N. extend the alluvial flats of *Morfa Dinlle*, forming a promontory between Foryd Bay and the open sea, at the S.W. entrance to the Menai Straits (p. 411).

Our road crosses (15½ m.) the railway from Carnarvon to Afonwen (p. 430), and is joined (16 m.) by the highway from Criccieth. At (17 min.) *Bont-Newydd*, where we cross the Gwyfrai, a road on the left leads to (1 m.) *Llanfaglan*, whose old church, used for service only once a year, contains an ancient stone inscribed with the name of Lovernius.—19½ m. We cross the Seiont.—20½ m. **Carnarvon**, see p. 427.

CENTRAL & SOUTH WALES

ROUTE PAGE

79. Shrewsbury to Aberystwyth 454
Welshpool, 454. Montgomery, 455. Moat Lane Junction to Brecon, 456. Cemmes Road to Dinas Mawddwy, Dolgelley, and Bala, 458.—Machynlleth, 458.—Machynlleth to Barmouth, 459.

80. Shrewsbury to Llandovery and Swansea . 463
Llandrindod Wells, 464. Llangammarch Wells, 465. Llanwrtyd Wells, 465. Llandilo, 466.

81. London to Cardiff, Swansea, and Fishguard. 468
Newport, 469. Neath to Pontypool Road, 471. Llanelly, 472. Carmarthen, 473. Carmarthen to Aberystwyth, 474. Carmarthen to Milford Haven, 474. Haverfordwest, 474. Whitland to Cardigan, 475.

82. Whitland to Tenby and Pembroke Dock . 477

83. Hereford to Brecon and Swansea . . 479
Hay, 480. Black Mountains, 480. Brecon Beacons, 483.

84. Cardiff and Llandaff 484
Penarth, 486. Caerphilly, 488. Merthyr Tydfil, 488.

85. Swansea and Gower 489
Mumbles, 490.

86. Haverfordwest to St. David's . . . 491

79. FROM SHREWSBURY TO ABERYSTWYTH

81¾ m., G.W.R. in 3–3¾ hrs. (17/, 10/3). 'Cambrian Coast Express' and other expresses from *London* (Paddington) in 5½–6¾ hrs. via Birmingham (Snow Hill) and Shrewsbury (234½ m.; 48/11, 29/4); through carriages from *London* (Euston) in 6½ hrs. via Stafford and Shrewsbury (244½ m.; same fares); through carriages from *Manchester* via Crewe and Whitchurch, and from *Birkenhead* via Chester. MOTOR COACHES from *London* via Oxford, Worcester, Leominster, New Radnor, and Rhayader to Aberystwyth in 11½ hrs. (35/); from *Worcester* in 5 hrs. (10/6).

ROAD (A 5, A 491, A 483, A 489, A 492, A 44), 78 m. We leave Shrewsbury by Welsh Bridge and the Holyhead road (A 5), bearing l. (A 491) after 1½ m. —19 m. **Welshpool** (see below).—13 m. **Newtown** (p. 456).—8 m. *Llandinam* (p. 456).—6 m. **Llanidloes** (p. 456).—5 m. *Llangurig* (Black Lion, good, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6).—8 m. *Eisteddfa Gurig* (summit-level 1350 ft.), on the slopes of Plynlimon (p. 462).—Beyond (2½ m.) *Dyffryn Castell* (p. 462), we bear left, through a watersplash, for (2½ m.) *Yspytty Cynfyn*.—2 m. *Devil's Bridge* (p. 462).—12 m. **Aberystwyth** (p. 460). The watersplash, formidable only after heavy rain, may be avoided by following the main Aberystwyth road to (63½ m.) *Pont Erwyd*, whence we may either proceed direct to (75 m.) *Aberystwyth*, or better, rejoin the above route at Yspytty Cynfyn.

Shrewsbury, see p. 190.—On quitting the General Station the line crosses the Severn, affording a good view of the castle, and passes near the Abbey Church.—4¾ m. *Hanwood*, junction for *Minsterley* (5 m.; p. 192).—11 m. *Westbury*.—Just short of (14 m.) *Breidden*, at the foot of the Breidden Hills, we enter Montgomeryshire and Wales.

Montgomeryshire, roughly coextensive with the old Welsh lordship of *Powis*, is named after Roger de Montgomery, who subjugated Upper Powis c. 1090. Its highest point is Moel Sych (2713 ft.) in the Berwyns (p. 437), but for the most part the surface is hilly rather than mountainous, and is delightfully wooded in the valley of the Upper Severn. The scenery of the Dyfi and its tributaries, in W. Montgomery, rivals the more famous landscapes of N. Wales; but the valleys of the Tanat and the Vyrnwy present milder beauties. Picturesque half-timbered houses ('magpie' work), often counterfeited in whitewashed and painted brick, are characteristic, especially in the E.

To the N.W. of Breidden rise the **Breidden Hills,** a bold and isolated group of three peaks, whose name is perhaps derived from Breith Den, 'the speckled camp.' They are largely under cultivation or wooded, and access is considerably restricted. The highest is *Moel-y-Golfa* (1324 ft.).

At (17 m.) *Buttington*, the supposed site of a battle between Danes and Saxons in 894, we join the line from Whitchurch and Oswestry (Rte. 72), and soon afterwards (18½ m.) cross the Severn.

19¾ m. **WELSHPOOL** (*Rfmts.*; *Royal Oak*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 84/; *Queen's*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 80/; *White Lion*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 63/; *Temperance*, R. & B. 4/6, pens. 40/), the assize-town of Montgomeryshire and an agricultural market, is a red-brick, English-looking, English-speaking town (5677 inhab.), in the wide valley of the Upper Severn. The *Church*, restored by Street in 1871, is remarkable for its distorted ground plan. Near it is the *Powysland Museum* (open free 10–4; closed on Fri.).

Powis Castle (Earl of Powis), or *Castell Coch* ('the Red Castle'), is superbly situated, c. 1 m. S.W. of the town

It retains the general aspect of a castle of the 13–14th cent., although reconstructed in the early 17th cent. and modernised and altered in the 19th.

Scott places the momentous banquet scene in 'The Betrothed' in the "long low hall, built of rough wood lined with shingles" of an earlier castle. The castle is not now shown, but the beautiful grounds, laid out by 'Capability' Brown, are open free on certain days (apply at the Estate Office).

Motor-Buses to *Llanymynech* (1/) and *Oswestry* (1/6) ; *Llanfair Caereinion* (1/2) and *Dinas Mawddwy* (3/8) ; *Montgomery* and *Shrewsbury* (Mon. only) ; etc.

Most of the hills near Welshpool are crowned by remains of ancient fortifications of which *Crowther's Camp* (2¾ m. N.E.) yielded a very valuable hoard of bronze implements. *Beacon Ring* (Caer Digoll), 2½ m. S.E., on the summit of *Long Mountain* (1338 ft.), is another camp of interest.

From Welshpool to Dinas Mawddwy, 29 m. G.W.R. Motor Bus (on weekdays only) in 2½ hrs. (3/8 ; to Llanfair Caereinion 1/2 ; narrow-gauge railway as far as Llanfair Caereinion, 9 m. in 1 hr.).—9 m. *Llanfair Caereinion* (Wynnstay Arms, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/ ; Lion, pens. 10/ ; Goat, pens. 9/ ; Bridge House, temperance, R. & B. 4/6, pens. 6/6) is a picturesque little town in the valley of the *Einion*, a tributary of the Vyrnwy. The church, rebuilt in 1868, retains a beautiful 13th cent. doorway, and the recumbent effigy of a knight. Motor-buses run hence to Oswestry (2/6).—14 m. *Llanerfyl*.—Beyond (16 m.) *Pen-y-Bont* (Cann Office Inn, comfortable ; salmon and trout fishing) a road diverges on the right for Llanfyllin (13 m. ; p. 416).—At (21½ m.) *Bwlch-y-Fedwen* (957 ft.) we cross the watershed between the Severn and the Dyfi, and a little farther on we enter *Merionethshire*, descending the picturesque valley of the *Dugoed*. Just beyond (24½ m.) a dangerously sharp curve, where the road crosses the Clywedog glen, we pass *Llydiart y-Barwn* (the Baron's Gate) in the woods of *Dugoed Mawr*, where Baron Owen was murdered in 1555 (comp. p. 458).—27½ m. *Mallwyd* (p. 458).—29 m. *Dinas Mawddwy* (p. 455).

From Welshpool to *Oswestry* and *Whitchurch*, see Rte. 72.

On leaving Welshpool we ascend the broad valley of the Severn, with the Long Mountain on the left. Beyond (24 m.) *Forden* the valley of the *Camlad*, the only river flowing from England into Wales, opens to the E. and we have a distant view of Corndon Hill (1684 ft.).

On the right is the *Forden Gaer*, with Roman remains (excavated 1928).

26 m. **Montgomery** (*Dragon*, an old timbered house, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 12/ ; *Chequers* ; *Old Bell*, temp.), in Welsh *Trefaldwyn*, stands on a hill 1½ m. S.E. of the station. Though still nominally the county town, with a borough charter dated 1486, it is a sleepy village (951 inhab.) of quaintly foreign aspect. The *Castle* (not the original castle) stands on the hill immediately above the town, the "primrose hill" of a poem by Donne. The existing slight remains of masonry are not earlier than 1223. The site, a long, narrow, rocky bridge projecting boldly towards the N., is of almost unrivalled strength. George Herbert (1593-1633), the poet, was born either in the castle or in the town. The interesting *Church*, mainly 14th cent., has a striking double *Screen and rood loft (15th cent.). On the adjacent hill to the W. is the British camp of *Ffridd Faldwyn* (c. 750 ft.), commanding a noble view.

Lymore Park, c. 1 m. S.E. of the town, has the remains of an unusually fine 17th cent. 'magpie' mansion, and is bounded on the E. by Offa's Dyke (p. 419), which is especially well preserved (in places 15 ft. high) between this point and the Long Mountain (see above).—About 2½ m. N.E. in Shropshire, is *Chirbury*

(Herbert Arms), whence Lord Herbert of Cherbury took his title.—About 6 m. E. of Montgomery is *Corndon Hill* (1684 ft.).

29¾ m. *Abermule,* 1½ m. from which are the slight remains of *Dolforwyn Castle* (probably 13th cent.), associated by the poet Dyer with the legend of Sabrina, who appears also in Milton's 'Comus.'

33¾ m. **Newtown,** Welsh *Trenewydd* (*Bear*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Elephant*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 14/6; *Lion*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/; *Grapes*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/6), on the Severn, is a flannel-making town (5670 inhab.). Robert Owen (1771–1858), the socialist, returned hither after many wanderings and experiments and is buried in the old churchyard. The *Robert Owen Memorial Museum* (1929) occupies a room in the Midland Bank on the site of his birthplace. The *Checker's Inn* (early 17th cent.) in Broad St. is an old half-timbered building with a thatched roof.

The winding ROAD S. from Newtown to (27½ m.) *Llandrindod Wells* (p. 464; motor-bus in 2¼ hrs.) passes (4 m.) *Dolfor* (1022 ft.), (16 m.) *Llananno Church* (*Rood Screen), (17½ m.) *Llanbister*, with a 12-13th cent. church, and (24½ m.) *Llanbadarn Fawr* (carved Norman tympanum in the church; comp. p. 411).

About 3 m. above Newtown the valley begins to expand and the Severn receives the *Carno* and other tributaries in a small hill-girt plain.—38¼ m. **Moat Lane Junction** (*Rfmts.*).

FROM MOAT LANE JUNCTION TO BRECON, 59¾ m. G.W.R. in 2½ hrs. (12/6, 7/6). We diverge l. from the Aberystwyth line and ascend the upper valley of the Severn, here a small river. Just before (2 m.) *Llandinam* (Lion, temperance, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6), one of the prettiest spots in the Severn Valley, we pass (r.) *Cefn Carnedd* (908 ft.), crowned by one of the largest British camps in Wales. To the S. rises a fine ridge with the moorland summits of *Allt-yr-Hendre* (1744 ft.), *Allt-y-Moch* (1754 ft.), and *Rhydd Hywel* (1920 ft.).

7½ m. **Llanidloes** (*Rfmts.*; *Trewythen Arms*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 84/; *Lion*, R. 3/6, L. 2/9, D. 3/6, pens. 63/; *Queen's Head*, T., R., & B. 7/6, pens. 60/; *Humphrey's Commercial*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, pens. 55/; *Angel*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/; *Town Hall Temperance*, pens. 7/6 per day), a small town (2517 inhab.), noted for flannel and mutton, is situated at the confluence of the *Clywedog* with the Severn. Opposite the principal hotel is the picturesque *New Market House*, or Town Hall, and in the middle of the town is the *Old Market House*, a half-timbered structure, still containing the curfew bell. The church of *St. Idloes*, overlooking the river, is noteworthy for a beautiful early 13th cent. N. arcade, with heavily moulded arches and clustered piers. The town was a centre of Chartist riots in 1839.

MOTOR-BUSES to *Newtown*, *Devil's Bridge* (Aberystwyth), etc.—The rough and lonely mountain road N.W. to (21¾ m.) *Machynlleth* (p. 458) reaches (c. 13¾ m.) a height of 1671 ft.

Ascent of *Plynlimon*, see pp. 462–463.

The railway quits the valley of the Severn for that of the *Dulas*, and about 2 m. beyond (10¾ m.) *Tylwch* enters *Radnorshire*. The summit-level is reached near (14¾ m.) *Pant-y-Dwr* (969 ft.). We descend the valley of the *Marteg* to its confluence with the Wye, amid wild and beautiful scenery, and follow the Wye.

21½ m. **Rhayader** (*Lion Royal*, comfortable, with free trout-fishing, R. & B. 7/6, L. 4/, D. 5/, pens. 15/; *Bryngwy*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6; *Afonwy*, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 8/6; *Castle*, pens. 10/6.—Unlicensed: *Claremont*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/; *Warwick*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 8/6), in Welsh *Rhaiadr Gwy*, 'the waterfall of the Wye,' a small market-town (961 inhab.) frequented by anglers and by 'geologically-minded' mountaineers, lies 700 ft. above the sea, in a deep basin enclosed by rocky bluffs. The church (rebuilt) retains a Norman font, and there are many quaint houses near the Town Hall. The town has benefited by the construction of the great *Birmingham Corporation Waterworks, in the beautiful valley of the *Elan*, c. 4 m. W. The round (road rough near Pont-ar-Elan) of 17¼ m. is made by a coach daily in summer. The construction of the four reservoirs (1893–1904) involved the submersion of two houses (Cwm Elan and Nantgwyllt) occupied by Shelley in 1811–12. Some very delightful views are offered by this irregular chain of lakes, with their sharp bays formed by tributary glens of the main valley. Application to view the works in detail should be made to the Secretary of the Water Department. The circuit includes (2½ m.) the *Elan Valley Hotel* (R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 84/), near the Birmingham Corporation's model village.

Motor-Buses run from Rhayader to *Llandrindod Wells* in ¾ hr.—The Road (A 44) to (34 m.) *Aberystwyth* (p. 460) runs via (9½ m.) *Llangurig* (p. 454).

Beyond Rhayader the railway descends the narrow and beautiful glen of the Wye, already a considerable stream, joined 1½ m. S. of the town by the river Elan.—24¾ m. *Doldowlod.*—28¾ m. *Newbridge-on-Wye* (Crown, temperance, R. & B. 4/, D. 2/).—At (32¾ m.) *Builth Road* (Rfmts.) we pass under the line from Shrewsbury to Swansea (see p. 465), whose station is adjacent. The swift river, on our right, now enters upon one of its most broken and beautiful reaches. Just above Builth Wells is the confluence of the Wye and the Yrfon, and we obtain a glimpse of the latter valley.

34¼ m. **Builth Wells** or *Builth* (*Lion*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 14/; *Caeffynnon*, R. & B. 6/, L. or D. 3/, pens. 10/6; *Crown*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 8/; *Neuddu*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6; *Brynstone Temperance*, R. & B, 5/, L. or D. 2/6, pens. 10/), the 'Bu-allt' of Welsh history, is a market-town (1776 inhab.), noted for its cattle-market (Mon.) and its medicinal waters. From the station in Radnorshire we cross (¼ m.) the Wye by a picturesque old bridge of six arches (1779) and enter the long main street of the town, on the Breconshire bank. A little beyond the church a turning leads r. to (1¼ m. N.W.) the *Park Wells* (saline, chalybeate, and sulphur, 6*d*. and 1*d*.); and the *Glanau* or *Glanne Wells* (chalybeate and sulphur, 3*d*.) at the farther end of a low wooded hill, 1¼ m. W., are approached by a second right turning from the Cefn-y-Bedd road (guide-posts). The saline waters of Park Wells, though they lack the aeration characteristic of many continental wells, claim affinity with those of Homburg and Kissingen, and in addition contain measurable quantities of lithium. A magnesium spring has recently been discovered at Garth Wells, 6 m. W. These modest springs, unlike English spas, are frequented by all classes of the community. At the opposite (E.) end of the town, behind the Lion Hotel and overlooking the sharp S. bend of the Wye, is a fine early Norman motte-and-bailey *Castle*.

Glan Irfon, 3 m. W. of Builth, was a residence of the eccentric Lady Hester Stanhope (1776–1839), who frequented Builth before setting out on her Eastern travels.—On the left of the road to New Radnor, 2 m. N.E. of Builth, is the fine British camp of *Caer Einon*, crowning a bold spur (1100 ft.) of the main ridge of the Carneddau (see below).

Motor-Buses to *Llandrindod Wells* in ½ hr.; also to *Brecon*, *Hay*, etc.

From Builth a moorland road runs to (16 m.) *Brecon* (p. 481).

We descend the rapidly narrowing Wye valley (best views on the right), and for ten miles beyond Builth we enjoy glimpses of some of the loveliest reaches of the stream, while the road descends the opposite (r.) bank.—38½ m. *Aberedw*, at the mouth of a pretty glen, has an admirable example of the primitive Welsh mountain church (? late 13th cent.). *Llewelyn's Cave*, on the opposite bank of the Edw, is a traditional retreat of the prince. *Llanbadarn-y-Garreg*, 3 m. N.E., has another primitive church.

41 m. *Erwood* (Cabn Twm Bach Inn, near the station), pron. 'Errod,' is 1 m. N. of the village, which is reached by a suspension-bridge over the Wye (car 1/, motor-cycle 6*d*., cycle 2*d*.). The name is a corruption of 'Y Rhyd,' *i.e.*, the ford.' In 1841 the founding of 'Punch' was decided upon at the house of Henry Mayhew (1812–87), a frequent resident here. The castle of *Painscastle*, c. 5½ m. N.E., is sometimes identified as the 'Garde Doloureuse' of Scott's 'The Betrothed' (comp. p. 463).

45¼ m. *Boughrood* (Boat, ¼ m. S. on the river), pron. 'Bochrood,' for (3½ m.) the interesting gorge and waterfall of *Craig y-Pwll-Ddu* on the Bach Howey, reached via (2 m.) *Llanstephan House*, on the E. bank of the Wye, whence the way is rather steep and not easy to find. Enquiries should be made on the spot. Between Boughrood and *Llyswen* (Griffin, well spoken of), 1 m. S., the river is spanned by a modern bridge. As the valley widens farther, the N. escarpment of the Black Mountains comes into view ahead.—At (48 m.) *Three Cocks Junction* (p. 480) we join the line from Hereford.—Thence to (59¾ m.) **Brecon**, see p. 481.

39¼ m. *Caersws* (Buck, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 3/, pens. 8/, temperance). Our line now quits the Severn (in its upper reaches still known to the Welsh as the *Hafren*) and, bearing N.W., enters the narrow glen of the Carno, where the scenery assumes for the first time a moorland and even a mountainous character.—41 m. *Pontdolgoch* (Mytton Arms, small). The three picturesque little *Bwlch-y-Gareg Lakes* (c. 1260–1380 ft.) lie 2½ m. N. of the station.—45¼ m. *Carno* (Merchant of Aleppo, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/, D. 3/6, pens. 12/). The victory of Gruffydd ap Cynan here in 1081 won him the crown of North Wales.

The scenery becomes wilder. At (47¼ m.) *Talerddig* the railway crosses the watershed (692 ft.) in a rock cutting, 113 ft. deep, beyond which the peak of Cader Idris comes into sight for a moment straight in front. We descend the prettily wooded glen of the *Iâl* to (50¾ m.) *Llanbrynmair*, and then the lower valley of the *Twymyn* to its junction with the valley of the *Dyfi*.—56 m. *Cemmes Road*.

From Cemmes Road to Dinas Mawddwy, 6¾ m. G.W.R. in ½ hr. (1/6, 10½*d*.). We ascend the valley of the Dyfi.—1½ m. *Cemmaes* (inn).—4 m. *Aberangell*.—5¾ m. *Mallwyd*, with a parish church of the Welsh mountain type.—6¾ m. **Dinas Mawddwy** (*Buckley Arms*, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a prettily situated slate-quarrying village frequented by anglers, was one of the five independent lordships of Wales, not being united to the county of Merioneth until the reign of Henry VIII, and until 1886 it possessed the dignity of a mayor and corporation. Tradition makes it famous for "false men, blue earth, and ceaseless rain." In the middle of the 16th cent. the neighbourhood was terrorised by the Gwylliaid Cochion Mawddwy, or Red Robbers of Mawddwy, of whom eighty were seized and executed in 1554, mainly through the activity of Lewis Owen, Baron of the Exchequer of Carnarvon. The following year Baron Owen was murdered by the survivors at *Llydiart y Barwn* (the 'Baron's Gate,' p. 455), an act of revenge which led to the extermination of the gang.

The hilly Road from Dinas Mawddwy to (10½ m.) *Dolgelley* (motor-bus on weekdays except Wed. in 1 hr.) climbs over (4½ m.) the *Bwlch Oerddrws* ('Cold Door Pass'; 1178 ft.; *Views).

The Road from Dinas Mawddwy to (19 m.) *Bala* is mountainous.—5 m. *Llanymawddwy*. We climb a severe gradient (1½ m. at 1 in 5–7) to (8¼ m.) the summit of **Bwlch-y-Groes** (1790 ft.), the highest point of any carriage road in Wales, and descend *Cwm Cynllwyd*.—13½ m. *Llanuwchllyn* (p. 439).—19 m. *Bala* (p. 438).

**Aran Mawddwy* (2972 ft.), the highest peak in Merionethshire, and *Aran Benllyn* (2901 ft.) rise from a volcanic ridge running N. and S. between Dinas Mawddwy and Llanuwchllyn. Fine *Views.

From Dinas to *Llanfair Caereinion* and *Welshpool*, see p. 455.

61 m. **MACHYNLLETH** (pron. 'Mahun'hleth'), picturesquely situated ¾ m. S. of the Dyfi, amid rich and varied mountain surroundings, is a cheerful little town (1870 inhab.), important as a tourist and angling centre. It has been doubtfully identified with the Roman *Maglona*.

Railway Stations. *G.W.R.* (main); *Corris Rly.*; both N. of the town.

Hotels. Wynnstay, T.H., Maengwyn St., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 12/; Lion, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/; Glyndwr, Dole St., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, pens. 10/6; White Horse, Maengwyn St., R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/,

D. 3/, pens. 10/; Eagle Commercial, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, pens. 10/.—*Maldwyn Restaurant.*

Motor-Buses (week-days only) to *Corris*, *Tal-y-Llyn*, and *Dolgelley*; *Glandyfi* (6*d*., for the Llyfnant Valley); *Aberystwyth* (2/2); etc.—Motor Coaches during the season to *Dinas Mawddwy*, the *Llyfnant Valley*, *Towyn*, etc.

Fishing for salmon and sewin in the Dyfi.—**Golf Course,** E. of the town.

In the street leading S. from the station is the *Royal House*, the reputed abode of Owen Glendower, who was crowned Prince of Wales at Machynlleth in 1402. Nearly opposite the Institute, on the N. side of Maengwyn St., are the gates of *Plâs Machynlleth* (Marquess of Londonderry), the beautiful grounds of which are sometimes open to the public (apply to the Resident Agent). At the E. end of Maengwyn St. (r.) is a picturesque half-timbered house, dated 1628.

Bryn Coch (746 ft.; 1¾ m. N.E.), a hill in the angle between the rivers Dyfi and Dulas, commands fine views.—*Penegoes*, 1 m. E. of Machynlleth, was the birthplace of Richard Wilson (1714–82; p. 419).

A Light Railway runs from Machynlleth to (5 m.) *Corris* (Braich Goch Inn) and (6½ m.) *Aberllefeni*, and from Corris a road (A 487) leads to (4 m.) *Tal-y-Llyn* (see below). A popular circular tour from Machynlleth (32½ m.) is to go on beyond Tal-y-Llyn to Abergynolwyn and Towyn (see below) and return thence via Aberdovey or the Happy Valley (see below).

From Machynlleth to Barmouth, 25½ m. G.W.R. in 1–1¼ hr. (5/4, 3/3). We diverge from the Aberystwyth line at (3¾ m.) *Dovey Junction* (p. 460), cross the Dyfi, and enter Merionethshire, pursuing the N. shore of the Dyfi estuary.

9¾ m. **Aberdovey** or *Aberdyfi* (*Trefeddian*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Dovey*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 4½ gs.; *Penhelig Arms*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 3½ gs.; *Britannia*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6; *Gwalia*, temperance, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6) is a quiet little watering place with a mild climate, good firm sands, and an 18-hole golf-course. There is a ferry to *Twyni Bach*, for Borth (p. 460). The song and legend of 'The Bells of Aberdovey' are said to originate from the tradition of the drowned Lowland Hundred or Cantref-y-Gwaelod, a Welsh Lyonesse, overwhelmed in c. 520 through the carelessness of Seithenyn, its drunken governor, who neglected to repair the sea-wall.—Beyond Aberdovey the railway turns N., skirting the shore of Cardigan Bay, with hilly country on the right.

13½ m. **Towyn** ('ow' pronounced as in 'now'; **Corbett Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Bank*, commercial, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/, D. 3/, pens. 10/), consists of an old-fashioned inland village enlarged into a seaside resort (4411 inhab.), with scattered villas on the foreshore and a wide esplanade. Towyn is not unpicturesquely situated on the dead level of the *Dysynni Marshes*, which are half-encircled by an amphitheatre of hills. There is a golf-course of 18 holes, and boats may be hired on the Dysynni. The interesting *Church* has an early Norm. nave and contains 'St. Cadvan's Stone,' bearing an inscription believed to be a genuine example of the Welsh language centuries older than any extant MS.

About 4 m. N. of Towyn is *Llanegryn*, where the little church has a magnificent 14th cent. *Rood-screen and loft, with rich panels of fretwork. A mile farther E. is *Peniarth*, the seat of the Wynne family. The old mountain road from Towyn to Machynlleth (12 m.) leads through the *Happy Valley*, with pleasant walks.

The Tal-y-Llyn Light Railway runs from Towyn to (7 m.) *Abergynolwyn*, 3¾ m. from the lake (see below). The Road to Dolgelley 19 m.; motor-bus in summer) passes Abergynolwyn and (9½ m.) **Tal-y-Llyn** (*Tyn y-Cornel*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 3½–5 gs.; *Pen-y-Bont*, pens. 3 gs.), 'the end of the lake,' with a curious little church. Motor buses to Dolgelly and to Machynlleth, see above. The lake itself (1 m. long, ¼ m. wide), which is known by the same name but should properly be called *Llyn Myngil*, lies beneath the S. slopes of Cader Idris, 270 ft. above the sea (trout fishing; boats 4/ per day). It is best seen from the head of the pass. Another motor-bus service runs to Dolgelley in 1½ hr. via the coast road.

Cader Idris (p. 442) is accessible from Towyn via Abergynolwyn and (9 m.) *Llanfihangel-y-Pennant* (Peniarth Arms), whence Mary Jones started her long tramp across the mountains to Bala in 1804 to obtain a Bible, and thus gave impulse to the foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society by Charles of Bala (p. 438).

Beyond Towyn the railway skirts the shore, crossing the mouth of the *Broad Water*, a lagoon into which the Dysynni flows, with views up the valley of the Bird Rock and Cader Idris.—Beyond (15¾ m.) *Tonfanau* we obtain (l.) wide views of the bay, while on our right the W. spurs of Cader Idris approach the coast.—20 m. *Llwyngwril* (inn) is a pleasant seaside village.—22¼ m. *Fairbourne* (Ynys Faig Hall, R. & B. 6/6, pens. from 7/6) is a summer resort with a bathing beach and a 9-hole golf-course. A miniature railway (6*d.*) runs to the ferry for Barmouth (p. 444). About ½ m. S. is the old village of *Friog*, whence a lane ascends to (½ m.) the waterfall of *Pant Einon*.—23¾ m. *Barmouth Junction*, see p. 444. We cross the Barmouth Bridge.—25½ m. **Barmouth,** see p. 444.

The Aberystwyth line continues to descend the valley to (65 m.) *Dovey Junction* (Rfmts.), for Barmouth (p. 444). Just beyond the station we enter Cardiganshire.

Cardiganshire, the 'sweet shire' of Wordsworth's ballad, is largely a rural county and has a long and attractive coast-line. Mountainous and barren in the N., round Plynlimon, the county offers elsewhere a pleasing alternation of hill and valley, with certain sites of more striking beauty. Historical and architectural remains are slight; and lead-mining is the only industry. Of all Welsh counties the old lordship of Ceredigion has preserved the Celtic element in its people with least admixture, and Welsh is spoken almost universally. Cardigan jackets are named not from the county, but from Lord Cardigan, leader of the charge of the Light Brigade.

65¾ m. *Glandyfi*, with a modern castle, for the *Llyfnant Valley*, with the picturesque waterfalls of *Cwm Rhaiadr* and *Pistyll-y-Llyn* (motor-buses from Machynlleth, see p. 459). The railway skirts the S. shore of the Dyfi estuary, with the sea marsh of *Cors Fochno* lying on the left between us and the hills.—Beyond (71¼ m.) *Ynys-Lâs* (ferry to Aberdovey, p. 459) it turns S., and approaches the coast of Cardigan Bay.

73¼ m. **Borth** (*Rfmts.*; *Grand*, R & B. 10/, L 4/6, D. 6/6, pens. from 15/; *Belair*, R. & B. 3/6, D/2/), a straggling and rather primitive looking village of one street, built along a storm beach, is known as a quiet seaside resort with fine and safe sands and a good golf-course. The line turns inland. – 75¾ m. *Llandre*; 77¼ m. *Bow Street*. The railway sweeps round in a wide curve and passes S. of Llanbadarn Fawr (p. 462).

81¾ m. **ABERYSTWYTH,** a popular watering-place and a university town (11,220 inhab.), stands midway along the crescent sweep of Cardigan Bay, N. of the mouth of the united *Rheidol* and *Ystwyth*. Its bracing climate and its situation within easy reach of some of the finest country in Wales attract numerous summer visitors; but Aberystwyth is also the commercial centre of mid-Wales, and the home of the National Library.

Railway Stations.—*G.W.R.* in Alexandra Road (Rfmts.); *Devil's Bridge* (Vale of Rheidol) *Line* in Smithfield Road.

Hotels. Queen's, R. 7/, L. 4/6, D. 6/; Belle Vue, good, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, both on the Marine Parade; Lion Royal, family and commercial, Great Dark Gate St., well spoken of, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/; North Parade, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; Talbot, Market St.,

R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 4 gs. per week; White Horse, Portland St. and Terrace Rd., small but good; Marine, Marine Parade, private, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 4/; Commercial, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; Brynaewal, St. Michael's Place, private, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6, pens. 10/6; Central, Terrace Rd., R. & B. 7/.—*Private Hotels, Boarding-Houses*, and *Lodgings* are numerous, and apt to be expensive in July–Sept.

Restaurants. *Rea's*, Portland St.; *Owen's*, 19–21 North Parade; *Ward's*, 16 and 38 Great Dark Gate St.,; *Fellowes's*, 10 North Parade; *Oak Room*, in the Queen's Hotel.

Post Office, Great Dark Gate St.

Motor-Buses on weekdays only to *Aberayron* (1 hr.; 1/8); *New Quay* (2 hrs.) and *Cardigan* (3 hrs.; 4/5) *Pontrhydfendigaed* (for Strata Florida 1¼ hr.; 1/10); *Devil's Bridge* (1 hr.) via Penparcau (1/4) or Capel Bangor (1/9; circular return 2/); *Glandyfi* (1/8) and *Machynlleth* (1½ hr.; 2/2); etc.—Motor Coaches to *Worcester* in 5 hrs. (10/6), *London* in 11 hrs., etc.—Motor Coach Tours daily in summer.

Amusements. *Coliseum*, Terrace Road; *Pier Pavilion*, dramatic and musical performances daily.—*Bathing, Boating*, and *Fishing* are well provided for.—*Golf Course* (18 holes), ¾ m. N.E. of the Parade, via North Road or Bryn-y-Mor Road.—*Tennis* and *Bowls* at Plâs Crug recreation ground.—*Musical Festival*, with notable conductors, at the end of June.

History. A castle is said to have been built at the mouth of the Ystwyth by Gilbert Strongbow (p. 462) in 1109, but the town appears to have grown up around the later fortress founded by Edward I in 1277. At first walled, and known as Llanbadarn Gaerog ('fortified Llanbadarn'), the town was "taken at least seven times by the Welsh and burnt at least five times." During the Civil War it was held for the King, and coins of Welsh silver were minted here in 1637–42. In 1872 the University College was founded; and in 1916 the Welsh National Library was opened.

The broad well-paved *Parade*, 1½ m. in length, on the sea front commands a fine view of the whole of Cardigan Bay, from Snowdon and the Lleyn peninsula to Strumble Head and the Precelly Hills. Opposite the long *Pier* (adm. 3*d*.) is the *Theological College* of the Calvinistic Methodists, removed from Trefecca (p. 481) in 1906. Farther S. is the **University College of Wales** (900 students; entrance in King St.; open daily during vacations 10.30–12.30 and 2–4; adm. 6*d*.), founded in 1872 mainly by the efforts of Sir Hugh Owen (p. 428), and ranking since 1893 as the senior constituent college of the University of Wales (comp. p. 410). Just S. of the College are the *Castle Grounds*, laid out as gardens. The ruins of the *Castle*, on a low hill, with a semi-circular tower, are the remains of Edward I's building, and are clearly those of a typical concentric castle.

The **National Library** (c. 1 m. E.), stands on a site of nearly 6 acres presented by the late Lord Rendel. The Library Hall was finished in 1916 (open 10–5; Sat. 10–1; closed on Sun. and holidays); the complete building, estimated to cost £300,000 in all, will include other halls and offices.

The movement for a national library in Wales dates from 1872, when a copy of the first Welsh Bible (1588) was sent to the College on the understanding that it was to form the nucleus of such an institution. A royal charter was granted in 1907, and the library became one of the six entitled to receive a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom; it now contains over 200,000 printed books and about 5000 MSS. The Library specializes in the collection of Welsh literature. Amongst its chief treasures are the 'Black Book of Carmarthen' (12th cent.) containing the oldest known Welsh poems; the 'Book of Taliesin' (13th cent.) the Hengwrt MS. of Bede's 'Ecclesiastical

History of Britain'; early MSS. of Geoffrey of Monmouth's 'Chronicle' in Latin, Welsh, and English; MSS. of the Welsh Laws of Hywel Dda (comp. p. 475): the 'Llyfyr Gwyn Rhydderch' or 'White Book of Roderick' (13th and 14th cent.); and two illuminated 15th cent. MSS., one a 'Passionale' probably made for Henry VII.

A good view may be obtained from *Constitution Hill* (485 ft.) at the N. end of the town, although the actual summit is now fenced off, and the cliff railway, opened in 1896, disused.

Crossing the Rheidol by the bridge at the foot of Bridge St. or by the ferry to the stone pier, we may reach (1 m. S.) *Pen Dinas* (410 ft.; view), a hill between the two rivers, with traces of an early British camp and an unsightly monument to the Duke of Wellington. About 1½ m. farther S., beyond a bridge over the Ystwyth, is *Allt Wen* (view) the 'white cliff,' with traces, on the landward side, of another camp, possibly Strongbow's castle (p. 461). Hence we may continue S. over the rough beach at low tide to (3½ m.) *Twll Twrw*, or Thunder Hole, commonly called the 'Monk's Cave,' a rock cavern accessible also from the sea in calm weather (boat from Aberystwyth 10/).

The village of **Llanbadarn Fawr,** 1½ m. E.S.E., was the parent village of Aberystwyth, and in the 6th–8th cent. the seat of a bishopric founded by St. Paternus, Bishop of Vannes, who together with Cadvan came over from Armorica. In the 8th cent. the see was merged in the diocese of St. David's. The aiseless cruciform parish church, 140 ft. long and 90 ft. across the transepts, with a central tower 40 ft. square, is one of the largest in Wales, but the interior has been disfigured by injudicious restoration. Except for the sanctuary, which may be a 15th cent. extension, the whole is a singularly plain and dignified building of the early 13th cent., but its prevailing austerity is relieved by the beautiful S. doorway.

In the valley of the *Paith*, c. 3½ m. S.E. of Aberystwyth, are the beautiful grounds of *Nant Eos* (adm. on application).

FROM ABERYSTWYTH TO THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, 11¾ m. LIGHT RAILWAY in 1 hr. (1/6; motor-buses, see p. 461).—1 m. *Llanbadarn* (see above).—2¼ m. *Glanrafon.*—After (5 m.) *Capel Bangor* we start climbing, and the windings of the line afford ever changing views of great beauty.—At (7½ m.) *Aberffrwd* begins an ascent of 1 in 50 which continues for 4 m.—9 m. *Rheidol Falls.* The 'White Stag,' a bare patch of rock, is seen on the opposite bank, and we enjoy a good view of the waterfall. From (10¾ m.) *Rhiwfron* and beyond we obtain charming vistas of the gorge.—11¾ m. *Devil's Bridge.*

The ***Devil's Bridge** (*Rfmts.*; **Devil's Bridge Hotel*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 5–6 gs.) with its landscape of crag, torrent, and wooded glen, is one of the most frequented scenes of natural beauty in the kingdom. The Rheidol here suddenly changes its direction from S. to W. and at the bend is joined from the E. by the *Mynach*, which here descends 210 ft. through a rocky chasm, in a cataract sequence merged in spate into an almost continuous fall. An unpoetic iron bridge (1901) spans the stream as it glides over the lip of the fall; just below this is the stone bridge of 1753; and lower still is the original *Pont-y-gwr-Drwg* or 'Bridge of the Evil One,' traditionally ascribed to the Devil, like others of European fame, but more probably the work of the Knights Hospitallers, who held property in the district. Giraldus records his passage over a bridge here in 1188.—The falls are enclosed in the grounds of the hotel (adm. 1/ to non-residents; all routes are clearly marked).—The *Cyfarllwyd Fall* (adm. 3*d.*) is reached in c. ½ hr. from the bridge; and the *Parson's Bridge* is c. 2 m. from the Devil's Bridge by the Pont Erwyd road.

ASCENT OF PLYNLIMON. The mountain of **Plynlimon** (2468 ft.), although much derided by cragsmen and notorious among walkers for its bogs, is a moorland dome not without grandeur. The principal difficulty of the ascent has been held to be that of discovering the summit, whence the view is expansive rather than alluring, amid unbroken solitudes. It was climbed in 1928 by a car with 'caterpillar' wheels. Five rivers (the Severn, the Wye, the Dulas, the Llyfant, and the Rheidol) rise on the slopes.—The usual starting-point for the ascent (c. 2 hrs.) of *Pen Plynlimon Fawr* (2468 ft.) is the inn of *Dyffryn Castell*, 14 m. from Aberystwyth on the road to Llanidloes. Even in the driest weather it is inadvisable for solitary walkers to stray far from the tracks on this sodden moorland, and in misty weather it is possible to wander for hours over its featureless surface. A good map and compass are essential. From the chief summit, good walkers may proceed to (1½ hr.) the secondary summit of *Pen Plynlimon Wstle* (2427 ft.), descending thence to (8 m. E.S.E.) *Llanidloes* (p. 456).

From Aberystwyth to *Strata Florida, Lampeter*, and *Carmarthen*, see p. 474.

80. FROM SHREWSBURY TO LLANDOVERY AND SWANSEA

115¾ m. L.M.S. in 4–4¼ hrs. (23/4, 14/); to *Llandrindod Wells*, 51½ m., in 1½–2¼ hrs. (11/, 6/7); to *Llandovery*, 79 m., in 2½–3½ hrs. (16/8, 10/); to *Carmarthen*, via Llandilo (p. 467), 104½ m., in 4–4¼ hrs. (22/1, 13/3).—This route, known as the 'Central Wales Railway,' connects the valleys of the Severn and Wye with that of the Towy, parts of which are extremely picturesque. Through-carriages are run from *London* (Euston) and *Birmingham* (New St.) via Stafford and Shrewsbury; also from *Liverpool, Manchester*, and *York* via Crewe and Shrewsbury.

Road, 123½ m. From Shrewsbury to (32 m.) *Newtown*, see p. 454.—Thence to (27½ m.) **Llandrindod Wells**, see p. 456.—8 m. **Builth Wells** (p. 457).—6 m. *Garth* (p. 465), where we diverge to the right from the road to Llangammarch.—2½ m. *Beulah*. -We turn to the left for (4 m.) *Llanwrtyd Wells* (p. 465).—2½ m. **Llandovery** (p. 466).—5½ m. *Llangadock* (p. 466).—12 m. *Brynamman*.—7 m. *Pontardawe* (p. 484).—8 m. **Swansea** (p. 489).

Shrewsbury, see p. 190. Thence to (20 m.) *Craven Arms*, see pp. 190, 189.—Our line here diverges to the right from the line to Hereford (Rte. 34).—22¼ m. *Broome* is the station for *Clungunford*, 1½ m. S., and for **Clun** (*Buffalo*, R. & B. 5/6; *White Horse*, R. & B. 5/), 6½ m. W., situated on the *Clun*, here crossed by an ancient bridge. Clun Castle, dating from the reign of Stephen or earlier, is, like Painscastle (p. 457), sometimes identified with the 'Garde Doloureuse' of Scott's 'The Betrothed.' Near *Whitcott Keysett*, 2 m. N.W., is a remarkable menhir, 8½ ft. high.—*Leintwardine*, 3 m. S.E. of (24¾ m.) *Hopton Heath*, was the Roman station Bravonium, on Watling Street. In the church is the tomb of General Tarleton (1754–1833), who served in the American War of Independence. A few miles farther on we reach the *Teme*, here the boundary between Shropshire and Radnorshire.

Radnorshire, a small border county, almost entirely English-speaking, includes the high moorland tract of Radnor Forest and a part of the Wye valley famous for its beauty. Created by Henry VIII from the lands of the Lords Marchers, who had possessed themselves of the old lordships of Elvel, Melynedd, and Gwrthreymon, the county has always been noted for its poverty, and with "never a park nor ever a deer" affords somewhat barren pasturage. Radnor sheep, however, are bred by thrifty graziers. The county owes much of its present prosperity to the increasing flow of pleasure seekers from the industrial districts of S. Wales.

32¼ m. **Knighton** (*Norton Arms*, R. 3/6, L. 3/, D. 6/; *George & Dragon*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6; *Star*, private, R. & B. 5/6), a small border town (1701 inhab.) with a woollen industry, stands on the Welsh bank of the *Teme*. The station is in Shropshire. The motte-and-bailey castle was first mentioned in 1181; while a second castle (*Bryn-y-Castell*), just outside the town, may possibly have been a 'siege castle.'

To the S. of the town is a well-preserved portion of *Offa's Dyke* (p. 419), from which the place derives its Welsh name, *Tref y-clawdd* (the town of the dyke). The church retains its ancient tower.—*Caer Caradoc* (1321 ft.), 2¼ m. N.E., in Shropshire, with a British camp and a cave, is the traditional scene of the defeat of Caractacus by Ostorius Scapula in A.D. 51 (comp. p. 420).

Beyond Knighton the railway crosses the Teme and ½ m. farther on enters *Radnorshire* and Wales.—34½ m. *Knucklas*, with *Knucklas Castle*, a fine early British camp, stands on a hill c. ½ m. to the N.W. The railway quits the valley of the Teme and about 3 m. beyond Knucklas it reaches its summit-level (1078 ft.) in a tunnel.—38½ m. *Llangunllo*, c. 1 m. E. of which is a fine circular British camp on the *Gaer* or *Bailey Hill*. Beyond (41½ m.) *Llanbister Road* (c. 5 m. E. of Llanbister village, p. 456) we begin the descent of *Cwm Aran*, which drains into the basin of the Wye. On the left rise the rounded N.W. slopes of *Radnor Forest*.—Beyond (45 m.) *Dolau* we cross the Ithon and thread a short tunnel.—48 m. *Pen-y-Bont* (Severn Arms, 1½ m. E.S.E., comfortable, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/6) is the station for the slight remains of *Cwmhir Abbey* (founded in 1143) and is within 1¼ m. of Llanbadarn Fawr (Radnorshire; p. 456).

51½ m. **LLANDRINDOD WELLS** (4605 inhab.) is by far the most important spa in Wales, vying in some respects even with Harrogate and Buxton. The surrounding country is rather uninteresting but commands good views of the mountains beyond the Wye The climate is bracing, even to severity, so that the full 'season' is necessarily short.

Hotels. Pump House, near the Pump Room, with bathing establishment, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 7/, pens. from 6 gs.; Metropole, Temple St., R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/6; Rock, R. 6/, L. 4/, D. 6/.—Private: Gwalia, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Montpellier, Temple St., R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Ye Wells, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; Plâs Winton, pens. 12/–16/6; Carlyon, Temple St., R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 12/; Kingsland, pens. 3–5 gs.; Brynamel, pens. 4½ gs.—*Private Hotels* and *Boarding-Houses* are numerous.

Motor Buses on week-days only from Emporium Sq. to *Builth Wells* (½ hr.); *Rhayader* (¾ hr.); *Pen-y-Bont*, *New Radnor*, and *Kington* (1½ hr.); etc.—Motor Coaches via *Worcester* and *Oxford* to *London* in 9½ hrs.—Motor Coach Tours in the season.

Amusements. *Grand Pavilion*, visited by good theatrical and operatic companies in the season.—*Golf* on the Common and near Rock Park Baths; *Fishing* in the Ithon.

The medicinal virtues of the springs have been known since 1696, but the reputation of the spa hardly became established until about the middle of the 19th century. The saline, sulphurous, and chalybeate waters are used both for bathing and for drinking. The bath establishments are well equipped and provide for a great variety of different treatments, and the entertainment of visitors and patients is not forgotten. Bands play at the different spas and concerts, etc., are given in the *Pavilion* and the *Albert Hall*. Llandrindod is identified with the 'Llandrysak' of Miss Braddon's 'Hostages to Fortune.'

The line descends to the Wye valley at (57¼ m.) *Builth Road* (Rfmts. at the adjacent G.W.R. station, p. 457), where we cross the line from Moat Lane to Brecon. For *Builth Wells*, 2 m. S.E., see p. 457. We cross the Wye into Brecknockshire and ascend the valley of its tributary, the *Yrfon*.

Breconshire or **Brecknockshire,** named from Brychan, a Welsh prince of the 5th cent., is a border county famous for its noble mountains (Black Mountains, Brecon Beacons, etc.). On the Herefordshire border the scenery is diversified by orchard-studded valleys. Its parish churches, often set in roughly circular churchyards and half-concealed by ancient yews, are both characteristic and interesting; while Brecon Priory Church is a building of higher fame. The county is now given up to farming, and the manufacture of woollens and hosiery is nearly extinct.

We cross the Chwefru and enter the Yrfon valley at (59¼ m.) *Cilmery*. On the left is the long escarpment of the *Mynydd Epynt* (1560 ft.).—62½ m. *Garth*, with a small pump room and magnesian springs.

64¼ m. **Llangammarch Wells** (*Lake Hotel*, c. 1 m. E. of the station, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 15/-18/; *Links*, unlicensed, *Bungalow*, private, both closed in winter; *Cammarch*, near the station, pens. from 2½ gs.), charmingly placed at the confluence of the Yrfon and the *Cammarch*, possesses mineral springs containing barium chloride (unknown elsewhere in Britain), which are especially useful in heart diseases. There is an 18-hole golf-course; and the Yrfon (salmon) and the Cammarch provide good fishing.

Llangammarch was the birthplace of John Penry, the 'Morning Star' of the Welsh Reformation, to whom the 'Marprelate Tracts' were (probably quite wrongly) attributed, and who was hanged in London in 1593; and of the loyalist Bp. Howell (1588–1646).

67¾ m. **Llanwrtyd Wells** (*Abernant Lake*, R. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. from 16/; *Dol-y-Coed*, ¾ m. N., R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 14/; *Askomel Arms*, near the station; *Neuadd Arms*, R. & B. 5/9, L. 2/9, D. 3/, pens. 11/6; *Belle-Vue*, in the village), another of the Welsh spas (1171 inhab.), more popular in character, possesses chalybeate and sulphur springs, but its saline water is brought from Builth Wells (p. 457). Golf and fishing may be enjoyed in the neighbourhood, and Llanwrtyd offers convenient headquarters for visiting the upper valley of the Yrfon.

The *Sugar Loaf* (1050 ft.), c. 3½ m. S.W. of Llanwrtyd Wells and c. ½ m. within the boundary of Carmarthenshire, though rising only 100 ft. or so above the Llandovery road, commands a beautiful view.

The railway now ascends to the *Sugar Loaf Tunnel* (1000 yds.), on the watershed (c. 900 ft.) between the basins of the Wye and the Towy. We emerge from this in *Carmarthenshire*, and reach the wildest part of the journey. A fine view down the valley of the *Bran* opens to the S.W. (l.) as the line curves W. before crossing the river by a lofty viaduct.—74½ m. *Cynghordy*. The 15th cent. church of *Llanfair-ar-y-Bryn*, on the opposite bank of the Bran, is built within the walls of a Roman station (? Luentium; comp. p. 474).

79 m. **LLANDOVERY** (*Castle*, Borrow's hostelry, R. & B. 7/; *King's Head*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 10/6; *Dyfri Temperance*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 8/6), an old-fashioned borough (1932 inhab.), owes its name (*Llan ym Ddyfri*, 'the church amidst the waters') to its position at the confluence of the *Gwdderig* and the Bran and c. 1½ m. above the confluence of the Bran and the *Towy.* Of the Norman *Castle*, partly burned in 1115, a few remains occupy a knoll near the Castle Hotel. *Llandovery College* was founded in 1848 and ranks with Christ's College at Brecon as one of the chief 'public schools' of Wales. To the S. of the town is the parish church of *Llandingat.* The 'Mabinogion' of Lady Charlotte Guest issued from a once noted press in Llandovery in 1838–9.

The *Carmarthen Van* (2460 ft.) and the *Brecknock Van* (2632 ft.) may be ascended in 3½–5 hrs.—An excursion leads up the E. side of the *Upper Vale of Towy* to (10 m.) the farm of *Ystradffin*, ½ m. from which is *Twm Shon Catti's Cave*, the retreat of 'Tom John, son of Catherine' (1530–1620), a bard whose youthful freebooting escapades gained him unjustly the title of the 'Welsh Robin Hood.' He married the heiress of Ystradffin and ended his career as a magistrate.

The railway crosses the Towy c. 1 m. below Llandovery, and then follows its W. bank.—82¾ m. *Llanwrda* (Vale of Towy Inn; Royal Oak) stands in a side valley.—We recross the Towy.—84¾ m. *Llangadock* (Red Lion, R. & B. 5/6; Castle, Royal Oak), a decayed little town on the Sawdde, ½ m. E. of the station, is a starting-point for the ascent of the Carmarthen Van (see above).—The railway again crosses the Towy.—86¼ m. *Glan-Rhyd.* About 2 m. S., on the hill above the village of Bethlehem, is *Carn Goch*, a prehistoric camp (view), said to be the largest in Wales, with remains covering c. 15 acres and enclosed by a huge stone rampart.—88¼ m. *Talley Road*, for (6 m.) Talley Abbey, more conveniently visited from Llandilo.—90¼ m. **Llandilo** or *Llandilo Fawr* (*Rfmts.*; *Cawdor Arms*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *White Hart*, P.R., R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, pens. 45/ a week; *Castle*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, pens. 10/; *Gwili*, private, R. & B. 6/, L. or D. 2/6, pens. 10/) is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill in the middle of the Towy valley. The town (2102 inhab.) is one of the three reputed burial places of St. Teilo (p. 487), from whom it takes its name. The 13th cent. church was rebuilt in 1850. The characteristic 'Llandilo flags' are a feature in the geology of the district.

About 1 m. W. is DYNEVOR CASTLE (Lord Dynevor; no adm.), standing in a beautiful park, part of which is now a public recreation ground. The ruins of the *Old Castle* (13th cent.; 6*d.*) stand on a cliff overlooking the Towy on the S. side of the park. According to tradition the first castle here was built by Roderick the Great in 876. Spenser places Merlin's cave "amongst the woody hills of Dynevowre."

In the pretty valley of the Dulais, c. 7½ m. N. of Llandilo by the Lampeter road, stand the ruins of **Talley Abbey,** a Cistercian foundation of the 12th cent. which in the 13th cent. became Premonstratensian and the only monastery of White Canons in Wales. The name (pronounced as in English) is a shortened form of Tal-y-Llychau, 'the head of the lakes,' and refers to the beautiful situation of the abbey on the more southerly of two small lakes. The remains of the church, of very plain architecture, consist chiefly of the transepts with their chapels, part of the choir, and a fragment of the tower. A later church built in the ruined chancel after the Dissolution is itself in ruins. Talley is claimed as the burial-place of Dafydd ap Gwilym (c. 1320-80), rightly described by Borrow as "the greatest of his country's songsters."

FROM LLANDILO TO CARMARTHEN, 14¼ m., L.M.S. in ¾–1 hr. (3/3, 2/). The line crosses the Towy and descends its valley to the west. Beyond (¼ m.) *Llandilo Bridge* Dynevor Park and its ruined castle (p. 466) are seen on the right, across the river.—2¾ m. *Golden Grove.* To the S., c. ½ m. W. of the village of (¾ m.) *Llanfihangel Aberbythych*, is the modern Elizabethan mansion of **Golden Grove** (Earl of Cawdor), the successor, on a different site, of the old mansion, burned down in 1769, in which Jeremy Taylor (1613-67) found a refuge with the Earl of Carbery during ten troublous years (1645–54). In this sheltered haven Taylor wrote many of his best works, including his 'Holy Living,' his 'Holy Dying,' and his 'Golden Grove,' while with his two friends he kept a school in the neighbouring Newton Hall. About 1 m. N. of Golden Grove station is *Llangathen*. *Aberglasney House* was the birthplace of John Dyer (1700-58), the poet, who sang the charms of **Grongar Hill** (410 ft.), an eminence c. 1 m. S.W., crowned by an ancient camp, and visible from the railway. —5¼ m. *Dryslwyn*, opposite which, across the Towy, are the shattered ruins of a castle, likewise sung by Dyer, and once one of the most important in Carmarthenshire. On the left appears the triangular Nelson monument in Middleton Park. Beyond (6½ m.) *Llanarthney* we cross the Towy and shortly afterwards the *Cothi*, which descends from the north.—9 m. *Nantgaredig.*—At (12½ m.) *Abergwili* (p. 473) is the modern palace of the Bishop of St. David's (on the left). We join (r.) the line from Aberystwyth (p. 474).—14¼ m. *Carmarthen*, see p. 473.

MOTOR-BUSES from Llandilo to *Llanelly*, *Ammanford*, *Lampeter*, etc.

Carmarthen may be reached also by motor coach from Llandilo in 2 hrs., with a change of cars at *Cross Hands* (p. 474).

Castell Carreg Cennen, 4½ m. S.E., is reached directly from Llandilo by a lane via Pont Trapp, but the best approach is from Derwydd Road station (see below).

Beyond Llandilo the line crosses the Towy and follows for some distance the valley of the *Cennen*. On the left the Carmarthenshire Black Mountains are conspicuous.—94 m. *Derwydd Road* is the nearest station for Castell Carreg Cennen (3¾ m. E.).

Superbly placed on a precipitous limestone rock, rising 300 ft. above the ravine of the Cennen, ***Castell Carreg Cennen** has been styled "the most theatrical of British castles," though the actual ruin is scarcely worthy of its magnificent situation (for adm. apply at the adjacent farm). Tradition ascribes the foundation of the stronghold to Urien, a knight of the Round Table, but the name of the real builder is not recorded. About 1 m. S. of the castle the Loughor issues from a striking limestone cave, known as the *Llygad Llwchwr* or 'Eye of the Loughor.'

Derwydd House, ¾ m. E. of the station, a former seat of the Vaughans, embodies some 12th cent. remains and has a noble Tudor porch.

We enter the valley of the Loughor.—95¼ m. *Llandebie.*—At (98¼ m.) *Pant-y-Ffynnon* we enter the great S. Wales coalfield and a little farther on pass into *Glamorganshire*. We continue down the valley of the Loughor to (103 m.) *Pontardulais*, the junction for (6¾ m.) Llanelly (p. 472).—At (108 m.) *Gowerton* we cross the main G.W.R. line (Rte. 81), and a branch diverges (r.) for (4¾ m.) Llanmorlais (p. 490). Crossing the neck of the Gower peninsula (p. 490) we reach (112½ m.) *Mumbles Road* (comp. p. 490) and turning N. skirt the shore of Swansea Bay.—115¼ m. **Swansea** (Victoria Station), see Rte. 85.

81. FROM LONDON TO CARDIFF, SWANSEA AND FISHGUARD

261¼ m. G.W.R. from *Paddington Station*, 'Irish Mail' in 5¾ hrs. (50/, 30/); to *Cardiff*, 145¼ m. in 2¾–3¼ hrs. (31/11, 19/2); to *Swansea*, 191 m. in 4–4¼ hrs. (41/6, 24/11). This, the G.W.R. route to Ireland, is the most convenient means of access to S. Wales.—*Swansea* can be reached also from London (Euston) via Stafford, Shrewsbury, and Central Wales (Rtes. 30 and 80; 278 m.; through-carriage in 8½ hrs.; 41/6, 24/11).

MOTOR COACHES to *Swansea* from Eccleston St., London, S.W.1, via Oxford, Gloucester and Cardiff in 11 hrs. (19/); to *Cardiff* from Eccleston St., S.W.1, Bush House, W.C.2, etc., in 8–9½ hrs. (13/6–15/); from Birmingham via Worcester and Ross in 5½ hrs. (10/); from Plymouth via Exeter, Taunton, Bristol, and Gloucester in 13¾ hrs.; from Bournemouth via Salisbury, Bath and Gloucester in 9½ hrs.

ROAD. *A. To Fishguard Direct* (A 40), 259½ m. From London to (104 m.) **Gloucester,** see Rte. 31. We quit Gloucester by Westgate (Pl. A 1, 2). Beyond (7 m.) Huntley (p. 181) we fork l.—4 m. *Mitcheldean.* We traverse the N. part of the *Forest of Dean* (p. 179).—6 m. *Kerne Bridge* (p. 185).—1 m. *Goodrich* (p. 185). [Or (2 m. longer) at the fork beyond Huntley (see above) we bear r.—9 m. **Ross** (p. 182).—4 m. Goodrich.]—6 m. **Monmouth** (p. 185).—8 m. *Raglan* (p. 186).—9 m. **Abergavenny** (p. 187).—6 m. *Crickhowel* (p. 188).—13½ m. **Brecon** (p. 481).—8 m. *Senny Bridge* (p. 484).—12 m. **Llandovery** (p. 466). We descend the Vale of Towy to (13 m.) *Llandilo* (p. 466).—15 m. **Carmarthen** (p. 473).—9 m. *St. Clears* (p. 475).—At (6 m.) *Red Roses* we turn r. [From Red Roses A **477** runs straight on to (7 m.) *Kilgetty* (for **Tenby,** 4½ m. S., p. 477; turn into A 478 at the cross-roads ½ m. beyond Kilgetty) and 17 m. **Pembroke Dock** (p. 479).]—1½ m. *Tavernspite.*—5½ m. *Narberth.* [From Narberth A 478 runs N. to **Cardigan** (22½ m.; p. 476) and S. to **Tenby** (10 m.; p. 477).]—10 m. **Haverfordwest** (p. 474).—15 m. **Fishguard** (p. 476).

B. Via Cardiff (A 40, A 48, A 475, and A 40), 278½ m. To (104 m.) **Gloucester,** see Rte. 31. After 2 m. on the direct road (see Road Rte. *A* above) we turn l.—8 m. *Westbury-on-Severn.*—3 m. *Newnham.*—7 m. *Lydney* (p. 178). 9 m. **Chepstow** (p. 179).—5½ m. *Caerwent* (p. 179).—10½ m. **Newport, Mon.** (p. 469).—12 m. **Cardiff** (Rte. 84).—12 m. *Cowbridge* (p. 470).—7 m. *Bridgend* (p. 470).—12 m. *Aberavon* (p. 471).—6 m. **Neath** (p. 471).—8 m. **Swansea** (Rte. 85). We leave Swansea by High St., and bear l. At (3 m.) *Fforest Fach* we fork r. into A 475.—5½ m. *Hendy.*—6 m. *Cross Hands.*—5 m. *Llanddarog.*—6 m. **Carmarthen;** and thence by A 40 to (47 m.) **Fishguard,** see above.

C. Via the Severn Tunnel, 276½ m. (chiefly useful for motorists from Bristol and S.W. England). The G.W.R. arranges for the conveyance of motor cars between Patchway or Pilning and Severn Tunnel Junction (9/, 7/6; motor cycles 1/2–3/9). From London to (118 m.) **Bristol,** see Rte. 17.—Thence by the Gloucester road (A 38) to (6 m.) *Patchway* (see below).—10½ m. (by train) *Severn Tunnel Junction* (see below).—2 m. *Caerwent*; and thence via (22½ m.) **Cardiff** and (67½ m.) **Swansea** to (140 m.) **Fishguard,** see Road Rte. *B* above.

From London to (83 m.) *Wootton Bassett*, see Rte. 17.—100 m. *Badminton*, 1¾ m. S. of *Badminton House*, the splendid Palladian mansion (1682) of the Duke of Beaufort.—104½ m. *Chipping Sodbury* (Portcullis, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6), an old market-town. Tyndale (p. 198) translated the Bible in the 16th cent. mansion-house of *Little Sodbury*, to the N.E.—109¾ m. *Winterbourne* (for Bristol, see p. 96).—113 m. *Patchway* (from Bristol, see Rte. 34).—Beyond (116¾ m.) *Pilning* the train rapidly descends to pass beneath the estuary of the Severn, here 2½ m. wide, by means of the SEVERN TUNNEL (4 m. 638 yds.), the longest tunnel in Great Britain (1873–86). At (123½ m.) *Severn Tunnel Junction* we join the line from Gloucester (see p. 179) and enter

Monmouthshire. About 1½ m. to the E. is *Caldicot Castle,* 1½ m. to the N.W. of which is *Caerwent* (p. 179).

Monmouthshire, though strongly Welsh in character, as its place-names testify, and largely peopled by Celts, was included among English counties by Henry VIII in 1535, but is still reckoned with Wales for certain administrative purposes. The portion to the E. of the Usk is undulating and rural; whilst that to the W. (by far the most populous), is mountainous, with valleys disfigured by ironworks and collieries. In this county are the Roman stations at Caerleon and Caerwent and the mediaeval ruins of Tintern, Raglan, and Llanthony. For the beautiful scenery of the Wye, on the E. border of the county, see Rte. 33.

133½ m. **NEWPORT** (92,369 inhab.), a flourishing port and industrial town on the tidal *Usk*, about 4 m. from its mouth, and an episcopal see since 1921, is the largest town in Monmouthshire, though a century ago its population was only about 1000. With its deep harbour and network of railways it is an outlet for the mineral wealth of S. Wales.

Hotels. King's Head, High St., Borrow's hostelry, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 105/; Westgate, T.H., Commercial St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 2/6, D. 5/, pens. 84/; Shaftesbury, near the station; Queen's, 19 Bridge St., R. & B. 9/, L. 2/6, D. 4/, pens. 84/; Bland's Savoy, near the station.

Post Office, High St.

Motor Buses to *Cardiff* (1/6), *Usk* (1/9), *Caerwent* and *Chepstow* (2/8), *Abergavenny*, etc. — Motor Coaches to *Gloucester*, *Bournemouth*, *London*, *Plymouth*, *Swansea*, etc. — **Steamer** daily in summer to *Weston-super-Mare* (2/6).

History. Newport, variously called 'Novus Burgus' and 'Castell Newydd' in contradistinction to the 'old port' at Caerleon (p. 187), was seized by De Montfort in the Barons' War, but was soon abandoned for Hereford. It was the scene of considerable Chartist riots, under the local leader, John Frost, in 1839; the bullet-riddled pillars of the porch of the old Westgate Hotel, which was held by the Mayor as a citadel, are preserved in its modern successor.

The **Castle,** founded by Robert Fitzhamon at the close of the 11th cent., was rebuilt in the 14th, and considerably modified in the 15th century. It stands on the right bank of the river, and is sufficiently well seen from the town bridge. The ruins (restored 1930) consist chiefly of a square central tower (at the top of which is the chapel and in the bottom of which is the water-gate) between two octagonal towers with rectangular bases. The former parish church, now the cathedral, of **St. Woollos,** in a commanding situation on *Stow Hill*, ¾ m. S. of the station (tramway), is interesting for the interpolation of a 13th cent. chapel between the 12th cent. nave and the 15th cent. W. tower. The arch between this chapel and the nave is remarkably fine Norman work, and its nook-shafts are sometimes thought to be Roman columns from Caerleon.

The *Docks* (opened in 1842), to the S. of the town, cover more than 130 acres. The remarkable *Transporter Bridge* (177 ft. high; good view) is a prominent landmark.

Caerleon (p. 187) lies 3 m. N.E.—Local railways, chiefly important for their mineral traffic, radiate from Newport towards the north, affording access to the heart of the Welsh coal and iron industry.

From Newport to *Bristol* or *Hereford* and *Crewe*, see Rte. 34.

Beyond Newport the main line crosses the marshes of the *Wentloog Level.* On the right, after crossing (c. 1½ m. from

Newport) the river *Ebbw*, we see the trees of *Tredegar Park* (Viscount Tredegar; no adm.). The mansion is by Inigo Jones.—The churches of *St. Bride's Wentloog* and of *Peterstone*, respectively 2¼ m. S.E. and 1½ m. S. of (138¾ m.) *Marshfield*, have fine 15th cent. towers of the Somerset type. The shore of the Channel commands a view of the opposite Somerset and Devon hills, and of *Steep Holme* and *Flat Holme* islands, set in the 'Severn sea.' We cross the *Rhymney* (pron. 'Rumney'), and enter Glamorganshire and Wales.

Glamorganshire, to which belong the towns of Cardiff and Swansea and the greater part of the S. Wales coalfield, contains more than half the total population of Wales. The coalfield, in the N., is barren moorland, scarred by deep valleys almost entirely occupied by long straggling colliery villages. The rural S. part of the county, including the Vale of Glamorgan and the Gower Peninsula, is remarkable for its churches of strongly local type and for its numerous ruined castles, of which Caerphilly Castle is the most important. The chief monastic remains are those at Ewenny, Neath (at the foot of the beautiful Vale of Neath), and Margam.

145¼ m. **Cardiff,** see Rte. 84.

Beyond Cardiff the line ascends the valley of the *Ely*, crossing and recrossing the river; to the N. rise the coal-bearing mountains, while on the S. a low ridge separates the valley from the coastal plain. 147½ m. *Ely*, 1 m. S. of Llandaff (p. 486).—At (149¼ m.) *St. Fagan's*, near which the Welsh royalists were routed by the Independents under Horton in 1648, is an Elizabethan mansion built within the shell of a 12th cent. castle of the De Vale family. The church contains fine 14th cent. sedilia and a 14th cent. piscina.—156¼ m. **Llantrisant** (*Windsor Arms*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6; *Bute*) takes it name ('the church of the three saints') from SS. Illtyd, Gwyno, and Dyfodwg, to whom its church is dedicated. There are some scanty remains of the 13th cent. castle, where Edward II was betrayed into the hands of his enemies by a monk of Neath Abbey in 1326. The *Caerau*, on a hill (549 ft.) about 1 m. E., are extensive earthworks.

A branch-line runs N. to (8¾ m.) *Pontypridd* (p. 488) and S. to (11½ m.) *Aberthaw* via (5¾ m.) *Cowbridge* (Bear, R. & B. 6/6; Duke of Wellington, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/6), a dwindling old-world borough (1159 inhab.), with remains of its 13–14th cent. walls.

158¾ m. *Llanharan*. The line enters the valley of the *Ewenny*.—161½ m. *Pencoed*; 2 m. S. is *St. Mary Hill*, noted for its annual horse-fair.—165¼ m. **Bridgend** (*Wyndham Arms*, good, R. 4/6, D. 5/; *Dunraven Arms*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/6), a flourishing market-town (9206 inhab.) divided by the river *Ogmore* into *Newcastle* on the W., and *Oldcastle* on the E., lies near a limestone country abounding in places of interest. In Newcastle are the ruins of a castle, with a good 12th cent. doorway.

***Ewenny Priory,** 1½ m. S., was founded in 1141 as a cell to the Benedictine Abbey of Gloucester, and has been described as 'the most perfect specimen of an early Norman semi-ecclesiastical semi-defensive structure to be found throughout the Principality.'—**Coychurch,** on the main road, 2 m. E. of Bridgend and 2½ m. N.E. of Ewenny, has a late 13th cent. *Church* with several architectural peculiarities.—About 1½ m. N.E. of Bridgend (by footpath) and 1½ m. N.W. of Coychurch is **Coyty** (*Six Bells Inn*). The *Castle* of the Turbervilles here dates from the 13–14th cent. with Tudor alterations (key at the cottage on the W. side). Coyty *Church* (14th cent.) has an odd 15th cent. central tower.

In the valley of the Ogmore, which extends S.W. from Bridgend, lies (2½ m.) *Merthyr Mawr*, where the river is crossed by a quaint bridge with parapets arranged for sheep-washing. *Candlestone Castle*, c. 1 m. W., is the ruin of a fortified 15th cent. manor house. About ¾ m. S. of Merthyr Mawr, near the junction of the Ewenny and the Ogmore, stand the remains of *Ogmore Castle*.

From Bridgend a line ascends the picturesque valleys of the Ogmore and the *Llyfni* to (8¼ m.) *Maesteg*, a mining town (28,960 inhab.), and proceeds thence to (11½ m.) *Cymmer* and (14 m.) *Abergwynfy* in the Afon valley (comp. below).

From Bridgend to *Barry* and *Cardiff*, see p. 488.

170¾ m. *Pyle* (pron. 'Pilly'). About 1¼ m. S.E. of the station is a fine Danish (?) camp, and 2 m. W. is *Kenfig Castle*, overwhelmed by sand in the 16th cent. (excavated 1928).

A branch-line runs W. to (6 m.) *Tondu* and S., past endless sand-dunes, to (3¾ m.) **Porthcawl** (*Esplanade*, R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Seabank*, private, R. 5/, L. 4/, D. 5/: *Porthcawl*, R. 5, ; *Marine*, temperance, R. 5/), a bathing resort (6642 inhab.) with a small harbour and excellent golf-links.

Beyond Pyle on the steel slopes (r.) of *Mynydd Margam* (1130 ft.) are luxuriant banks of oak, at the base of which are the beautiful grounds of the modern *Margam Abbey*, which contain a remarkable orangery and the interesting *Ruins of a once highly important Cistercian abbey, founded in 1147 by Robert, Earl of Gloucester.

177½ m. **Port Talbot** (*Grand*, R. 5/, D. 4/6; *Comley's*, R & B. 6/, L. or D. 2/ 3/), with **Aberavon** (15,370 inhab.; *Walnut Tree*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 2/6, D 4/6, pens. 12/6), an outlet for the coal, copper and iron of the Afon valley, marks our entrance into the Welsh 'Black Country.'

From Aberavon (Town) a branch runs W.N.W. to (13¾ m.) *Treherbert*; from Port Talbot a branch ascends the Cwm Dyffryn via (8½ m.) *Maesteg* (see above) to (17½ m.) *Blaengarw*.

180¾ m. *Briton Ferry* (9176 inhab.) is the port of Neath.—183 m. **NEATH** (General Sta.; 18,936 inhab.; *Cambrian*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Castle*, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), wholly given up to the coal, iron, and copper industries, occupies a still beautiful situation at the mouth of the Vale of Neath (p. 472).

Of the *Castle* (c. 1130) there remains only the outer face of the gateway. About 1 m. W. are the extensive but somewhat smoked-begrimed 13th cent. ruins of ***Neath Abbey** founded for Cistercians in 1129 (key at the white cottage near the W. end). Of the church little remains except the outer walls of the nave and part of the W. front.

From Neath (Bridge St. Station) a line runs N. to (11¼ m.) *Colbren Junction* (p. 484).

From Neath to Pontypool Road (Vale of Neath), 41¾ m. G.W.R. in 1½-2¼ hrs. (8/9, 5/3).—Motor-Bus to *Pont Nedd Fechan* in 1 hr. (1/6).—At (1¾ m.) *Aberdylais* the canalized river Nedd is joined by the Dulais. Near (6 m.) *Resolven*, on the *Cleddau Brook*, is the lofty *Melancourt Waterfall*.—9 m. *Glyn Neath* (Lamb and Flag Inn, an old timbered house) is the station for **Pont Nedd Fechan** or *Pont Neath Vaughan* (*Angel*, R. & B. 4/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 10/; *Dinas*; *White Horse*, well spoken of), 2½ m. farther up at the head of the vale, and the best headquarters for the upper glens of the beautiful ***Vale of Neath** (see the *Blue Guide to Wales*).

The railway crosses the watershed (c. 700 ft.) and begins the descent of the Cynon valley. 15½ m. *Hirwain*, a colliery town, is a junction for (7½ m.) Merthyr Tydfil (p. 488). We enter a mining district, served by numerous branch railways.—19 m. *Aberdare* (Boot, R. 4/6, L. 3/, D. 5/; Black Lion, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6), a thriving town with 55,010 inhab., produces perhaps the finest steam coal in the world.—22¾ m. *Mountain Ash*, with the great Navigation Collieries.—30¾ m. *Hengoed* is the junction for Rhymney (see p. 488).—32¾ m. *Pontllanfraith*, junction for Nantybwch and Newport (p. 469). We enter *Monmouthshire.*—Beyond (35½ m.) *Crumlin* we cross the valley of the Ebbw by the curved *Crumlin Bridge* (210 ft. high, 550 yards long), built of iron by T. W. Kennard in 1857.—40½ m. **Pontypool** (*Clarence*, R. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Crown*), a charmingly situated industrial town (6883 inhab.) and one of the earliest centres of the iron industry (1560).—41¾ m. *Pontypool Road*, see p. 187.

Beyond Neath the railway leaves the ruins of the abbey on the left, and skirts the steep bluff of *Mynydd Drumau* (894 ft.). 185 m. *Skewen*, with large oil-refineries.—We enter the wide lower valley of the *Tawe* near (187½ m.) *Llansamlet.* The scene here is one of utter desolation, for the acid fumes from the copper works, though said to be healthy for human beings, have destroyed almost all plant life, and grass is replaced by a meagre, sickly growth of yellow camomile. The ground is dotted with bare slag-heaps.—189½ m. *Landore* (High Level; Rfmts.) The castle-like ruins on the hill to N. are deserted workmen's flats.

191 m. **Swansea**, see Rte. 85.

Beyond Swansea the line crosses the neck of the Gower peninsula (p. 490).—194¼ m. *Gowerton.*—196½ m. *Loughor*, or *Castell Llwchwr*, the Roman *Leucarum*, on Burry Inlet. On the right is the shell of a square tower (13th or 14th cent.). We cross the river by a bridge over ¼ m. long and enter Carmarthenshire.

Carmarthenshire, the largest county in Wales, is wholly rural except for a part of the coalfield near Llanelly (see below). Thatched cottages, often with oddly primitive chimneys, are numerous. The Carmarthen Van, near the Brecon border, forms a mountain massif of some height (2400 ft.), but the characteristic landscape consists of broad open valleys in striking contrast to the mountain glens of Carnarvon and Merioneth. Carmarthenshire was the chief centre of the 'Rebecca Riots' (1843–4) when the toll-gates were attacked by mobs in female garb, as "the daughters of Rebecca about to possess the gates of their enemies." (Gen. xxiv. 60.)

200 m. **Llanelly** (*Stepney Arms*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Cleveland*, R. & B. 6/, L. or D. 2/6), on Burry Inlet, is a busy town (36,504 inhab.) with large docks, exporting steam coal and tinplates. The copper-works possess the second highest chimney (320 ft.) in Great Britain. A branch line runs to Pontardulais (p. 467). We now leave the mining country and keep to the coast along an embankment.—204 m. *Pembrey & Burry Port* (Ashburnham, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 4/6; Cambrian; 5932 inhab.). Burry Port exports some coal.

In June, 1928, Miss Amelia Earhart, the first woman to fly across the Atlantic in an aeroplane, reached Burry Estuary from Trepassy Bay in Newfoundland in 20 hrs. 40 mins.

209¼ m. **Kidwelly** (*Pelican*) is a declining but interesting little seaport (3181 inhab.) at the mouth of the *Gwendraeth*. The ‘ ll ’ in its name is pronounced as in English; the Welsh form is *Cydweli*. The *CASTLE, on the W. side of the river, was founded in 1094 and was rebuilt towards the end of the 13th century. Its ruins rank in extent with those of Pembroke and Caerphilly. The striking cruciform *Church*, with a fine 13th cent. tower and a later broach-spire, was the chapel of a Benedictine priory founded by Roger, Bishop of Salisbury (1107–39), as a cell to Sherborne Abbey.

The line bears N., with a fine view (l.) across Carmarthen Bay towards Tenby, and skirts the estuary of the Towy.—213½ m. *Ferryside* (White Lion, pens. 55/; Ship, pens. 45/), a village frequented by excursionists, is noted for cockles. *Llanstephan*, with its ruined *Castle*, is seen across the estuary (ferry 3*d*.).—The railway keeps to the left bank of the Towy as far as (219½ m.) *Carmarthen Junction* (no passengers. The ‘ Irish Mail ’ avoids Carmarthen by a spur-line.

220½ m. **CARMARTHEN** (*Royal Ivy Bush*, good, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Boar's Head*, similar charges), Welsh *Caerfyrddin*, on the Towy, 8 m. from its mouth and below its junction with the *Gwili*, is an important road and railway centre, the county town (10,011 inhab.) of Carmarthenshire, and has been for centuries the focus of Celtic life in S. Wales.

Carmarthen is believed to occupy the site, near the bifurcation of the great *Via Julia*, of the Roman *Maridunum*, the ruined brick walls of which were apparently still standing in the time of Giraldus Cambrensis (c. 1146–1220). In popular mythology Carmarthen, situated on “ winding Towy, Merlin's fabled haunt,” is one of the reputed birthplaces of the wizard sage. The castle, probably built by William Fitz Baldwin prior to 1096, was captured by Glendower in 1403, and again by Gen. Laugharne for the Parliament in 1646. Sir Thomas Picton, who fell at Waterloo, General Sir W. Nott (1782–1845), victor in the First Afghan War, and Sir Lewis Morris (see below), were natives of the town. Sir Richard Steele (see below), who lived for some time in what is now the Ivy Bush Hotel, died in King Street.

On the way from the station we pass the County Gaol, which incorporates what is left of the *Castle* (see above). The parish church of *St. Peter*, a stately building at the end of Spilman Street, is largely of the 14th century. The tower is a fine example of the local fortified type, but the dark interior with its parallel naves is more characteristic of North Wales. In the interior are several interesting monuments, including one to Bp. Ferrar of St. David's (martyred 1555). From the *Parade* (view) a pleasant walk, called *Pondside*, leads along the river to (2 m.) *Abergwili* (p. 467).

On the opposite bank of the Towy, 2 m. E. of Carmarthen Bridge, is *Llangunnor*, in the primitive little church of which is a monument to Sir Richard Steele (1672–1729), who lived for some years at *Tygwyn*, a house near by (now a farm), which belonged to his second wife, Mary Scurlock (‘ Dearest Prue ’ of the Letters). Sir Lewis Morris (1833–1907), author of the ‘ Epic of Hades,’ who lived at *Penbryn* (1 m. S. of Carmarthen, on the Kidwelly Road), is buried in the churchyard.

Motor-Buses run to *Burry Port* and *Llanelly*; *Cross Hands* and *Ammanford*; *Newcastle Emlyn*; etc.

From Carmarthen to Aberystwyth, 56 m. G.W.R. in 2½ hrs. (11/10, 7/1). We ascend the tortuous valley of the *Gwili*.—6½ m. *Conwil*.—9½ m. *Llanpumpsaint*, 'the church of the Five Saints,' has an interesting church.—From (14¾ m.) *Pencader* a branch-line runs W. to (10½ m.) **Newcastle Emlyn** (*Emlyn Arms*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6; *Salutation*; *Cawdor*, private, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, D. 3/6), a good fishing centre (851 inhab.). From Pencader motor-buses run to (1¾ hr.) **New Quay** (*Black Lion*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6, pens. 12/6; *Queen's*), an attractive little seaside resort (1253 inhab.) on Cardigan Bay (*View from *New Quay Head*, 300 ft.).

16¾ m. *Bryn Teify*, in the valley of the Teifi.—22½ m. *Llanybyther* (Black Lion, R. & B. 5/, L. 3/, D. 3/6), an angler's resort.—27½ m. **Lampeter** (*Lion Royal*, pens. from 12/6; *Walters' Temperance*, R. & B. 5/6, D. 2/6; *Dewi*, private, similar charges), anciently called Llanbedr Pont Stephen, is a small market-town (1813 inhab.) and the assize town of Cardiganshire, delightfully situated in the valley of the Teifi, surrounded by wooded hills. *St. David's College* (1825), to which it owes much of its importance, has about 150 students in residence, mostly preparing for the Welsh church. The college, affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge Universities, possesses by charter the privilege conferring degrees both in Arts (B.A.) and in Divinity (B.D.)

[From Lampeter a branch-line runs N.W. to (13½ m.) **Aberayron** (*Royal Feathers*, good, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 4 gs.; *Monachdy Arms*, R. & B. 4/6), a town of 1313 inhab., with a shingle beach and a small harbour at the mouth of the Aeron or Ayron, which is crossed by a rope ferry.]

To the left of (29¾ m.) *Derry Ormond* is a conspicuous column. This district is rich in menhirs, cairns, and tumuli; the silver mines of *Llanfair*, 2 m. S.E., date from Roman times.—34¾ m. *Pont Llanio*. A Roman station here on the Sarn Helen (p. 426) has been identified as the *Luentium* of Ptolemy (comp. p. 465).—37½ m. **Tregaron** (*Talbot Arms*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 3/6), a small and ancient town picturesquely situated on a tributary of the Teifi. The railway skirts on the left the vast peat bog of *Gors Goch Glan Teifi*, about 4 m. in length by 1 m. in width, and a gathering ground of the Teifi.—42¼ m. *Strata Florida*, a Latinized form of *Ystrad Fflur*, 'the plain of the bloom.' Nearly 3 m. E. of the station are the slight, but interesting remains of **Strata Florida Abbey**, a Cistercian house of doubtful origin, once one of the most celebrated monasteries in Wales and the political, religious, and educational centre of Wales in the 11th and 12th centuries.—The railway leaves the basin of the Teifi, and crosses to the charmingly wooded valley of the Ystwyth.—47¼ m. *Trawscoed*, with *Crosswood Park*, the seat of the Earl of Lisburne.—At (50¼ m.) *Llanilar* (Falcon Inn, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/) the church exhibits a good example of the Welsh type of roof (14th cent.).—Beyond (53½ m.) *Llanrhystyd Road* (6 m. N. of Llanrhystyd) we obtain on the left a good view of Aberystwyth and the sea.—56 m. **Aberystwyth**, see p. 460.

From Carmarthen to Milford Haven, 40¾ m. G.W.R. in 1½-2 hrs. (8/6, 5/1). From Carmarthen to (27 m.) *Clarbeston Road*, see pp. 475-6. Our route branches l.—32¼ m. **Haverfordwest** (*Castle*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 4/, pens. 12/; *Mariners*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/, well spoken of; *Salutation*; *Railway*, temperance, R. & B. 5/6, L. or D. 2/6), a cheerful little market town (5750 inhab.) with steep streets, a fine church, and an old castle, is situated on the *Western Cleddau*, which is navigable for small craft hence to the sea. Its ancient Welsh name seems to have been *Caer Alun*; the present Scandinavian name is doubtless a legacy of Danish raiders or settlers. The *Castle* (12th cent.; 'slighted' in 1648) is situated on a bold bluff above the town. The church of St. Mary, one of the finest churches in S. Wales, dates originally from c. 1250–70, but the N. aisle was rebuilt and the clerestories added in the 15th century. From the S. door we descend 13 steps to the nave. The arches of the chancel, and those of the N. arcade are E.E. work of exceptional interest and beauty, retaining uninjured their capitals of stiff foliage enlivened with masks and small animals. The windows in the chancel, especially the great E. window, are splendid examples of plate tracery. Those on the S. are of remarkable shape externally. To the W. of the church is the curious 12th cent. *Butter Market*.

About 4½ m. S.E. is Picton Castle (Sir Charles Philipps), founded in the reign of William Rufus by William de Picton and owned by his descendants ever since (adm. on application to the estate office). Adjoining Picton Park on the E. is *Slebech Park* (Baron de Rutzen), in the grounds of which (c. 6 m. from Haverfordwest) is the ruined cruciform church of a preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers. To the S. of the castle (1 m.) is a ferry over the E. Cleddau.

From Haverfordwest to *St. Davids*, see Rte. 16.

The railway from now traverses the fertile *Hundred of Roos*, the northern Anglo-Flemish part of Pembrokeshire. Most villages here have English names. From (37 m.) *Johnston* a branch runs to (4¼ m.) *Neyland* or *New Milford* (2715 inhab.; South Wales Hotel, R. & B. 8/, pens. 3½ gs.) on the N. shore of Milford Haven, opposite Pembroke Dock (ferry 2*d*., cycles 1*d*.).—40¾ m. **Milford Haven,** or *Old Milford* (*Lord Nelson*, pens. 10/6), the 'blessed Milford' of Imogen in Shakespeare's 'Cymbeline,' is a town of 7764 inhab., finely situated on the N. side of the Haven, c. 6 m. from its mouth. Once an important port, from the middle ages onward, it was reduced to decay by the transference of the royal dockyard (established in 1790) to Pembroke Dock in 1814, and of the Irish mail station to Holyhead soon after. In the modern church is preserved the truck of the French battleship 'L'Orient,' immortalised in the 'Casabianca' of Mrs. Hemans, which blew up at the battle of the Nile (1793).

***Milford Haven,** a spacious estuary and magnificent natural harbour, with sheltered roadsteads for the largest ships, is 10 m. long, with a varying breadth of 1 to 2 miles, and at its head breaks into numerous tidal ramifications running far into the land. Boating in the numerous bays and creeks is safe and pleasant; the castles of Pembroke (p. 478), Carew (p. 478), and Picton (see above) may all be visited by water. From Milford Haven the fleet of Henry II set sail in 1172 to conquer Ireland, and here a French force of 12,000 men landed in 1407 to aid Owen Glendower against Henry IV. At *Mill Bay*, just E. of *St. Ann's Head*, at the entrance to the estuary, the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, disembarked in 1485 with a scanty retinue from Brittany to begin the campaign that ended on Bosworth Field. At *Great Castle Head*, on the Atlantic coast, ½ m. W. of *Dale* (11 m. W. of Milford Haven), is a cliff castle.

Beyond Carmarthen the main line crosses the Towy passes over a low watershed, and skirts the N. border of the alluvial plain at the mouth of the Tâf.—228 m. direct (add 1¾ m. via Carmarthen) *St. Clears* (Swan; Railway, R. & B. 6/, L. 2/6, D. 3/), a large village on the Via Julia. Owen Glendower was defeated here by the men of Pembroke in 1406; and in 1843-4 the village was a focus of the Rebecca Riots (p. 472). The church retains the striking Norman chancel arch of a small Cluniac priory which was attached in 1291 to St Martin-des-Champs, in Paris.

At (233¾ m.) **Whitland** (*Yelverton Arms*, pens. 3 gs.; *Railway*, P.R., R. & B. 5/, L. 2/, D. 2/6, pens. 12/6), now a railway junction, Hywel Dda (908-949) prepared the codex of the ancient Welsh laws, still known as 'Howell the Good's Code.' *Whitland Abbey*, 2 m. N., is the insignificant ruin of a once great Cistercian house, the 'Alba Domus' of Giraldus, founded in 1143.

From Whitland to Cardigan, 27½ m. G.W.R. in 1½-1¾ hr. (5/9, 3/6).—6 m. *Login*.—At (8¾ m.) *Llanglydwen* we cross the line of the Via Julia (p. 473).—16½ m. **Crymmych Arms** (*Hotel*) is the nearest station to (12 m.) **Newport** (*Llwyngwair Arms*; *Commercial*; *Farmers Arms*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6), an old seafaring borough and watering-place on the estuary of the *Nevern*. Crymmych Arms may be made the starting point of a walk along *Mynydd Preseli* or the *Precelly Hills*, the highest ridge in Pembrokeshire, to (6 m.) *Precelly Top* (*Moel-cwm-Cerwyn*; 1760 ft.), the view from which is said to extend from

Dunkery Beacon, on Exmoor, 80 m. S., to Snowdon, 80 m. N. The descent may be made on the S.W. to (2 m.) *Rosebush* (see below). Recent research has shown that the stones of Stonehenge (p. 82) were quarried in these hills and carried thence along the old trade route from Ireland, thus explaining Geoffrey of Monmouth's belief that the stones were actually brought from Ireland.

The line descends through beautiful scenery, with fine views, to (24½ m.) *Cilgerran* (Inn), a large village, with a ruined castle and quarries, in a situation of great natural beauty on the Teifi.

27½ m. **CARDIGAN** (*Black Lion*, R. 4/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 13/; *Grosvenor*, private, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6, pens. 10/; *Glanarvon*, R. & B. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 3/, pens. 9/; *Commercial*), Welsh *Aberteifi*, the county town (3452 inhab.) of Cardiganshire, stands on the Teifi, on which coracles (p. 185) are still used. The *Castle*, built by Rhys ap Gruffydd in the time of Henry II, fell to the Parliament in 1645, when Jeremy Taylor was among the captured garrison; all that remains are some portions of the keep (incorporated in a private house) and two ruined drums. The *Priory* (near the church) on the site of a Benedictine house, was the home of 'the matchless Orinda' (Mrs. Katharine Philips; 1631-64), who inspired Jeremy Taylor's 'Discourse of Friendship' (1657). About 1 m. below Cardigan are the ruins of *St. Dogmael's Abbey* (12th cent.).

Gwbert-on-Sea (Cliff, R. from 4/6, L. 5/, D. 6/6), c. 3 m. N.N.W. of Cardigan at the river mouth, is an attractive little bathing resort, with a golf-course and fine cliff scenery.

MOTOR-BUSES from Cardigan to *Newcastle Emlyn* (1/4); *Aberayron* (2/9); *Aberystwyth* (4/5); *Newport* and *Goodwick*; etc.

From Whitland to *Tenby* and *Pembroke*, see Rte. 82.

About 2½ m. beyond Whitland the main line holds its W. course, with the Precelly Hills (p. 475) visible on the right.—239 m. *Clynderwen*.

The old line to Fishguard (24 m.; rail-motor), diverging here to the N., runs via (8¾ m.) *Rosebush* (good inn), the nearest station to Precelly Top (p. 475), and rejoins the main line beyond (17¼ m.) *Letterston*, where, in the porch of the rebuilt church, is a curious piscina. *Sealyham*, 1½ m. S.E., gives name to a breed of terriers.

About 2 m. beyond Clynderwen the railway crosses the *East Cleddau* and we enter Pembrokeshire.

Pembrokeshire is an undulating and diversified county with a long and deeply indented coast-line famous for its wild grandeur. Its castles are as interesting (and almost as numerous) as those of Glamorganshire, and its churches, even apart from the fine structures at St. Davids, Tenby, and Haverfordwest, exhibit a strongly marked and interesting individuality. A line drawn roughly E. and W. through Narberth and Haverfordwest sharply divides the Welsh-speaking population on the N. from the English-speaking inhabitants on the S. The latter are descended from the Flemings who formed an extensive settlement here in 1107 (comp. p. 490), and S. Pembrokeshire is still often called 'Little England beyond Wales.' Flemish influence is clearly traceable in the domestic architecture, as in the quaint chimneys of the cottage ovens, and in the curious lug sail boats fishing from Milford Haven. Pembroke and the neighbouring shires were called Demetia by the ancient chroniclers, from the British tribe of the Dimetæ or Demetians. The peregrine falcons of Pembrokeshire were once famous.

245¾ m. *Clarbeston Road*. The West Cleddau is reached before (251¾ m.) *Wolf's Castle*.—255½ m. *Mathry Road* is the nearest station to St. Davids (see p. 491).

260¾ m. **Fishguard & Goodwick.** The railway station is at *Goodwick* (Goodwick Hotel), a little watering-place on the W. side of Fishguard Bay. **Fishguard** (*Great Western*; *Commercial*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 3/6; *Symons' Temperance*, *Gwynfy*, both plain), 1 m. S.E. (hotel omnibuses), is a picturesque little town (2999 inhab.), perched high above a smaller harbour-village on a nearly landlocked inlet at the S. of the bay. The *Cambrian Inn*, near the market, is now a small museum; at the *Royal Oak* are relices of the French invasion (see below), and at the *Black Bull*, the headquarters of the British force, the surrender was signed. Jemima Nicholas (d. 1832), who took part in the defence, is buried in the churchyard.—261¼ m. **Fishguard Harbour** (*Rfmts.*; * *Fishguard Bay*, a large first-class railway hotel, R. 6/–10/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 4½–6½ gs.; *Commercial*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 4/), on the N.W. shore of the bay, is a modern port belonging to the G.W.R. Steamers sail hence daily (Sun. excepted) to (54 m. in 2¾ hrs.) *Rosslare;* other steamers to *Cork* and *Waterford*.

The PENCAER PENINSULA, W. of Goodwick, abounds in prehistoric antiquities.—*Llanwnda*, 1½ m. N.W., has an interesting church of which Giraldus Cambrensis was once rector. Farther on is (2½ m.) *Careg Gwastad Point*, where, on Feb. 21st, 1797, three French frigates landed an invading force of 600 regulars and 800 convicts, under Gen. Tate, an Irish-American, which three days later surrendered to the militia under Lord Cawdor. Local tradition has it that the surrender was hastened by the appearance of a large body of red-cloaked Welshwomen, who were mistaken for British soldiers.

MOTOR-BUSES from Fishguard to *St. Davids* (16 m.; 2/6); to *Newport* and *Cardigan* (20 m.; 3/); etc.

82. FROM WHITLAND TO TENBY AND PEMBROKE DOCK

27¼ m. G.W.R. in 1¼ hr. (5/9, 3/6); to *Tenby*, 15¾ m. in ¾ hr. (3/4, 2/). Through-carriages from *London* (Paddington) to *Tenby* in 6¼–6¾ hrs. (53/4, 32/); to *Pembroke Dock* in 6¾–7¼ hrs. (54/4, 32/7).

Whitland, see p. 475. We diverge l. from the main line and enter *Pembrokeshire.*—5¼ m. *Narberth* (de Rutzen, T., R., & B. 9/6; King's Arms, temperance) is a small market-town of 1140 inhabitants.—8¼ m. *Templeton.*—11½ m. *Saundersfoot* (Cambrian; Hean Castle), 1½ m. S.E. of the station (bus) is a small seaside resort on a beautiful bay.

15¾ m. **TENBY** (*Imperial*, R. 8/6, D. 6/, pens. 5½–8½ gs.; *Coburg*, R. 6/, D. 6/; *Royal Gate House*, North Bay, R. 6, D. 6/; *Royal Lion*, D. 4/6, pens. 3½–6 gs.; *Peerless*, private, R. 4/, D. 4/6.—Temperance: *Tudor*, *Thomas's*, *South Wales*, R. & B. 4/6–5/6, L. 2/6, pens. 7/–10/), an attractive and popular seaside resort, with both a summer and a winter season, is finely placed on a limestone promontory, with a sandy bay on each side. It has been described as "one of the most complete and interesting examples of an English walled town now remaining." The main section of the original TOWN WALL (c. 1458), c. 20 ft. high and strengthened externally by bastions, goes on as far as South Cliff. The sole remaining gate, *St. George's Gate*, near the middle of the wall, is protected externally by a remarkable semicircular barbican (the 'Five Arches'). ST. MARY'S, the parish church, in the centre of the town, has a 13th cent tower of local type and a contemporary window in the S. aisle, but is now mostly of the 15th century.

The Castle Hill (views), projecting between the North and South Sands beyond the *Harbour*, is laid out as a promenade. Near the entrance is the *Museum* (adm. 6*d*.). The remains of the *Castle*, first mentioned in 1152, are inconsiderable. Below is the iron *Victoria Pier*. *St. Catherine's Rock*, a spur of the headland cut off at high water, has a dismantled fort (adm. 2*d*.) during the construction of which Roman coins of the Lower Empire were discovered.

Interesting cliff-walks lead N. to (3½ m.) *Saundersfoot*, and S. to (1½ m.) *Penally* and (5¼ m.) the noted *Lydstep Caves*, and excursions may be made to *Manorbier* (see below), *Lamphey* (see below), *Carew Castle* (see below), *Picton Castle* (p. 475), *Pembroke* (see below), etc.

Hoyle's Mouth, a remarkable cavern, is 1½ m. S.W. of Tenby, by the road to Pembroke. Although more than 'six mile' from Milford Haven it has been popularly identified with the cave of Belarius in 'Cymbeline.'

Caldey Island (1½ by 1 m.), 2½ m. S. of Tenby (motor boat 2/6), was the seat of an ancient and famous monastery dissolved in 1534. In 1906 it was bought for a community of Anglican monks, who became Roman Catholics in 1914 and migrated to Prinknash Park (p. 178) in 1928. Their place was taken by Cistercian monks from Chimay in Belgium. The present *Abbey* is modern, but the *Priory* dates from the 12-13th cent. and the *Village Church* from the 9th century.—*Landing Fee* 6*d*. (Sun. excepted); men only are admitted to the Abbey (at 11, 3, and 4.30).

Beyond Tenby the railway crosses the Burrows to (17 m.) *Penally* (Cross), one of the three traditional burial-places of St. Teilo (comp. pp. 466, 487). In the churchyard is a perfect wheel-head cross.—34¾ m. *Manorbier* (Lion, comfortable), over 1 m. S. of the station. Manorbier Castle (adm. 6*d*.), one of the most picturesque ruins in Wales, is famous as the birthplace of the Welsh chronicler and topographer Gerald de Barri ('Giraldus Cambrensis,' c. 1146-1220).

We enter the valley of the Pembroke river and follow it down to (23¾ m.) *Lamphey*. The fine ruins of *Lamphey Palace* (adm. 4*d*.), once a country residence of the Bishops of St. Davids, stand in the grounds of Lamphey Court, c. ½ m. N. of the station.

Carew (pron. 'Carey'), properly Carew Cheriton, c. 3½ m. N.E. of Lamphey station, has a large and remarkably fine 14th cent. church of English type with a 15th cent. W. tower. On a small creek of Milford Haven, ½ m. N., are the imposing ruins of **Carew Castle** (4½ m. from Pembroke, 5 m. from Manorbier station; adm. 3*d*.), which have many interesting features. The originally Norman castle (13th cent.) was later remodelled in the 15th and 16th cent., and in 1644 withstood a siege for the king. A magnificent Celtic cross, 14 ft. high and supposed to date from the 9th cent., stands near the entrance from the road.

25¼ m. **PEMBROKE** (*Lion*, R. & B. 7/, pens. 14/; *King's Arms*, pens. 8/6; *Amberley*, R. & B. 5/6), in Welsh *Penbroch*, the head of the estuary, is a survival of a walled town (4337 inhab.), situated on an arm of Milford Haven, which in Leland's words "about a mile beyond the town creketh in so that it almost peninsulateth the town, that standeth on a very main rokki ground."

***Pembroke Castle** (adm. 6*d*.) is one of the most imposing ruins in the kingdom. Beneath the castle is a large natural cavern called the *Wogan*, 70 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, connected with the interior defences, and formerly blocked at its mouth to form a water-gate (on the N. side).

History. The first castle of Pembroke, "a slender fortress of stakes and turf," was probably built by Arnulf de Montgomery soon after the Conquest; it withstood a siege by the insurgent Welsh in 1094 and possessed a chapel in 1098, but it has so completely disappeared that its site is uncertain. The oldest existing part is probably the keep (c. 1200) and the whole was probably complete by the end of the 13th century. It was a residence of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke, uncle of Henry VII, who was born here in 1457. In the Civil War John Poyer, the Puritan mayor, held the castle at first for the Parliament, but in 1648 he went over to the dying royalist cause. Cromwell's artillery battered the castle for a month, the capture of the water supply compelling a surrender on July 11th, 1648. The fortress was dismantled and Poyer was shot in London nine months later.

We enter the OUTER WARD by a plain but imposing gateway, noteworthy for its external barbican compelling oblique approach and for its internal circular angle-towers connected by a flying arch. The magnificent circular *KEEP, 75 ft. high, originally of four stories, it is now open from ground-level to the dome-shaped stone roof. The top (fine view) may be reached by a broken and difficult winding stair (rope-balustrade). The *Great Hall* is built over the Wogan (see p. 478), which was reached from the adjoining room on the N. by a winding stair, now dangerous.

In the adjoining parish of *Monkton*, just W. of the town, is *Monkton Priory*, founded by Arnulf de Montgomery in 1098 for Benedictine monks, as a cell of Sees in Normandy, but given to St. Albans in 1473.

About 5 m. S. of Pembroke is *Stackpole Court* (Lord Cawdor) in a fine park (open to visitors). The large 18th cent. mansion (no adm.) overlooking a long creek of Broad Haven, transformed into a lake, contains some good paintings and relics of the French landing at Fishguard (p. 477).—*St. Govan's Head*, about 10 m. S. of Pembroke, is the bold S. extremity of Pembrokeshire. Other points of interest are (10¼ m. from Pembroke) the *Huntsman's Leap*, a remarkable narrow fissure running inland, over which a horseman is said to have leapt dying thereafter of fright. Just beyond is *Bosheston Mere*, reputed to spout like a geyser during westerly gales. We pass (11 m.) a cliff castle and 1 m. farther on overlook *Bullslaughter Bay*, with large caverns and remarkable contorted strata. Just after striking a rough inland road we pass on the right (12¼ m.) the *Sunken Forest*, a clump of trees growing in a limestone pit, and reach (12¾ m.) the CAULDRON or *Devil's Punch Bowl*, a circular hollow enclosed by steep cliffs 130 ft. high, and connected with the sea by a natural arch.

27¼ m. **Pembroke Dock,** or *Pater* (*Bush*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 3/6; *Royal Edinburgh*; *Pier*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/6, pens. 10/), the railway terminus, is a dockyard town of 11,333 inhab., with a military garrison. The *Government Dockyard*, removed hither in 1814 from Milford Haven (p. 475), was handed over to the Royal Air Force in 1930.

A branch of the railway runs on to *Hobb's Point*, just N. of Pembroke Dock, whence a steam ferry plies to (½ m.) *Neyland* (p. 475).—*Pembroke Ferry* is ¼ m. farther E., and here we may cross to *Burton*, whence a high road leads to (8 m.) *Haverfordwest* (p. 474).

83. FROM HEREFORD TO BRECON AND SWANSEA

79½ m. L.M.S. & G.W.R. in 4 hrs. (16/6, 9/11); to *Three Cocks Junction*, 26¾ m., in 1 hr. (5/8, 3/5); to *Brecon*, 38½ m., in 1¾ hr. (8/1, 4/10). This route traverses some of the best scenery in S. Wales, and connects at Three Cocks Junction with the G.W.R. line through the upper Wye Valley (pp. 456–458).

ROAD, 78 m. We leave Hereford by Whitecross St.—13 m. *Willersley.*—3 m. *Whitney* (see below).—4 m. **Hay** (see below).—4½ m. *Three Cocks* (see below).—2½ m. *Bronllys* (p. 481).—8 m. **Brecon** (p. 481).—8½ m. *Storey Arms.*—8 m. *Penderyn.*—3 m. *Hirwain* (p. 472).—5 m. *Glyn Neath* (p. 471).—10½ m. **Neath** (p. 471).—8 m. **Swansea** (Rte. 85).

Hereford, see p. 182.—5 m. *Credenhill* has an interesting 13–14th cent. church. *Kenchester*, 1¼ m. W., occupies the site of the large Roman station of *Castra Magna*. Just short of (9¼ m.) *Moorhampton* the line crosses *Offa's Dyke* (p. 419). About 3 m. S.S.W. is *Monnington-on-Wye*, where, according to tradition, Owen Glendower died and was buried in 1415.—14¼ m. *Eardisley.*—Beyond (17½ m.) *Whitney-on-Wye* we cross the *Wye*, and ascend its charming valley. On the left, 1½ m. farther on, are the scanty remains of *Clifford Castle*, the reputed birthplace of 'Fair Rosamond' (d. c. 1176), daughter of Walter de Clifford (comp. pp. 11, 207, 225, 288).

21¼ m. **Hay** (*Crown*, R. & B. 7/6; *Swan*, R. & B. 5/; *Wye*, R. & B. 4/6), a pleasant little market-town (1533 inhab.), once walled. The station is in England, but the town, on the other side of a small brook, is in Wales. The church has a quasi-fortified tower and contains a mutilated effigy of a lady. Near it is an early Norman motte-and-bailey. The remains of the 12th cent. *Castle* (no adm.), in the centre of the town, have been incorporated in a beautiful Jacobean house. Hay is a good starting-point for the exploration of the Upper Wye and for many delightful walks across the Black Mountains.

From Hay to *Pontrilas*, see p. 188.—MOTOR-BUSES run via Talgarth, Bronllys and Felin Fach to *Brecon* (1½ hr.).

The **Black Mountains** of Breconshire (2660 ft.), separated from the mass of the Brecon Beacons by the deep valley of the Usk, form the E. section of the great scarp of Old Red Sandstone that overlooks the lower hills of Central Wales. Their general inclination is S.E.; hence the steepest face is on the N.W. side commanding the singularly tortuous course of the Wye valley. The main (N.W.) ridge of the escarpment gradually decreases in height from S.W. (*Rhiw Cwmstab*, 2267 ft.) to N.E., but the highest summits lie on the narrow transverse ridges separating the deep valleys. These ridges extend in roughly parallel formation from the isolated mass of *Mynydd Troed* (1990 ft.), W. of the Rhiangoll, to *Vagar Hill* (1367 ft.) which overlooks the Dore valley; and the intervening ridges of Penalltmawr (2358 ft.), Gader (2660 ft.), Fwddog (2100 ft.), Black Mountain (2306 ft.), and Crib-y-Garth (2102 ft.) afford some of the finest moorland walks in the country.

ASCENTS. The best centre for exploring the Black Mountains generally is Hay, but Talgarth (p. 481) and Three Cocks (see below) are nearer to the highest summits, while Crickhowel (p. 188) and Abergavenny (p. 187) are more convenient for the lower southern hills.

25¼ m. *Glasbury-on-Wye* (Maesllwch Arms, pens. 2½–3 gs.). In the churchyard of *Llowes*, c. 2½ m. N.E., is a striking Celtic cross-slab of the Manx type.—26¾ m. **Three Cocks Junction** (*Rfmts.*; *Three Cocks Hotel*, comfortable, R. 5/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6). Here we join the G.W.R. line from Moat Lane (see p. 458). The hotel is a good starting-point for walks over the Black Mountains to Abergavenny, Crickhowel and Hay.

At *Felindre*, c. 1½ m. S.E. of the hotel, is *Gwernyfed Old Hall*, a beautiful Tudor house, now partly occupied as a farm-house.—*Lord Hereford's Knob* (2263 ft.) may be climbed from Three Cocks in c. 2 hrs.

The Road (motor-buses, see p. 480) from Three Cocks to (11 m.) *Brecon* (see below) runs via (2½ m.) *Bronllys*, with a 12–13th cent. castle, and (7 m.) the *Felin Fach Inn.*

29 m. **Talgarth** (*Tower*, R. & B. 9/, L. or D. 3/6, pens. 12/6; *Ashburnham Arms*, pens. 50/ a week), an untidy town (1761 inhab.) at the N.W. corner of the Black Mountains. The church has a bold but plain W. tower (14th cent.) of strongly defensive character. Here is buried the Rev. Howel Harris (see p. 438), who founded in 1752 at *Trefecca House*, 1½ m. S.W., an institution for Calvinistic dissenters, administered on a communal system similar to that of the Moravians. Near the bridge in the middle of the town is a fortified 13th cent. tower, like a Northumbrian ' bastel-house.'

About 2¼ m. E., in a lovely and secluded situation at the foot of *Y Das*, is the half-abandoned but remarkably interesting little church of **Llanelieu**, with a noteworthy double *Rood Screen.

Motor Buses run from Talgarth to (12 m.) *Crickhowel* across the Black Mountains via the pass of *Pen-y-Genffordd* (1060 ft.) and (9 m.) *Tretower*, with an unusual castle.

The railway goes on S.S.W. with the conical Mynydd Troed (p. 480) conspicuous on the left.—31½ m. *Tref-Einon* is the station for *Llangorse*, 2 m. S. The church of Llangorse (14–15th cent.) has a tower like that at Talgarth, though on a smaller scale.

Llangorse Lake, or *Llyn Safaddan* (502 ft.; c. 5 m. round), ½ m. S. of Llangorse village, is a shallow reedy mere amid beautiful surroundings. It drains into the Wye by the river Llyfni or Lleveny. It is still frequented by the bittern and the great crested grebe. A tradition of a submerged city attaches to this lake, and is so far justified by the fact that an island towards the N. side is the only spot in Wales where undoubted traces of pre-historic lake-dwellings have been found. Another legend has it that on the coming of the rightful prince of the land the birds about the lake will recognise him by singing (comp. also p. 483).

34¼ m. **Tal-y-Llyn Junction** (*Rfmts.*) is a station for Llangorse Lake and for *Llanfihangel Tal-y-Llyn*, 1 m. N., the church of which has a quasi-fortified tower and a good early Norman font.

A G.W.R. branch-line runs S. from Tal-y-Lyn Junction via (3 m.) *Talybont-on-Usk* and (10¼ m.) *Torpantau* to (13½ m.) *Pontsticill Junction*, for (6¾ m.) *Merthyr* (p. 488) or (29¾ m.) *Newport* (p. 469).

Beyond a short tunnel we enjoy (left) a sudden and magnificent *View of the valley of the Usk, with the Brecon Beacons in the background. The conspicuous building on the right as we near Brecon is the Congregational Memorial College, erected in honour of the non-conforming clergy of 1662.

38½ m. **BRECON** (5649 inhab.), less frequently *Brecknock*, and in Welsh *Aberhonddu*, the county-town of Breconshire, is very beautifully situated on the Usk. Its priory church, now a cathedral, is one of the most interesting buildings in the country.

Hotels. CASTLE, R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6, pens. 16/; WELLINGTON, well spoken of, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; GWALIA, Ship St., R. & B. 5/; BRIDGE END, Bridge St., R. & B. 5/; BELL, High St., R. & B. 4/6; NEW LION, temperance, R. & B. 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/.

Post Office, Lion Street.

Motor-Buses to *Crickhowel* and *Abergavenny*, *Talgarth* and *Hay*, *Llandovery*, *Merthyr*, *Builth Wells*, etc.

History. The district of *Brycheiniog*, named from Brychan, son of Aulach, a Welsh chieftain of the 5th cent., was conquered in the reign of William Rufus by the Norman Bernard of Newmarch, who erected a castle on a virgin site here. Giraldus Cambrensis was Archdeacon of Brecon (c. 1172). The little town that grew up around the fortress developed a considerable cloth-trade in the 15th century. The walls that once surrounded it were demolished, together with much of the castle, by the townspeople during the Civil War in order to demonstrate and preserve their neutrality. In Aug. 1645 Charles I stayed at Brecon Priory and wrote there the famous letter to his son, bidding him "prepare for the worst."—Amongst natives of the town were Sir David Gam (d. at Agincourt in 1415) who is supposed to have been the original of Shakespeare's 'Fluellen'; Dr. Thomas Coke (1747–1814), founder of the American Methodist Episcopalian Church; and Mrs. Siddons (1755–1831), and her brother Charles Kemble (1775–1854), whose birth-house in High Street is marked by a tablet. Henry Vaughan, the 'Silurist,' was a physician for some years in Brecon.

The chief remains of **Brecon Castle** are in the grounds of the Castle Hotel, but in a private garden, on the opposite side of the road, are the motte and part of the bailey of the original fortress, the mound being still crowned by a relic of the shell-keep with its gatehouse tower. A little N. of the Castle and finely placed on the hill above the Honddu, stands the ***Priory Church** of St. John the Baptist, since 1923 the cathedral of the new diocese of Swansea and Brecon (adm. free, but donation expected). From the castle it is approached via the Postern, and from the centre of the town by the Struet, the oddly named prolongation of the High Street. On the way we pass (r.) part of the old precinct wall, and the monastic barn.

The priory was founded by Bernard of Newmarch about the close of the 11th cent. as a cell to the Benedictine monastery of Battle in Sussex, a connection of which there is an echo in the name of the village of Battle (p. 483), 3 m. off. Nothing remains of the original church except portions of the nave walls immediately W. of the crossing. The chancel and transepts were entirely rebuilt in the first half of the 13th cent., and during the 14th cent. the N. and S. aisles were added to the nave, the tower erected, and the E. chapels of the transept rebuilt on a larger scale. The church was restored in 1862–75 by Sir Gilbert Scott. Services on Sun. at 8, 10.15 or 11 & 6.15; weekdays at 7.40 & 5. The monastic buildings, restored by W. D. Caröe, were rededicated for capitular use in 1927.

We enter the *Nave* by the N.W. porch, above which is an upper chamber. The extremely beautiful vista up the whole length of the church was at one time interrupted by a rood screen, above which was suspended a great rood (Crog Aberhonddu) of miraculous virtue, which gave the church its second title (the Holy Rood). The *N. Aisle*, in which was the chapel of the Corvisors and Tailors, has a beautiful 14th cent. tomb-niche and recumbent effigy and a fine Curvilinear dormer window. In the *S. Aisle* was the chapel of the Weavers and Tuckers; at its W. end is a mediæval cope chest. The *N. Transept,* known formerly as the Chapel of the Men of Battle (p. 482), has two old parclose screens in the 13th cent. arches on its E. side. The *S. Transept,* the Chapel of the Red-haired Men. (*i.e.* the Normans), contains a charming little 13th cent. piscina and a monument by Flaxman.—The *Chancel,* the vaulting of which was first completed by Scott, contains the most beautiful work in the church. The E. window, of five large lancets, completely fills the wall space, while at the sides are graduated triplets, almost unique in manner. The exquisite 13th cent. sedilia and triple piscina, the trefoiled niches (concealed by modern hangings), N. and S. of the altar, and the sepulchral slab on the N. floor of the sanctuary, with a curious carving of the Crucifixion, should be noticed. The *Vicar's* or *Harward Chapel* (N.) has an elaborate 14th cent. doorway to the sanctuary combined with a 'squint.'

In the suburb of **Llanfaes,** to the S.W. of the town and reached by a picturesque old bridge over the Usk, is *Christ's College,* one of the two older schools in Wales conducted on the lines of an English public school (comp. p. 466). Originally a Dominican friary, this was refounded by Henry VIII in 1512 as a collegiate church and school.

A magnificent *View of the town and of the Beacons is obtained from the hill of *Pen-y-Crug* (1088 ft.), 1½ m. N.W. by the Battle road, passing the Castle Hotel and the cemetery.—Another good and easily accessible view-point is *Slwch Tump* (810 ft.), a hill c. ½ m. to the E., reached in ¼ hr. from the railway station.—The pretty but miniature *Ffrwdgrech Waterfalls* are 2¼ m. S.E.

At *Newton,* 1 m. from Brecon by the Llandovery road (to the right at the fork beyond St. David's Church), is a fine Tudor farmhouse. The 14th cent. church of *Llanspyddyd,* 1½ m. farther, has a remarkable contemporary barge board on the N. porch and a curious pulpit canopy.

From Brecon to *Crickhowel* and *Abergavenny* by motor-bus, see p. 188; to *Merthyr Tydfil* by railway via Tal-y-Llyn, see p. 481.

The **Brecon Beacons** (2907 ft.), the highest mountain massif in S. Wales, are a striking pair of sandstone peaks, facing steeply N. toward Central Wales and sloping S. into the great coalfield and commanding fine views. The group is separated from the Black Mountains on the N.E. by the valley of the Usk, and less definitely from Fforest Fawr and Carmarthen on the W. by Glyn Tarell. The two main summits, *Pen-y-Fan* (2907 ft.) and *Y-Fan-Corn-Ddu* (2863 ft.), are singularly well outlined, with a hollow between them named by Giraldus *Cadair Arthur* (King Arthur's Chair). The minor peak of *Gribin* (2608 ft.), to the E., likewise possesses a striking profile. A legend assigns to *Llyn Cwm Llwch,* a little tarn N.W. of Corn Ddu, a mysterious connection with Llyn Safaddan (p. 481): any attempt to tamper with the smaller lake will end in the flooding of Brecon town.

ASCENTS. The direct ascents from Brecon are (*a*) via the long ridge of *Cefn Cwm Llwch,* directly to the top of Pen-y-Fan, and (*b*) via *Y Gribin,* the eastern peak of the main group, and thence along the saddle to the summit; but an interesting third route (*c*) is to take train to (14 m.) *Torpantau* (p. 481), and thence ascend the S.E. spur (fine views). Rather less interesting, but shorter, is (*d*) the ascent from the former *Storey Arms Inn,* 9 m. from Brecon on the Merthyr road. For details, see the *Blue Guide to Wales.*

As we quit the town we have another fine view of the Usk valley. To the right rises Pen-y-Crug (see above).—41 m. *Cradoc* is the station for the small village of *Battle,* with the grave of Dr. Thomas Coke (p. 482). A little to the S. of Battle, near the railway, is a menhir, 10–12 ft. high.

About 1½ m. S. of Cradoc, on the other side of the railway, was the Roman station of *Bannium*, now *Caer Bannau* or simply *Y Gaer*, on a site guarded on the S. by the Usk, on the W. by the Yscir, and on the other sides by a ditch. Permission to inspect it should be obtained at the neighbouring farm. The camp, excavated in 1924-25, was founded c. 75 A.D. at the time of the final Roman conquest of Wales, rebuilt c. 105, and abandoned in 140.

43 m. *Aberbran.* The railway now loses sight of the Brecon Beacons.—47 m. *Devynock & Senny Bridge.*

From Senny Bridge (inns) a road (see p. 468) runs to (12 m.) *Llandovery* (p. 466), via (3½ m.) *Trecastle*, a decayed old-world town, and (4½ m.) *Llywel.*

50½ m. *Cray.* The line passes Cray Reservoir (l.) and enters the basin of the *Tawe*, the course of which it follows to Swansea.—57 m. *Craig-y-Nos*, station for *Penwyllt.* In the valley to the right is seen *Craig-y-Nos Castle*, long the home of Mme. Adelina Patti (Baroness Rolf Cedarström; 1843–1919), now a hospital for tuberculosis.

The station is a convenient point for the ascent of (5 m.) the *Carmarthen Van* (2332 ft.; see p. 466).

60¼ m. *Colbren Junction*, for Neath (p. 471). In the ravine of the Llech, ½ m. N. of the station, is *Scwd Henrhyd*, a waterfall 100 ft. high. Our line passes (62¼ m.) *Abercrave* and (65 m.) *Ystradgynlais* and enters the great S. Wales coalfield.—70½ m. *Pontardawe* has a bridge similar to that at Pontypridd (p. 488) and by the same architect.—74 m. *Clydach-on-Tawe*, with the oldest nickel-refining works in the kingdom.—79¼ m. **Swansea** (St. Thomas station), see Rte. 85.

84. CARDIFF AND LLANDAFF

CARDIFF (200,262 inhab.), the largest city in Wales, is situated on the *Taff*, 2 m. from its mouth, and owes its prosperity to its splendid docks, of which the first was opened in 1839. It is the largest coal-exporting port in the world. The industrial quarters (Grange Town and Bute Town), with their smoke and dirt, and the great Cardiff Dowlais Ironworks, lie, however, S. of the railway, in the neighbourhood of the docks, and the remainder of the city is well-built and attractive.

Railway Stations. *General* (Pl. C 2), St. Mary's St.; *Queen Street* (Pl. B, C 2), for the Taff Vale lines, Llandaff, Caerphilly, etc.—Local Stations: *Clarence Road* (Pl. E 2) and *Riverside* (Pl. C 2), for Barry; *Bute Rd.* (Pl. D 3), etc.

Hotels. *ANGEL, facing the Castle, R. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 25/; PARK (Pl. a; B 2), Queen Street, R. 9/, L. 4/, D. 4/6-6/6; ROYAL (Pl. b; C 2), St. Mary St., R. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 21/; QUEEN'S (Pl. e; C 2), St. Mary St., R. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6, pens. 17/6; GRAND (Pl. c; C 2), Westgate St., R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; BARRY'S, R. & B. 8/6, pens. 5 gs.; ALEXANDRA (Pl. d; B 2), Queen St., R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6. Private—RAILWAY STATION, R. 5/, L. 2/6, D. 4/; CENTRAL, R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 3/6.

Restaurants. *Carlton Café*, *Métropole*, *Dutch Café*, *Cox's*, Queen St.; *Barry's Hotel*, St. Mary St.; *Dorothy Café*, *Bungalow*, High St.; *Cadena*, *Hallinan's*, Duke St.—*Railway Refreshment Rooms* at the General Station.

Public Baths (Turkish, etc.), Guildford Crescent, Queen St.

Post Office (Pl. C 2), Westgate St.

United States Consulate, Royal Chambers, Park Place.

Taxi-Cabs, 1/ per mile.—Tramways, see the Plan.—Motor-Buses to *Llandaff*, *Whitchurch* and *Caerphilly*, *Lisvane*, *Roath Park*, *Penarth*, *Newport*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *Aberdare*, *Swansea*, etc.; also via Gloucester to *Birmingham* in 5¼ hrs. (10/), to Bath and *Bournemouth* in 10 hrs. (13/9), to Bristol, Exeter, and *Plymouth* in 12½ hrs. (19/), to Oxford or Reading and *London* in 8–9½ hrs. (13/6–15/); etc.—Motor Coach Tours in summer to *Porthcawl* (8/6 ret.), *Wye Valley* (8/ ret.) *Brecon Beacons* (10/ ret.), etc.

Theatres. *New Theatre* (Pl. B 2), Park Place; *Playhouse* (Pl. C 2), St. Mary St.; *Empire*, Queen St.; *Hippodrome* (cinematograph and variety entertainment), Westgate St.

Steamers. *Excursion Steamers* start daily in summer from the Bute East Dock (Pl. D 3) or from Clarence Bridge (Pl. E 2) for *Penarth*, *Swansea*, *The Mumbles*, *Clevedon*, and *Ilfracombe*; also for *Chepstow* and *Weston-super-Mare*. Other steamers ply all the year round to Belfast, Glasgow, etc. See p. 495. Transatlantic liners of the *Cunard* and *United States Lines* occasionally call at Cardiff in summer direct from New York, for the Welsh National Eisteddfod.

History. Cardiff (Caer-Dŷf, the stronghold on the Taff) is practically a creation of the 19th cent. (its population in 1801 was 1870), though it was a Roman station and has always been of some historical importance. Some authorities locate the 'sparrow-hawk tournament' of 'Geraint and Enid' here. After the Conquest (in 1090) it was the capital of the seigniory of Morgan and Glamorgan, held by Robert Fitzhamon, Lord of Gloucester. Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, is said to have been imprisoned in the castle by his brother Henry I for 26 years before his death in 1134. The town was overrun by Owen Glendower in the reign of Henry IV. In 1490 the castle came into the hands of Jasper Tudor, and in 1551 was presented by his royal descendant, Edward VI., to Sir William Herbert, ancestor of the present owner. During the Civil War the castle was held alternately for the King and for the Parliament, but remained in the possession of the Herbert family and their descendants, the Marquises of Bute, to whom the foundation of the docks is due. Cardiff became a city in 1905, and since 1916 has been the seat of a Roman Catholic archbishop.

From the General station (Pl. C 2) St. Mary St. and High Street lead directly to the castle. Church St., on the right, leads to *St. John's (Pl. C 2), the parish church (15th cent.) which has a handsome tower of the Glastonbury type. There is a clerestory in the chancel but none in the nave.

Notice, in the finely proportioned interior, the good 15th cent. font; the striking altar-piece by Sir W. Goscombe John in the S. aisle; and the N. chapel, with Renaissance parclose screens (temp. Henry VIII), and an Elizabethan monument to members of the Herbert family.

Cardiff Castle (Pl. B, C 2), the property of the Marquess of Bute, was begun c. 1090, by Robert Fitzhamon, on the site of the ancient Roman castrum. The recently discovered remains of the Roman N. gateway have been fancifully restored.

Admission. *Interior.* Open April–Oct., in the absence of the family, on Tues., Thurs. and Sat.: conducted tours at 10, 11, 12, 2, 3, and 4; adm. 1/, children 6*d.*—*Historical Works.* Open free April–Oct. on Mon., Wed., and Fri. (daily in winter); conducted tours at 10.15, 11.30, 2.15, 3.45, and (in summer) 5.

The *Keep* (view), on a mound surrounded by a moat, is approached through a later gate tower of the 15th century. The *Black Tower* (sometimes absurdly called 'Duke Robert's Tower,' comp. above), on the S. enceinte, dates from about the end of the 13th cent.; whilst the inhabited 'palace,' containing the state apartments, on the W. of the enclosure, has been entirely remodelled by Burges since 1861. The prominent clock tower is a finely-proportioned modern structure in the spirit of the 13th century. The *Banquet Hall* is decorated with twenty-two historical wall-paintings, and with stained glass representing the various lords of Cardiff. The *Chaucer Room*, in the *Octagon Tower* (15th cent.), contains a fine tiled floor, wall paintings, and windows illustrating the Canterbury Tales. The *Chapel* and the *Arab Room* in the *Herbert Tower*, are likewise richly decorated. The roof garden on the *Bute Tower* commands fine views of the city.

To the N.E. of the castle lies ***Cathays Park** (59 acres; Pl. B 1, 2), where an imposing group of new public buildings is arranged round a central garden, in which stands the *Welsh National War Memorial*, by J. N. Comper (1928). On the S., from W. to E., are the *Law Courts* and *City Hall* (1906), and the fine (but unfinished) ***Welsh National Museum** (1927; Pl. B 2; adm. free weekdays 10–5; Sun. 2.30–5, 3*d.*; short guide 6*d.*), containing geological, botanical, zoological, art, and archaeological collections mainly of Welsh interest. The *Entrance Hall is one of the finest secular interiors in Britain. The CITY HALL (adm. on Mon., Tues., Fri., 10.30–12.30; Wed. and Thurs. 2–4; first Sat. in each month 10.30–4) has a fine *Tower, 200 ft. high, and contains war relics presented by the city of Verdun and a striking series of eleven statues illustrative of Welsh history. On the W., from S. to N., are the *University of Wales Registry* (1903); the *Glamorgan County Hall* (1910); and the *Cardiff Technical Institute* (1914). On the E. is the still unfinished quadrangle of the UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE, founded in 1883, and since 1893 one of the four constituent colleges of the University of Wales (p. 410).

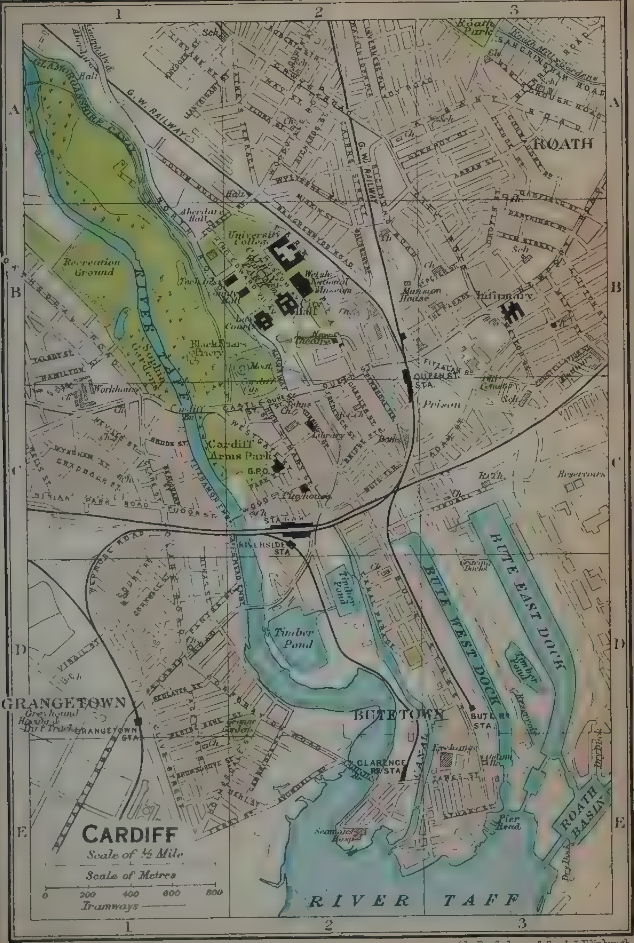
The ***Bute Docks** (Pl. D 3) consist of five great basins, 165 acres in all, with over 7 m. of quays. The speed with which the coal brought by railway and canal is loaded into steamers and lighters is marvellous.—A visit to the *Dowlais Cardiff Steel Works* (90 acres) is interesting (special permission necessary).

The *Observatory*, on Penylan Hill (tramway), ½ m. to the E. of *Roath Park*, may be visited from 6 to 10 p.m. with permit obtained at the clerk's office at the City Hall (handbook 3*d.*; closed May–Aug.).

At **Penarth** (*Esplanade*, R. from 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 5 gs.; *Penarth Hotel*), a seaside suburb (17,097 inhab.) 4 m. S. of Cardiff, with important docks, is an interesting art collection (adm. free 1.30–5, Sun. 2–5), in *Turner House*, Plymouth Road, opposite the Town Station.

LLANDAFF (' the church-enclosure on the Taff '), with its cathedral, lies on the Taff, 2½ m. N.W. of Cardiff, of which it is practically a suburb (motor-buses and trains, see pp. 485, 488). On the pleasant green, which occupies the heart of the little ' city,' is a restored *Cross* and, at the S.E. end, the picturesque early 14th cent. gateway of the ruined *Castle* of the bishops, sacked and burnt by Glendower in 1402. In the modern *Bishop's Palace* are preserved some remains of the internal decorations of Wood's ' Italian temple ' (p. 487). On the picturesque slope above the Cathedral are the modern Deanery and Canon's Residence; and in the village, farther S., is *St. Michael's Theological College* (1907).

***Llandaff Cathedral,** which, like all the Welsh cathedrals except St. Asaph's, has a low situation, is a 12–13th cent.



CARDIFF
Scale of ½ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
200
400
600
800
Tramways
ROATH
Roath Park
Roath Mill Gardens
GRANGETOWN
Greyhound Racing & Dirt Track
Grangetown Sta.
BUTETOWN
Bute Rd Sta.
Clarence Rd Sta.
Riverside Sta.
Station
Queen St. Sta.
RIVER TAFF
BUTE WEST DOCK
BUTE EAST DOCK
ROATH BASIN
Timber Pond
Graving Docks
Pier Head
Exchange
Seamen's Hosp.
Dry Dock
Reservoirs
Glamorganshire Canal
G.W. Railway
Recreation Ground
Sophia Gardens
Blackfriars Priory
Moat
Cardiff Cas.
Cardiff Br.
Cardiff Arms Park
G.P.O.
Playhouse
Library
St. Johns Ch.
New Theatre
University College
Welsh National Museum
City Hall
Law Courts
Tech. Inst.
Mansion House
Infirmary
Prison
Old Cemetery
Workhouse
Aberdare Halt
Halt
Cathays Park
Canal
Cathedral Road
Cowbridge Road
Ninian Park Road
Tudor St.
Castle Road
Queen St.
St. Mary St.
Westgate St.
Bute St.
Bute Ter.
Newport Road
Richmond Road
Crwys Road
Clive Street
Penarth Road
Corporation Road
Tyndall St.
Fitzalan Rd.
Salisbury Rd.
Colum Road
North Road
1
2
3
A
B
C
D
E

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ilding (open daily except 1–2 p.m.). Llandaff is held to
the oldest see in the Kingdom (comp. St. David's, p. 491).
vices on weekdays at 8 and 6, on Sun. at 8, 11, 3.30, and 7.

ISTORY. The see was founded before 547 by St. Teilo (d. 580), the disciple
t. Dyfryg or Dubritius (d.c. 550), who introduced monachism into South
les. The existing church was begun about 1120 by Urban (1107–1134),
hose work the chief relic is the Norman arch dividing the presbytery from
Lady Chapel. The N. and S. doorways date from c. 1150–70. The present
e and chancel arcades, as well as the W. front, which was flanked on either
by an E.E. tower, date from the 13th century. The Chapter House was
it somewhat later, and at the close of the 13th cent. the Lady Chapel in
Geometrical style, was added. The remodelled presbytery and the outer
ls of the aisles belong to the Curvilinear period (1315–60). The mediaeval
ory of the fabric closed with the rebuilding of the N.W. tower by Jasper
lor, uncle of Henry VII. The building was in dangerous decay by 1575,
in 1732, when an 'Italian temple' was erected within its walls by Wood of
h, it was a ruin. Restoration was begun in 1850 under the care of Mr.
chard, a native of Llandaff and a pupil of Pugin.

xterior. The church is unique among British cathedrals in its complete
of transepts. The absence of a triforium also is remarkable in so early a
lding. Next, however, to St. David's, it is decidedly the finest ecclesiastical
lding in Wales. The beautiful W. front is a gracefully irregular composition
h a 13th cent. centre. The curious pendant tympanum of the doorway
an original statue (? St. Dubritius or St. Teilo), whilst in the apex of the
le is a Majesty. The panelled battlement and pinnacles of the S.W. tower
well as the S.W. tower are modern.

The ***Interior** (280 ft. by 72 ft.) produces a singular effect,
e whole of the main body of the church being visible at a
ance. The long 13th cent. arcades of the *Nave* (6 bays)
d *Ritual Choir* (2 bays), with their lovely foliated capitals,
e unbroken by a chancel arch, whilst the arch between the
oir and presbytery is modern. The *Presbytery* (2 bays),
d the richly carved arch dividing it from the Lady Chapel,
e remnants of Bp. Urban's mid-12th cent. church, though
th cent. arches have been cut through the Norman side
alls. The reredos of the high altar has three good paintings
D. G. Rossetti, and much of the stained glass throughout
e church belongs to the same school. Unhappily the 14th
nt. stone reredos was removed during the restoration and
now in the N. aisle of the presbytery. On the S. side of
e presbytery is the reputed tomb of St. Teilo (see above),
th a 14th cent. effigy. St. Dubritius (see above) is said
rmerly to have occupied a similar position on the opposite
de of the church, but his reputed effigy (also of later 14th
nt. workmanship) is now in the N. aisle. Also in the N.
sle of the presbytery are the altar-tombs of Sir David
athew, standard bearer to Edward IV at Towton, in 1461,
d of Sir Christopher Mathew (d. 1526).—The interior
fect of the *Lady Chapel* (52 ft. by 32 ft.) is spoilt by the
odern wall-painting. It contains the semi-effigial monu-
ent (N. floor of Sanctuary) of its reputed builder, Bp.
ill. de Braose (1266–87).—The E.E. *Chapter House*,
ough square, is unexpectedly vaulted from a single central
lumn : " the effect is not pleasing, being that of a square

playing at a polygon.' The curious painting of the Assumption was part of a bishop's throne of 1480.

A Branch of the G.W.R. runs from Clarence Road and Riverside stations, Cardiff, via (3½ m.) *Cogan*, to (9¼ m.) **Barry** (*Barry*, R. 4/, L. 2/6, D. 4/6), which owes its extraordinary modern development (38,927 inhab.) to its *Docks* (114 acres; 1844–99). The annual export of coal rivals that of Cardiff. The branch ends at (10 m.) *Barry Island* (Marine, R. or D. 4/), a bathing resort.

From Barry a line runs to (19 m.) *Bridgend*, on the main line to Fishguard (p. 470) via (9½ m.) **Llantwit Major,** formerly *Llanilltyd*, an old-fashioned village and one of the most interesting historic spots in Wales. Here in the latter part of the 5th cent. was a monastery and school of divinity presided over by the famous teacher and craftsman, St. Illtyd, at which St. Gildas the historian, St. Paul Aurelian, St. Samson of Dol. Taliesin, and possibly also St. David, were educated. The monastery survived till the Dissolution. The existing composite **Church*, probably originally of the late 12th cent., has undergone many changes and now consists of the 'New Church' (13th cent.), the chapel for the monks, on the E.; and the 'Old Church,' (rebuilt in the 15th cent.), the parish church, on the W. Apart from its quaint outline the structure is of little value, but it abounds in points of interest. The *Jesse niche at the E. of the S. aisle is probably unique, and the 'Old Church' contains a *Collection of Celtic crosses (c. 9–10th cent.). On the coast, 2½ m. W. of Llantwit, is *St. Donat's Castle*, a baronial mansion (15–16th cent.) now being restored and fitted up by Mr. W. Randolph Hearst (for adm. apply to the National Magazine Co., Ltd., 153 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.4).

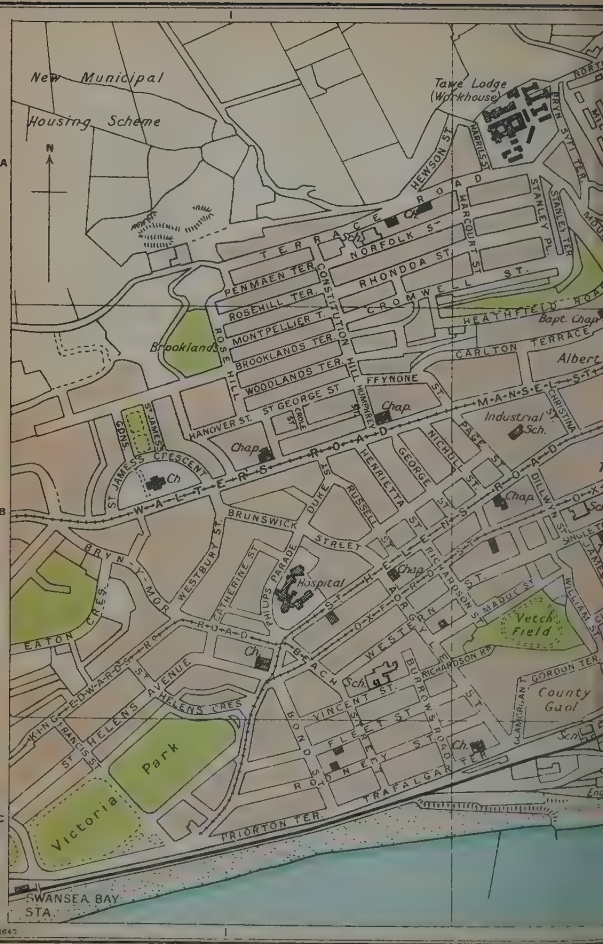
The G.W.R. Branch from Bute Road and Queen St. stations, Cardiff, to (25 m.) *Rhymney Bridge*, passes (8 m.) **Caerphilly** (*Clive Arms*, R. & B. 6/6; *King's Arms*), a colliery and market-town (36,893 inhab.), notable for the majestic ruins of its castle. The *Castle (adm. daily, except Sun., 3*d*.), the largest in Wales (30 acres, including the earthworks), was built c. 1272 upon the Edwardian concentric plan. Its external and subsidiary defences, including an outwork on the E., termed the 'Grand Front,' are remarkable for their elaboration and novelty. Edward II found shelter here in 1326; and in 1403 the castle was taken by Owen Glendower.

From Cardiff (Bute Road) to Merthyr Tydfil, 24¾ m. G.W.R. in 1¼ hr. (5/2, 3/1).—1 m. *Queen Street*. The line ascends the valley of the *Taff*, the great natural beauty of which has been practically destroyed by the coal and iron industries.—4¼ m. *Llandaff*, 1 m. N. of the 'city' (p. 486).—7¼ m. *Taff's Well*. *Castell Coch* is beautifully situated on a steep wooded slope on the other side of the valley. The 13th cent. castle, which had a triangular ground-plan with a round tower at each angle, has been restored on the original lines and made habitable (open daily, exc. Thurs. afternoon and Sun., 11–1 and 2–4, 6*d*.; tickets from 3, Castle St., Cardiff). There is a small vineyard on the hill-slope, though its output of wine has never been very successful. *Nantgarw*, where good porcelain, now greatly valued by collectors, was produced for a short period in the early 19th cent., is 2 m. N. of Taff's Well.

13 m. **Pontypridd** (*New Inn Hotel*, R. 5/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Park*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 3/6; both well spoken of), an industrial town (47,171 inhab.) at the confluence of the Taff and Rhondda, owes its name ('Bridge of the Earthen Hut') to the graceful *Bridge* over the Taff, constructed in 1755 by William Edwards, a local stonemason. Branch lines run from Pontypridd in every direction.—16¼ m. *Abercynon* is the junction for (7½ m.) Aberdare (p. 472).—18 m. *Quaker's Yard*, named from a burying-place of the Society of Friends.—24¾ m. **Merthyr** or *Merthyr Tydfil* (*Rfmts.*; *Central*, R. & B. 6/6, L. 2/3; *Bush*), with 80,161 inhab. (including Dowlais and Cyfarthfa), unites the prosperity with the less agreeable characteristics of an important centre of the iron and steel industries. Visitors are usually admitted on application to the great *Dowlais Iron & Steel Works* and to the *Cyfarthfa Iron Works*, reached by tramway from the station. *Cyfarthfa Castle*, on the hill 1 m. N.W., is now a school, museum, and art gallery (adm. free).

The Road to (18 m.) *Brecon* (p. 481; motor-buses in 1¼ hr.) rises to 1440 ft. just beyond the former *Storey Arms Inn*.—Motor-buses run also to *Aberdare*.

From Merthyr via Tal-y-Llyn Junction to *Brecon*, see p. 481; to *Abergavenny Junction*, see p. 188.


New Municipal Housing Scheme
N
A
B
C
Tawe Lodge (Workhouse)
HEWSON ST
HARRIES ST
BRYN SYFI TER.
NORTH
STANLEY PL.
STANLEY TER
HARCOURT ST
TERRACE ROAD
Ch.
NORFOLK ST
PENMAEN TER
CONSTITUTION HILL
RHONDDA ST
CROMWELL ST.
ROSEHILL TER.
MONTPELLIER T.
BROOKLANDS TER.
WOODLANDS TER.
HEATHFIELD ROAD
Bapt. Chap
CARLTON TERRACE
Albert
Brooklands
ROSE HILL
FFYNONE ST.
HUMPHREY ST
ST GEORGE ST
CROLE ST
HANOVER ST.
Chap.
MANSEL ST.
CHRISTINA ST.
Industrial Sch.
ST JAMES'S GDNS
ST JAMES'S CRESCENT
Ch
WALTER ROAD
HENRIETTA ST
GEORGE ST
NICHOLL ST.
PAGE ST
DILLWYN ST
Chap
Sch
DUKE ST
RUSSELL ST
BRUNSWICK STREET
HELEN'S ST
BRYN-Y-MOR
WESTBURY ST.
CATHERINE ST
PHILIPS PARADE
Hospital
RICHARDSON ST.
MADUC ST
SINGLETON ST
JAMES ST
WILLIAM ST.
Vetch Field
EATON CRES.
OXFORD ST
ARGYLE ST.
WESTERN ST.
ROAD
Ch.
BEACH ST
Sch.
BURROWS ROAD
RICHARDSON RD
GORDON TER.
GLAMORGAN ST.
County Gaol
KING EDWARD'S RD
ST HELENS AVENUE
ST HELENS CRES
VINCENT ST.
BOND ST
FLEET ST
RODNEY ST
Ch.
TER.
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FRANCIS ST
ST HELENS ST
Park
Victoria
TRAFALGAR
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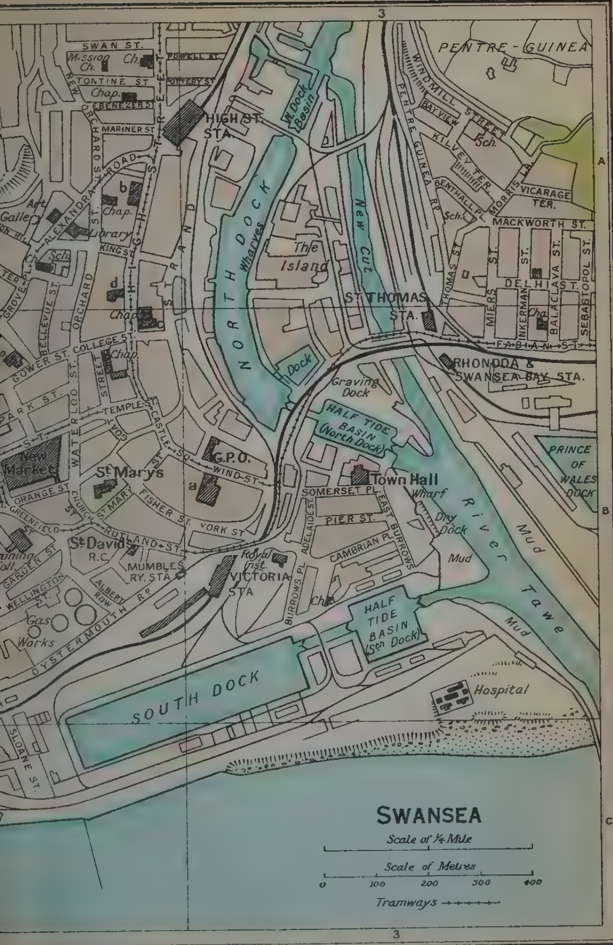
SWANSEA BAY STA.
1642

rdnance Survey, by permission


3
SWAN ST.
Mission Ch.
Ch.
POWELL ST.
TONTINE ST.
POTTERY ST.
NEW ORCHARD ST.
Chap.
EBENEZER ST.
HIGH ST. STA.
MARINER ST.
HIGH STREET
ALEXANDRA ROAD
Art Gallery
b
Chap.
Library
KINGS ST.
Sch.
Ch.
GROVE PL.
BELLEVUE ST.
ORCHARD ST.
d
Chap.
c
STRAND
GOWER ST.
COLLEGE ST.
Chap.
PARK ST.
WATERLOO ST.
TEMPLE ST.
GOAT STREET
CASTLE SQ.
New Market
ORANGE ST.
St. Marys
G.P.O.
WIND ST.
a
CHURCH ST.
ST. MARY ST.
FISHER ST.
YORK ST.
GREENFIELD ST.
RUTLAND ST.
St. Davids R.C.
MUMBLES RY. STA.
GARDEN ST.
WELLINGTON ST.
ALBERT ROW
Gas Works
OYSTERMOUTH RD.
VICTORIA STA.
Royal Inst.
NORTH DOCK
Wharves
W. Dock Basin
The Island
New Cut
Dock
Graving Dock
HALF TIDE BASIN (North Dock)
Town Hall
SOMERSET PL.
ADELAIDE ST.
PIER ST.
EAST BURROWS
CAMBRIAN PL.
BURROWS PL.
Ch.
Wharf
Dry Dock
Mud
River Tawe
Mud
HALF TIDE BASIN (Sth Dock)
SOUTH DOCK
SLOANE ST.
Hospital
PENTRE-GUINEA
WINDMILL STREET
BAYVIEW
PENTRE GUINEA RD.
KILVEY TER.
Sch.
BENTHALL PL.
MORRIS LA.
Sch.
VICARAGE TER.
MACKWORTH ST.
THOMAS ST.
MIERS ST.
INKERMAN ST.
BALACLAVA ST.
SEBASTOPOL ST.
DELHI ST.
Cha.
ST. THOMAS STA.
FABIAN ST.
RHONDDA & SWANSEA BAY STA.
PRINCE OF WALES DOCK
Mud
A
B
C
SWANSEA
Scale of ¼ Mile
Scale of Metres
0
100
200
300
400
Tramways
3

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd Edinburgh

85. SWANSEA AND GOWER

SWANSEA (157,561 inhab. with Llansamlet and Oystermouth), Welsh *Abertawe*, situated on the N.W. shore of Swansea Bay, at the mouth of the Tawe, is one of the most important metal-working towns in the world, and a large seaport, but it has few attractions for the untechnical tourist. The tinplate industry is the largest in the world. Swansea is the chief centre for the export of anthracite, and of recent years oil-refining has taken a prominent place among the industries of the district.

Railway Stations. *High Street* (G.W.R., Pl. A 2, 3) for main-line trains to London, Fishguard, etc.; *East Dock* (G.W.R.) for an alternative route to Neath (Bridge St.); *St. Thomas's* (L.M.S., Pl. A, B 3) for Brecon and Hereford (Rte. 83). *Victoria* (L.M.S.; Pl. B 3) for Central Wales and Shrewsbury (Rte. 80); *Riverside* (Pl. B 3), for Aberavon and Treherbert.

Hotels. *METROPOLE, Wind St. (Pl. a; B 3), R. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; MACKWORTH, near the G.W. station (Pl. b; A 2), R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 75/; CAMERON, High St. (Pl. c; B 2), R. & B. 10/; TENBY (Pl. B 1), Walters Rd., ROYAL (Pl. d; A 2), 13 High St., R. & B. 10/, L. 3/, D. 5/, pens. 105/; BUSH (Pl. A 2); MONICO (Pl. A 2), High Street, R. & B. 8/, L. 2/6; CENTRAL, High St., T., R., & B. 11/, L. 2/; GROSVENOR, College St. (Pl. B 2), T., R., & B. 9/.

Restaurants. *R. E. Jones's*, Castle St.; *Monico*, *Central Café*, in High St.

Post Office. Wind St. (Pl. B 3), opposite the Metropole.

Theatres. *Grand*, Singleton St. (Pl. B 2); *Empire*, Oxford St. (Pl. B 2).

Electric Tramways to all parts of the town.—LIGHT RAILWAY from Rutland St. (Pl. B 2) to *Oystermouth* and *Mumbles Pier*.

Motor-Buses to *Oystermouth* (6*d*.), *Langland Bay* (8*d*.), and *Caswell Bay* (9*d*.); *Park Mill* (1/), *Oxwich* (1/9), *Reynoldston* (1/9), and *Port Eynon* (2/); *Gowerton* (8*d*.), *Llanmorlais* (1/2), and *Llanrhidian* (1/5); *Llanelly* (2/); *Clydach* (8*d*.), *Pontardawe* (11*d*.) and *Ammanford* (2/5); *Neath* (1/4), etc. MOTOR COACHES via Cardiff, Gloucester, and Oxford to *London* in 11 hrs. (19/).—MOTOR COACH TOURS in summer to the Gower Peninsula (*Rhossili*, etc.).

Steamers. To Glasgow (see p. 495) and to Belfast. Excursion steamers ply in summer to the Mumbles, Cardiff, Porthcawl, Tenby, and various places on the N. coast of Devonshire.

History. Swansea was probably a Scandinavian settlement and its convenient command of the Tawe valley commended it also to the Normans. Henry de Newburgh or Beaumont, first Earl of Warwick, who led an expedition into Gower in 1099, founded the castle. Swansea furnished ships for coast defence to Queen Elizabeth, and after the Civil War it received a fresh charter from Cromwell. 'Swansea porcelain' was a noted manufacture during the early part of the 19th century. Beau Nash (1674-1762) was born in Upper Goat St. (tablet). Richard Savage, the poet, lived in Swansea in 1739-40, on a pension of £50, to which Pope contributed £20.

The ruined *Castle* (1330-2, successor of Henry Beaumont's castle), situated between Temple St. and Castle Lane (Pl. B 2), is so much surrounded by modern buildings that it cannot easily be seen. The parish church of **St. Mary** (Pl. B 2), almost rebuilt in 1897, retains in its 15th cent. N. chapel an altar-tomb with effigies of Sir Matthew Cradock and his wife Catherine (Lady Catherine Gordon; d. 1537), the widow of Perkin Warbeck. In St. Mary's Street, close by, is the *Cross Keys*, perhaps the oldest inn in Wales. The *Royal Institution* (Pl. B 3; adm. 4*d*.; 10 till dusk), in Victoria

Road, near Victoria Station, contains the Francis Collection of engravings of old Swansea and some interesting antiquities. In Somerset Place, farther on (r.), rises the handsome *Town Hall* (Pl. B 3). Opposite the *Public Library* (Pl. A 2), in Alexandra Road, is the *Glyn Vivian Art Gallery* (adm. free).—The *Docks*, with their 6 m. of quays, are worth visiting, the *King's Dock* (221 acres) being the largest in the world.

From Swansea to *Brecon* and *Hereford*, see Rte. 83; to *Llandovery*, *Llandrindod*, and *Shrewsbury*, see Rte. 80.

The Gower Peninsula

The ***Gower Peninsula,** 15 m. long and 4–8 m. broad, juts out W.S.W. from Swansea into the Bristol Channel. Its rocky cliffs and wooded ravines have many attractions, to which is added the old-world atmosphere preserved amongst the descendants of the Flemish colonists (comp. p. 479) who settled here in the time of Henry I and speak only English. Many of the churches are interesting.

Accommodation is limited and simple except at Swansea and the Mumbles, which are the best bases for exploration, but there are hotels at Langland Bay and Caswell Bay (see below). The only railways on the peninsula are the light railway from Swansea to the Mumbles (see below) and the branch-line from Gowerton to Llanmorlais (see p. 467); but Motor-Buses (see p. 489) traverse most of the main roads.

The Light Railway to the Mumbles, 5½ m. (7*d.*), starting from Rutland St. (Pl. B 2), opposite Victoria Station, skirts the famous *Swansea Bay*, preferred by W. S. Landor to the Bay of Naples. On the right we pass *Singleton Abbey*, formerly the seat of Lord Swansea, now *Swansea University College* (comp. p. 410).—4½ m. *Oystermouth* is the station for Langland Bay and Caswell Bay and the chief centre of the Mumbles district. *Oystermouth Castle* dates in its present form from the late 13th century. The *Church* has a tower of local type and a 12th cent. pillar piscina; in the churchyard is the tomb of Dr. Thomas Bowdler (1754–1825) who expurgated Shakespeare, and added a word to the English language.—5 m. *Southend* (Osborne, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Ship and Castle; Mermaid, R. & B. 8/6-10/6, pens. 15/; Carlton, private, R. & B. 7/, pens. 3 gs.).—5½ m. *Mumbles Pier.*

Mumbles, or *The Mumbles*, is a name now applied generally to Oystermouth and the surrounding district, which is noted for its mild and equable climate, and is a seaside resort popular among the workers of S. Wales. Off *Mumbles Head* (253 ft.) are the *Mumbles*, two detached islets (accessible at low-water).

From Oystermouth (see above) an interesting walk (motor-buses to Langland Bay and Caswell Bay) of c. 12 miles leads along the S. coast.—¾ m. **Langland Bay** (*Osborne*, R. 7/, L. 3/6, D. 5/), a pretty little seaside place.—2½ m. *Caswell Bay* (Caswell Bay, R. & B. 8/6). 3½ m. *Pwll-du-Bay*, near *Pwll du-Head* 300 ft.; view).—5¾ m. *Minchin Head* (*View).—6¾ m. *Three Cliffs Bay.*—7¼ m. *Pennard Castle.*—8¾ m. *Penmaen.*—12 m. *Oxwich*, on Oxwich Bay (splendid *View).

The Road from Swansea to the W. Coast (motor-buses, see p. 489; motor tours in summer) runs via (8¾ m.) *Park Mill* and (9½ m.) *Penmaen* (see above) to (21 m.) *Rhossili* or *Rhosilly* on the W. coast, with a branch to (17 m.) *Port Eynon* (Inn; lodgings), a fishing village with good bathing.

A track leads N. from Rhossili to (3 m.) *Llangennith* or *Llangenydd* (King's Head, fair, R. & B. 4/6, pens. 7/6); the church is the largest in Gower.—5 m. *Llanmadoc* (Farmer's Arms). Hence a road runs E. via (9 m.) *Llanrhidian* to (12 m.) *Llanmorlais* (p. 467), terminus of a branch-railway from Gowerton (see p. 467; motor-buses, see p. 489).

The **Walk* from Port Eynon to Worms Head and Rhossili, c. 9 m. (5-6 hrs. along the cliffs), traverses a magnificent stretch of coast scenery via (7 m.) **Mewslade Bay*, perhaps the finest inlet on this coast, with a raised beach rich in fossils. Less than 2 m. beyond Mewslade (and 19½ m. by direct road from Swansea) is the W. extremity of the mainland, off which is **Worms Head** (*i.e.* 'Serpent's Head') consisting of two rocky islets connected with the mainland and with each other by causeways accessible for 2½ hrs. on each side of low tide.

86. FROM HAVERFORDWEST TO ST. DAVID'S

16 m. G.W.R. Motor-Bus 2-6 times daily in 1¼ hr. (2/2). From *Mathry Road* (p. 476), the nearest railway station to St. David's (12½ m.), there is a motor-bus service thrice daily (except Sun.) in 65 min. (1/8).

Haverfordwest, see p. 474.—The road from Haverfordwest to St. David's, famous for ' seventeen hills in sixteen miles,' passes at first through uninteresting country, which increases in wildness and loneliness beyond Newgale Sands. *Dudwell Mountain* (583 ft.) and *Great Trefgarn Mountain* (542 ft.), with Precelly Top (p. 475) in the distance, are seen on the right.—6¼ m. *Roch Gate*, for *Roch Castle*, a curious 13th cent. semi-circular ' tower house,' conspicuous on the right. The brook beyond Roch marks the N. boundary of ' Little England beyond Wales ' (comp. p. 476). We now descend to the shore, with an impressive view of St. Bride's Bay to (8¼ m.) *Newgale Sands* (Bungalow Hotel), the ' Niwegal ' of Giraldus, near which is a submerged forest, likened by him to a grove of ebony.—12¼ m. *Solva* (Cambrian, pens. 70/ a week) is a small port on a narrow winding creek, with cliff-like sides. We ascend a steep hill, with a wide view seaward across St. Bride's Bay, while in front *Carn Llidi* (595 ft.) marks the position of St. David's Head.

16 m. **ST. DAVID'S** (*City*, R. 3/6, B. or L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; *Twr-y-Felin*, private, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, D. 3/6; *Grove*, R. & B. 5/6, L. 2/, D. 2/6) is a somewhat straggling village (1644 inhab.) on a treeless wind-swept plateau overlooking the river *Alan*, c. 1 m., from the sea. Since the 6th cent. it has been the seat of a bishopric and is the smallest ' cathedral city ' in the kingdom. From the old city *Cross*, at the junction of the main streets, the *Popples* (pebblestones) leads to the partly ruined *Tower Gate* (view) which forms the main entrance to the cathedral close, a large enclosure c. 1 m. in circumference still mostly surrounded by a ruined wall. Both the Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace are situated in the deep hollow of the Alan valley (formerly known as the Vale of Roses), only the top of the cathedral tower appearing above the level of the plateau. We descend by a flight of 39 steps, known as the ' thirty-nine Articles.'

***St. David's Cathedral,** the largest, finest, and most interesting church in Wales, is in core a late 12th cent. building, but later alterations have given its exterior a style largely of the 14th century. Its total interior length is 298 ft.; the width across nave and aisles 68 ft.; the length of the transepts and crossing 131 ft.; the height of the tower 125 ft.

The cathedral is open free daily (9 to 1 and 2 to 6); ascent of the tower (1/), on application to the Dean. Services in English, Sun. at 8, 11, and 6, week-days at 8.30 and 4 (Thurs. 8.30 and 7). Welsh services on Sun. at 9.30 in the nave, at 6 in the Lady Chapel.

History. The see of Menevia, or St. David's, was traditionally founded by St. David (c. 550), the patron saint of Wales, who is said to have transferred his bishop's stool hither from Caerleon (p. 187), and to have built on this spot a church and monastery, both of which have vanished. William the Conqueror paid homage at the shrine of St. David, but in the first year of William Rufus (1088) the town was sacked by Northmen, and the cathedral was burned.

The see, in early times co-extensive with the Principality of Dyfed, now includes only the three south-western counties.

The present building was begun in 1180 during the episcopate of Peter de Leia (1176-98), the third Norman bishop, whose nave still stands. In 1220 the central tower fell, demolishing the choir and transepts; but the whole was rebuilt practically in the original style by 1250. The successive addition of the chapel of St. Thomas, the ambulatory, and the Lady Chapel (by Bp. Martyn, 1290–1328) completed in broad outline the ground-plan of the church. Bishop Gower (1328–47) raised the aisle walls of the nave and chancel, inserting the Dec. windows, and added the middle stage of the central tower, the top stage of which was completed in the Perp. period by Bp. Vaughan (1509–22). During the Civil War much of the lead was stripped from the roofs, and the E. parts of the church became dilapidated. The W. front was rebuilt by Nash at the end of the 18th century. The modern work of restoration, begun in 1846, was afterwards carried on (1862–78) by Sir G. Scott, who rebuilt the W. front on what is thought to be its original design. The restoration of the E. chapels dates from quite recent years.

Restoration has given to the **Exterior** of the cathedral a somewhat harsh appearance; and the want of high-pitched roofs to the nave and choir induce a certain feeling of austerity, which, however, is in harmony with the bleak surroundings. The chief points to note are the huge buttresses on the N. side of the nave and the remarkable structure in the angle between the N. transept and the presbytery, once a three-storied building, which overtops the adjacent chancel.

The ***Interior**, with its lavish Trans. ornament and richly-fretted nave roof, forms a striking contrast to the plainness of the exterior. The Nave of 6 bays produces an effect at once harmonious and individual. The flat wooden *Roof, probably erected during the treasurership of Owen Pole (1472–1509), is unique in its possession of a number of arches of fret-like delicacy that apparently carry the ceiling, but are themselves pendants of it. The slope of the floor in the nave, due to its original construction on ill-drained and ill-prepared ground, is very noticeable; there is a rise of 14 ft. between the W. door and the high altar. At the E. of the S. aisle is the beautiful, mutilated 14th cent. tomb-niche of a mass-priest with a curiously shaped canopy.

The Ritual Choir occupies the space beneath the tower, which rests on four noble arches, three of which are pointed (after 1220). The *Lantern exhibits the beautiful Dec. work of Bp. Gower. The beautiful **Rood Screen*, one of the chief glories of the church, is the work of Bp. Gower (1328–47), whose tomb occupies the S. compartment. The visitor should ascend to the top of the screen for the views thus obtained up and down the church, and especially of the nave roof. The 28 *Choir Stalls* date from c. 1470, and their design is perhaps unique. The parapet is a 16th cent. addition. The *Bishop's Throne* (nearly 30 ft. high) is one of the few mediæval examples left in Britain, and was perhaps erected by Bp. Morgan, though surrounded by some earlier work of Gower. On either side is a seat for a chaplain. Another rarity is the parclose screen (late Dec.) between the ritual choir and the presbytery. The cathedral is unique in having a special stall for the sovereign, who is always its first prebend.

The TRANSEPTS, entered from the nave-aisles by Norman doorways instead of by the usual arches, were largely reconstructed after the fall of the tower in 1220, but the style is more Trans. than E.E. In the N. transept, at the back of the choir stalls, is the reputed *Shrine of St. Caradoc* (d. 1124). The 13th cent. structure on the E. of this transept (vaulted and remodelled in the 14th cent.) was formerly the Chapel of St. Thomas of Canterbury, but is now the vestry. The room above it (shown on application to the Dean), was the original chapter-house, but is now the chapter-library. The great Dec. window on the N. of this transept was inserted by Butterfield in 1846.

The PRESBYTERY was originally lighted on the E. by two tiers of lancets. The lower row, which formerly looked into the open space now occupied by Bp. Vaughan's Chapel (see below), is blocked, and enriched with glass mosaics by Salviati. The jambs and arches are decorated with archaistic Trans. ornament that is richer than any other in the church. The upper tier was reconstructed by Scott, from surviving fragments. On the N. side is the late 13th cent. *Shrine of St. David*, which formerly attracted crowds of pilgrims. In the middle is the large altar-tomb of Edmund Tudor (d. 1456), father of Henry VII, brought hither at the Dissolution from Carmarthen. On the S. side of the Sanctuary is a rare series of wooden sedilia, and here the floor is paved with encaustic tiles, many of which are old.

Adjoining the Presbytery on the E., and entered from the aisles, is BISHOP VAUGHAN'S CHAPEL, a fine specimen of late Perp., with a fan-tracery *Roof (1509–22). Originally this was an open space bounded on the W. by the Presbytery and on the other three sides by the three walks of the Ambulatory, an arrangement unique among British cathedrals. An unexplained feature is the recess on the W. side, with an opening at the back that once looked into the Presbytery but is now blocked by the High Altar. This is Trans. work of De Leia's time ; but of the four crosses (apparently brought from elsewhere) immured around the opening, the one below it may possibly be a relic of the pre-Norm. church. This recess, found walled up by Sir G. Scott, concealed a quantity of bones—possibly those of St. David, or St. Caradoc, or both —embedded in mortar and probably hidden here at the Reformation.

The AMBULATORY contains a number of 14th and 15th cent. recumbent effigies. Its E. walk is vaulted, whilst the N. walk exhibits evidence of a like intention (unfulfilled) at three different periods.

The LADY CHAPEL is the last part of the Cathedral that has been restored, Bp. Gower's vault having been replaced only recently. In addition to fine sedilia, it contains two tomb-niches, probably the work of Bp. Gower.

On the N. side of the cathedral nave, and once connected with it by a cloister, are the ruins of ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, founded for secular priests in 1377, by Bp. Houghton (1361–89) and John of Gaunt. The chief feature is the *Chapel*, above a pointed barrel vault, with a singularly plain tower attached to its S.W. corner. This originally formed the S. range of the quadrangle.

On the farther side of the Alan rivulet, which almost washes the W. front of the cathedral, are the magnificent remains of the ***Bishop's Palace** (c. 1340 ; adm. free), the masterpiece of Bp. Gower (p. 492), which was perhaps designed for the reception of pilgrims to the shrine of St. David as well as for the episcopal residence. The beautiful open arcade and parapet that run round the top of the whole building on the outer side are typical of Gower's work. The decay of the structure dates from the time of Bp. Barlow (1536–49), who stripped the lead from the Great Hall, though improbably (as the local tradition asserts) to portion his five daughters, all of whom married bishops,. Within we visit the *Private Chapel*, the *Bishop's Hall*, the *Kitchen*, the *Great Hall*, and the *Chapel*.

This wild sea-girt corner of S. Wales, with its picturesque cliff-scenery and pure air, offers pleasant summer-quarters to those who seek simplicity and quiet. The bathing-place of St. David's is at *Caerfai Bay*, a cove about 1 m. to the S. In the next bay to the W. are the ruins of the *Chapel of St. Non* or Nonna, the mother of St. David ; and here, according to tradition, St. David was born. About 1 m. W., separated from the mainland by *Ramsey Sound* (dangerous currents), is the inhabited rocky island of *Ramsey*, in which St. Justinian was traditionally martyred. It is a haunt of sea fowl, seals, and woodcock. Still farther W. (c. 2 m.) is the group of rocks (lighthouse) called the *Bishop and his Clerks*. About 1 m. N. of *Capel Stinan*, the ruined pilgrimage chapel of St. Justinian, the confessor of St. David, by a pleasant walk along the cliffs is *Whitesand Bay*, skirting which is the 'Burrows,' with a nine-hole golf-course and the traditional site of the probably legendary Roman settlement of *Menevia*, or *Menapia*. A little to the N.W., defended by a double rampart of stones, is *St. David's Head*, 2½ m. from the city by the direct road, a bold promontory, with cliffs about 100 ft. high. This, the *Octopitarum* of Ptolemy, is the most westerly point of Wales.

SCOTLAND

I. APPROACHES TO SCOTLAND

By Railway. Berwick-upon-Tweed and Carlisle are the two railway gateways to Scotland from the South, and there are three main railway routes from London. The East Coast Route (L.N.E.; from King's Cross to Edinburgh, 393 m. in 8¼ hrs.) runs via Grantham, York, and *Berwick* (Rtes. 47 and 58); from Berwick to Edinburgh, see Rte. 87.—The West Coast Route (L.M.S.; from Euston to Glasgow, 401½ m. in 8¼ hrs., to Edinburgh 400 m. in 8¼ hrs.) runs via Crewe and *Carlisle* (Rtes. 30 and 48A); from Carlisle to Glasgow, see Rte. 89B, to Edinburgh Rte. 88B.—The Midland or Waverley Route (L.M.S.; from St. Pancras to Edinburgh, 409 m. in 9¼ hrs., to Glasgow 426 m. in 9¼ hrs.) runs via Trent, Leeds and *Carlisle* (Rtes. 43 and 48B); from Carlisle to Glasgow, see Rte. 89A, to Edinburgh, Rte. 88A.—The summer non-stop runs of the 'Flying Scotsman' (King's Cross to Edinburgh, 393 m.) and of the 'Royal Scot' (Euston to Carlisle, 299 m.) are the two longest regular non-stop runs in the world. The 'Queen of Scots' (from King's Cross) is a Pullman car train (1st and 3rd cl.; supplement).—Fares (all routes) to *Edinburgh*, 82/6, 49/6; to *Glasgow*, 83/8, 50/3; to *Perth*, 93/9, 56/3; to *Aberdeen*, 103/4, 62/; to *Inverness*, 109/7, 65/9.

By Road. *A. To Berwick direct*, 338 m. (Great North Road: A 1, A 66 and A 1). From London to (195 m.) *Wetherby*, see p. 278 (Road Route *A*). Thence A 1 runs direct to (12½ m.) *Boroughbridge* (p. 340). Thence via (67½ m.) *Newcastle*, and (81½ m.) *Morpeth* to (130½ m.) **Berwick,** see p. 339 (Road Route *A*).—From Berwick to *Edinburgh*, see p. 502.

B. To Berwick via York, 344-361 m. From London to (199–212½ m.) **York,** see p. 267 (two routes). Thence to (145–148½ m.) **Berwick,** see p. 339.

C. To Edinburgh direct via Newcastle and Jedburgh, 380 m., see above and p. 346.—*Via Morpeth and Greenlaw*, 383 m. To (289 m.) *Morpeth*, see above.—31½ m. *Wooler* (p. 347).—24½ m. *Greenlaw* (p. 497).—38 m. **Edinburgh** (Rte. 90).—Motor Coach in 14½ hrs. from 20/.

D. To Carlisle, 298½-328½ m. See four alternative routes on p. 278. From Carlisle to *Edinburgh* (93-96 m.), see pp. 506 & 508–509 (three alternative routes); to *Glasgow* (94–117 m.), see p. 511 or p. 513.

By Sea. The steamship services between England and Scotland afford an economical, though not rapid, mode of travel. The steamers are comfortable enough and the catering very tolerable. Sailings are advertised in the newspapers. Food is usually extra.

From England. From London there are services 3–4 times weekly to *Leith* (c. 36 hrs.; 37/6, 27/6; winter 32/6, 20/); twice weekly to *Dundee* (c. 36 hrs.; 42/6, 27/6); twice weekly to *Aberdeen* (36–48 hrs.; 55/, 27/6); thrice weekly to *Greenock* and *Glasgow* (c. 3 days, 55/, 25/).—From Bristol, Cardiff, and Swansea, twice weekly to *Glasgow* (40/, 25/); from Hull via Newcastle, weekly to *Aberdeen* (35/, 27/6); from Liverpool by transatlantic liners of the Cunard, White Star, and Anchor-Donaldson lines to *Glasgow* (40/, 30/).

From Ireland. From Larne (Belfast) to *Stranraer* (2 hrs.; 10/, 6/6), in connection with L.M.S. boat-train to London, comp. Rte. 100. From Belfast nightly (except Sat. and Sun.) to *Glasgow* via Ardrossan (7½ hrs.; 22/6, 11/), or direct (nightly except Sun. in 11 hrs.; 20/, 9/6).—From Londonderry 4 times weekly via Greenock to *Glasgow* (c. 10 hrs.; 22/9, 11/2), or direct (20/, 9/6).—From Dublin, 4 times weekly via Greenock to *Glasgow* (12 hrs.; 23/9, 12/8), or direct (21/, 11/).—From Cork or Waterford weekly to *Glasgow* (c. 36 hrs.; 35/, 17/6).

From the Continent to Scotland, see pp. xxix xxx; from America, see pp. xxv-xxviii.

II. RULERS OF SCOTLAND
to the Union of the Crowns in 1603

Scotland (31,510 sq. m.; 4,882,288 inhab.), when the Romans invaded it under Agricola (Battle of Mons Graupius in 82 A.D.), was inhabited by the Picts and the Scots, the former occupying roughly the territory N. of the Firths of Forth and Clyde, the latter extending S. from that boundary into what afterwards became England. In the 9th cent. Kenneth Macalpine established a united kingdom (Alba or Albany), N. of the Forth, and in the 10th cent. this was extended to Strathclyde, which included Scotland S. of the Forth.

844–860. Kenneth Macalpine.
860–863. Donald.
863–877. Constantin II.
900–942. Constantin III.
943–954. Malcolm I.
1005–1034. Malcolm II.
1034–1040. Duncan I.
1040–1057. Macbeth.
1057–1093. Malcolm III (Canmore).
1093–1094. Donald Bàn.
1094–1095. Duncan II.
1095–1097. Donald Bàn (restored) and Edmund.
1097–1107. Edgar.
1107–1124. Alexander I.
1124–1153. David I.
1153–1165. Malcolm IV (The Maiden).
1165–1214. William I (The Lion).
1214–1249. Alexander II.
1249–1286. Alexander III.
1286–1290. Margaret.
1290–1292. Interregnum.
1292–1296. John Baliol.
1296–1306. Interregnum.
1306–1329. Robert I (Bruce).
1329–1371. David II.

Stewarts.

1371–1390. Robert II.
1390–1406. Robert III.
1406–1437. James I.
1437–1460. James II.
1460–1488. James III.
1488–1513. James IV.
1513–1542. James V.
1542–1567. Mary, Queen of Scots.
1567–1625. James VI (James I of England from 1603).

III. GLOSSARY OF LOWLAND SCOTS

Standard English is the same in Scotland as in England; but the following is a brief list of words occurring in Lowland Scots that may possibly present themselves to the visitor.

Aiblins, perhaps.
Arles, earnest-money.
Ashet, meat-dish.

Bailie, alderman.
Bairn, child.
Bannock, flat cake, generally of oatmeal.
Bap, breakfast roll.
Bawbee, halfpenny.
Beadle, church officer, verger.
Ben, see *But and Ben*.
Bien, well-to-do, prosperous.
Biggin, a building; *big*, to build.
Birk, birch-tree.
Blate, shy; timid.

Blether, to talk nonsense.
Bothy, farm-hands' barrack.
Brae, rising ground, hill.
Bramble, blackberry.
Branks, scold's bridle (comp. ' jougs ').
Braw, fine, handsome.
Breeks, trousers.
Brig, bridge.
Bubblyjock, turkey.
Burn, stream.
But and Ben, two-roomed cottage.
Byre, cowhouse.

Ca', to set in motion ; also, to call ; *ca'canny*, ' go slow.'
Caller, fresh, cool (of air).
Canny, cautious, gentle.
Clarty, dirty.
Close, common entry to a tenement-house.
Clout, to patch ; a cloth.
Clype, a tell-tale.
Corbie, a crow.
Coup, to upset ; a rubbish-heap.
Crack, to converse.
Creel, basket, usually large.
Croft, small-holding, often with a common grazing, peat-bog, fishery, etc.
Cuddy, donkey.
Cutty, short ; *cutty-stool*, stool of repentance.

Daft, mentally deranged ; silly.
Daunder, to stroll.
Ding, to smash, to worst.
Doo, dove.
Douce, sober, quiet, prudent.
Dreigh, tedious, dull.
Drumly, muddy (of water).

Factor, bailiff.
Farl, segment of oatcake.
Fash, to trouble, to vex.
Fey, under mystic influence.
Flesher, butcher.
Forbye, besides.
Fou, intoxicated.
Fushionless, insipid, weak-kneed.

Gab, the mouth ; incessant talk.
Gean, wild cherry.
Gey, very ; ' pretty.'
Gigot, leg of mutton.
Girdle, round iron baking-plate.
Glaur, mud.
Gleg, ready, sharp.
Gowan, daisy.
Gowf, variant of ' golf.'
Gowk, cuckoo ; foolish person.
Greet, to weep.
Grieve, farm-overseer.
Grozet, gooseberry.

Haar, drizzling rain ; hoar-frost ; mist.
Haggis, "Great chieftain o' the puddin' race."
Hansel, gift for luck.
Hantle, a small amount.
Harl, to roughcast a wall.
Haugh, alluvial plain.
Haver, to talk nonsense.
Hog, unshorn lamb.
Hogmanay, New Year's Eve.
Howe, a hollow or sheltered place.
Howff, meeting-place, resort.
Howk, to dig.
Howm, a dell.
Huntygowk, fool's errand (Apr. 1st).
Hurl, to wheel (a barrow).

Ilk, the same ; ' of that ilk ' indicates that a landowner's surname and the name of his property are the same.
Ilka, each, every.

Jink, to dodge.
Jougs, scold's bridle (comp. ' branks ').
Jouk, to duck (e.g. to avoid a blow).

Kail, cabbage.
Keek, to peep.
Keelie, street-arab.
Kelpie, water-sprite ; river-horse.
Kenspeckle, conspicuous ; well-known.
Kitchin, relish or seasoning.
Knowe, a knoll ; head.
Kye, cows.

Laigh, low ; south.
Laird, landed proprietor.
Land, a tenement-house.
Lave, the rest, remainder.
Law, conical hill.
Leal, loyal.
Lift, the sky.
Limmer, rogue.
Links, sand-dunes.
Lith, section (of an orange).
Loaning, lane.
Lug, ear.
Lum, chimney.

Mair, more ; *maist*, most, almost.
Manse, clergyman's official residence.
March, boundary.
Mavis, song-thrush.
Meikle, great, much.
Minister, clergyman.
Muckle, large.

Neeps, turnips.

Partan, crab.
Pawky, shrewd, sly, arch.
Philabeg, kilt.
Pickle, small quantity.
Pig, earthenware pot.
Plenishing, furniture.
Ploy, enterprise, something to do
Poke, a bag.
Policy, private pleasure-grounds.

Provost, mayor.
Puddock, frog.

Quaich, two-eared drinking-cup.

Reek, smoke.
Rig, a ridge.
Roup, auction-sale.
Rowan, mountain-ash.

Sark, shirt.
Saugh, willow.
Scunner, dislike.
Shieling, hut.
Shinty, hockey.
Sicker, sure, certain.
Siller, money, silver.
Skail, dispersal of a meeting.
Skelp, to whip.
Smeddum, mettle, sense.
Smiddy, smithy.
Sneck, *snib*, latch, hasp.
Sonsie, jolly, good-looking.
Sort, to arrange, to put right.
Soutar, shoemaker.
Spate, sudden flood in a stream.
Speir, to ask.
Spunk, a match (for lighting).
Steek, to shut.
Stey, steep.
Stour, dust.
Stravaig, to wander aimlessly.
Sumph, dunderhead.
Sweer, averse.
Swither, to vacillate, to hesitate.
Syne, ago; since.

Tassie, small cup.
Tawse, leather strap used for corporal punishment.
Teinds, tithes.
Tent, heed; *tak' tent*, take care.
Thole, to bear; to put up with, bear with.
Thrang, crowded, busy.
Thrawn, stubborn, misshapen.
Threap, to assert.
Tine, to lose; *tint*, lost.
Tocher, dowry, marriage-portion.
Tod, a fox.
Toom, empty.
Tow, a rope.
Trews, trousers.
Twine, to part.

Unco', strange, monstrous; very.
Usquebaugh, whisky.

Vennel, an alley.

Wale, to choose.
Wame, belly.
Wean, child.
Whaup, curlew.
Wight, *Wicht*, strong, powerful.
Wynd, an alley.
Wyte, blame.

Yett, gate.

IV.—General Hints

Season. The travelling season, when tourist facilities are in full operation and the weather is at its best, lasts from the middle of June to the middle of September. Hotels and conveyances are, however, then usually crowded and it is essential to secure quarters well in advance. In May and early June hotels are less crowded but some tourist-services have not yet begun. October is often a beautiful month, but the evenings begin to 'draw in.' Waterproofs and umbrellas are indispensable at all seasons. The drizzling rain known as a 'Scots mist' is not a rare phenomenon. The west coast has a milder and moister climate than the east coast.

Travellers are advised to arm themselves with oil of citronella or some similar preparation against the attacks of 'midges,' which are very troublesome in the evenings, especially near water.

The sporting seasons are as follows: grouse-shooting Aug. 12th–Dec. 10th; deer-stalking, for stags Aug. 12th–Oct. 12th, for hinds Nov. 10th–March 31st; salmon-fishing Feb. 10th–Nov. 1st; trout-fishing Feb. 28th–Oct. 15th.

Public Holidays. New Year's Day is a universal holiday in Scotland, and most towns and villages have also spring, summer, or autumn holidays, when shops, etc., are shut.

The dates of these and of market days are given from month to month in Murray's Time Tables (6*d.*).—The Scottish BANK HOLIDAYS are New Year's Day, Good Friday, the first Monday in May, the first Monday in August, and Christmas Day.—Special festivals (not holidays) are *Hallowe'en* (Oct. 31st), now mainly a children's festival, with dipping for apples and burning of nuts; *St. Andrew's Day* (Nov. 30th), perhaps more piously observed by the Scot abroad than in Scotland; and *Hogmanay* (Dec. 31st), when the New Year is 'brought in' with jollity. *Burn's Birthday* (Jan. 25th) is celebrated by dinners, concerts, and speeches.

SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND, though no longer so austere an occasion as it used to be, is still a quiet day. Transport services are much restricted; on many railway lines there are no Sunday trains at all. Places of entertainment, shops, and restaurants, even in towns, are closed. Many of the charabanc services, however, ply on Sundays, and the picture galleries in the towns are open on Sunday afternoons.

Churches in Scotland. The national *Church of Scotland* or *Established Church* ('the Establishment,' 'the Auld Kirk') is PRESBYTERIAN, and includes the overwhelming majority of Scottish Presbyterians, but not all. After the final triumph of Presbyterianism at the Revolution of 1688, secessions from the Established Church took place from time to time, mainly on the question of the practical relation between Church and State. Some of the seceding bodies, all strictly Presbyterian, split later into smaller bodies, and, though occasionally two or more united, the union almost invariably left a dissatisfied remnant to perpetuate minute shades of difference and to perplex the student of ecclesiastical history. The most serious secession was that at the Disruption of 1843, when 451 ministers headed by Dr. Thomas Chalmers resigned their livings and constituted the *Free Church of Scotland* (the 'Free Kirk'). In 1900 the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church (a union of earlier secessions) coalesced to form the *United Free Church*, and finally, in 1929, Presbyterian unity was practically attained by the amalgamation of this church with the Established Church to form the *United Established Church of Scotland.*

ROMAN CATHOLICS. At the Reformation a considerable part of the population, especially in the Highlands, remained faithful to the 'old religion,' and still so remain, while their number has been swelled by the immigration of Irish and Polish labourers and miners. The Roman hierarchy in Scotland includes two archbishops (St Andrews and Edinburgh; Glasgow) and four bishops (Aberdeen; Argyll and the Isles; Dunkeld; and Galloway).

The later Stewart kings were foiled in their attempts to establish Episcopacy in Scotland, but the EPISCOPAL CHURCH in Scotland survived. It is quite independent of the Episcopal Church of England, though allied with it. It has seven bishops (Aberdeen and Orkney; Argyll and the Isles; Brechin; Edinburgh; Glasgow and Galloway; Moray, Ross, and Caithness; and St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane), who elect their own Primus, and over 300 clergy.

Political Notes. Scotland is represented in the House of Commons by 74 members, and in the House of Lords by 16 representative peers, who are elected for each new Parliament by their fellows. About 20 other Scottish nobles sit in the House of Lords as peers of the United Kingdom. For about a century before 1886 Scottish political affairs were mainly in the hands of the Lord Advocate, the head of the Scottish Bar, acting under the Home Office. In 1886 a Secretary for Scotland was appointed, and in 1926 the holder of this office acquired the higher dignity of Secretary of State for Scotland, implying a seat in the Cabinet.—The chief magistrates of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and Dundee are Lord Provosts, other chief magistrates are Provosts; aldermen are called Bailies. It is the pleasing custom, in the towns, to erect a street-lamp in front of the residences of the bailies (two before those of the provosts).—St. Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland and his banner (' azure, a saltire argent,' i.e., a white St. Andrew's Cross on a blue ground) is the national ensign. The red lion on a gold field, frequently seen (' or, a lion rampant, within a double tressure flory counterflory, gules '), is the king's flag.

VIII. EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, AND SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

ROUTE PAGE

87. Berwick to Edinburgh 502
Dunbar, 504. North Berwick, 504. Haddington, 505.

88. Carlisle to Edinburgh 506
A. Via Melrose and Galashields . . 506
Langholm, 507. Hawick 508.

B. Via Lockerbie and Carstairs . . 508
Ecclefechan, 509. Lockerbie, 510. Beattock, 510. Leadhills, 510.

89. Carlisle to Glasgow 511
A. Via Dumfries and Kilmarnock . . 511
Annan, 511. Thornhill, 512. Sanquhar, 512.

B. Via Lockerbie and Carstairs . . 513
Braidwood, 513. Motherwell, 514.

90. Edinburgh and its Environs . . . 514
Leith, 537. Dalkeith, 537. Roslin, 538. The Forth Bridge, 539.

91. Edinburgh to Peebles 540
Hawthornden, 540. West Linton, 540. Biggar, 541.

92. The Scott Country 541
A. Edinburgh to Galashiels, Selkirk, Melrose, and St. Boswells 541
B. Galashiels and Selkirk 542
C. Melrose and Abbotsford . . . 544
D. St. Boswells (Dryburgh) to Jedburgh and Kelso 546
Roxburgh Castle, 548

93. Moffat and its Environs 548
St. Mary's Loch, 549. Devil's Beef Tub, 549. Tweedsmuir, 549.

94. Edinburgh to Glasgow 550
Linlithgow, 550. Bo'ness, 551. Falkirk, 551.

95. Glasgow and its Environs 552
Falls of Clyde, 558. Hamilton, 558.

96. Glasgow to Balloch and Loch Lomond . 559
Dumbarton, 559. Helensburgh, 559. Rowardennan, 560. Tarbet, 560.

ROUTE PAGE
97. The Clyde 560
A. Glasgow to Greenock, Gourock, and Wemyss Bay 560
B. Steamers on the Clyde 562
Loch Long, 562. Arrochar, 562. Dunoon, 562. Rothesay, 562. Bute, 563. Arran, 563. Machrihanish, 563. Mull of Kintyre, 563.
C. Glasgow to Ardrishaig (Oban) or to Inveraray 563
Tarbert, 564.

98. Glasgow to Ayr. The Burns Country. . 565
Kilmarnock, 565. Mauchline, 565. Burns's Cottage, 566. Turnberry, 566. Douglas, 566. Loch Doon, 567.

99. Dumfries and its Environs. . . . 567
Lincluden, 567. Ellisland, 567. Caerlaverock, 567. Sweetheart Abbey, 567. Craigenputtock, 567.

100. Dumfries to Stranraer 568
Dalbeattie, 568. Castle Douglas, 569. Kirkcudbright, 569. New Galloway, 569. Creetown, 569. Newton Stewart, 569. Wigtown, 569. Whithorn, 570. Rhinns of Galloway, 570. Portpatrick, 570. Girvan, 570. Maybole, 570.

87. FROM BERWICK TO EDINBURGH

57½ m. L.N.E. in 1¼–2¼ hrs. (11/11, 7/2).—The fast expresses do not stop between Berwick and Edinburgh.

ROAD ROUTE (A 1), 57 m., commanding fine sea-views for many miles.—8 m. *Ayton* (p. 503).—14 m. *Cockburnspath* (p. 503).—8 m. **Dunbar** (p. 504). 11 m. **Haddington** (p. 505).—7 m. *Tranent* (p. 505).—4 m. *Musselburgh* (p. 506).—We enter (5 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 90) via *Portobello* and London Road (Pl. 13, 14).

Berwick-upon-Tweed see p. 348.—About 3 m. N. of Berwick, passing from the 'Liberties of Berwick' into Scotland proper, we enter Berwickshire (board on the l. bearing the thistle and rose).

Berwickshire, the most S.E. county of Scotland, taking its name from a town now included in England, embraces the three vaguely defined districts of the *Merse*, in the S., extending into Roxburghshire to form the largest plain in Scotland, *Lammermuir*, to the N.W., with the hills of that name, and *Lauderdale*, to the S.W. The county is agricultural and pastoral; its coast is rocky and inhospitable, and on the S. it is bounded for 20 m. by the Tweed. Its county town is Duns; its only royal burgh is Lauder; and in the extreme S.W. corner is Dryburgh Abbey. The Cospatricks, the Humes or Homes, the Hepburns, and the Douglases were prominent in the early restless history of this Border county.

At *Lamberton*, c. ¼ m. left, the toll-keeper performed the same good offices to runaway couples as the blacksmith of Gretna Green (p. 511).—5½ m. *Burnmouth*, a fishing village.

A short branch-line runs hence to (3 m.) **Eyemouth** (*Home Arms*; *Ship*), a busy fishing town (2477 inhab.) and summer resort, on the Eye.

7¼ m. *Ayton* (Red Lion). A modern mansion occupies the site of Ayton Castle, mentioned in Ford's drama of 'Perkin Warbeck.'—11¼ m. **Reston** (*French's*; *White Swan*).

At the village of **Coldingham** (*New*; *Anchor*), 3½ m. N. (motor-bus 1/) are the ruins of a Benedictine *Priory*, founded in 1098 on the site of the 7th cent. nunnery of St. Ebba (who gave her name to St. Abb's Head), and much damaged by the Earl of Hertford in 1545 and again by Cromwell in 1650.—*St. Abb's Head* (310 ft.; lighthouse) projects from the picturesque coast to the N.E., and c. 3 m. farther (5 m. from Coldingham direct), in a striking position on a projecting cliff, are the shattered fragments of **Fast Castle,** popularly accepted as the original of 'Wolf's Crag' (in the 'Bride of Lammermoor'). The gloomy castle was a fortress of the Homes, and later belonged to Logan of Restalrig, one of the Gowrie conspirators (p. 577), whose corpse was tried and condemned for high treason.

From Reston to St. Boswells, 31 m. L.N.E. in c. 1¼ hr. (6/6, 3/11).—4 m. *Chirnside*. Near the village (1 m. E.; omnibus) is Ninewells House, the successor of the ancestral home of David Hume (1711–76).—9 m. **Duns** (*Swan*; *Black Bull*), the county town (1868 inhab.) of Berwickshire, a pleasant little place with wide streets, is an agricultural centre and an anglers' resort, at the foot of *Duns Law* (700 ft.). It was the birthplace of Thomas Boston (1676–1732), author of 'The Fourfold State,' and of Thomas McCrie (1772–1835), biographer of Knox; but its claim upon Duns Scotus (1265 ?–1308), the schoolman, is disputed by Down, in Ulster, and by Dunstane, in Northumberland. The Covenanters' Stone, on the top of Duns Law, commemorates the encampment in 1639 of the Covenanting army under Gen. Leslie. *Abbey St. Bathans* (see below) lies 7 m. N.—12¾ m. *Marchmont*. In the grounds of Marchmont House is Polwarth church, in the vaults of which Sir Patrick Hume, an adherent of Argyll in 1685, lay hid for a month, fed at night by his heroic young daughter, afterwards Lady Grisell Baillie.—14½ m. *Greenlaw* (Blackadder Temp.; Castle, L. 3/6, D. 5/; Cross Keys). About 3 m. S. is the conspicuous ruin of *Hume Castle* (13th cent.), once the seat of the earls of Home. It was roughly restored in the 18th cent. as a kind of sham antique (view).—26½ m. **Earlston** (*Red Lion*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6), formerly *Ercildoune*, was the abode of Thomas Learmont (fl. 1220 ?-1294 ?), known also as Thomas the Rhymer, famous for his 'prophecies' and for his adventures in fairyland (p. 545). The Russian poet Lermontof (1814-41) claimed descent from this early Scottish poet. A fragment of the *Rhymer's Tower* still lingers. About 1 m. S. lies *Cowdenknowes*, a mansion well known from Robert Crawford's (1695–1733) song 'The Broom of the Cowdenknowes.'—We cross the Leader and, farther on, the Tweed.—31 m. *St. Boswells*, see p. 546.

Beyond Reston we cross the wild district of Lammermuir (p. 502).—16¼ m. *Grant's House*, 4½ m. S.W. of which, incorporated in the parish church, are the scanty remains of *Abbey St. Bathans* (12th cent.).—21 m. *Cockburnspath* (pron. Có path; Inn). A tower c. 1½ m. S. of the station is the supposed original of 'Ravenswood Castle,' Lucy Ashwood's home, in the 'Bride of Lammermoor.'—Crossing the Douglass Burn we enter East Lothian.

East Lothian or **Haddingtonshire** has for centuries been noted for the richness of its arable land and for the skill of its farmers. In 1650 Cromwell's soldiers found here "the greatest plenty of corn they ever saw, not one of the fields being fallow." On the slopes of the Lammermuir Hills, which culminate in this county (Lammerlaw, 1733 ft.), are extensive sheep-walks. The N. seaboard, about North Berwick (off which lies the Bass Rock), is a famous golfing country, rivalling the coast of Ayrshire (p. 565). East Lothian is the country of John Knox, of William Dunbar, and of George Heriot, and amongst its famous families were the Fletchers of Salton, the Hamiltons of Preston, and the Maitlands of Lethington. Within its bounds were fought the battles of Dunbar (1650) and Prestonpans (1745).

Lothian, or The Lothians, a district extending from the Lammermuirs to the Firth of Forth, at one time belonged to the Kingdom of Northumbria, and includes, besides East Lothian, also Midlothian or Edinburghshire and West Lothian or Linlithgowshire.

About 3 m. beyond (24 m.) *Innerwick* we cross the *Broxburn* and reach the field of the *Battle of Dunbar* (3rd Sept., 1650), where Cromwell routed the Covenanting supporters of Charles II under Leslie.

28¼ m. **Dunbar** (*Bellevue*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Roxburghe-Marine*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/, D. 5/6; *Royal*, pens. 10/6) is an ancient seaport and a golfing resort (3839 inhab.). The quaint old *Town House* contains a museum (10-5). On a rock above the harbour are the shapeless ruins of the ancient and strong *Castle*, destroyed in 1567 by the Regent Moray, once of great strength and often besieged.

In 1314 Edward II, fleeing after Bannockburn, here hastily embarked for England. In 1339 'Black Agnes,' Countess of March and Dunbar, daughter of Randolph, Earl of Moray, successfully defended the fortress for six weeks against the Earl of Salisbury. Queen Mary fled hither with Darnley in 1566, two days after the murder of Rizzio, and twice visited the Earl of Bothwell here in 1567.

Beyond Dunbar the line lies through the famous farming district of East Lothian. On our right appears the Bass Rock (p. 505), and on the right front North Berwick Law (p. 505). Near (29 m.) *Belhaven*, where we turn inland, is the mansion of *Biel*, birthplace of William Dunbar (1465?-1530?), with charming grounds, open to the public on Wed. and Sat. in summer (June to Sept.).—34 m. *East Linton* (Crown; Railway) is the station for *Prestonkirk*.—36½ m. *East Fortune*.

On the right is *Phantassie*, the mansion in which Sir John Rennie (1761–1821), the engineer, was born; and c. 2½ m. N.E. is *Tyninghame House* (Earl of Haddington).—On the Tyne, 2 m. above East Linton, are the ruins of *Hailes Castle*, once occupied by Queen Mary and Bothwell, the prison of George Wishart (p. 589) in 1546. Near it rises the dome-shaped *Traprain Law* (734 ft.), on which a remarkable hoard of Gallo-Roman silver was discovered in 1919 (see p. 534). Farther to the S.E. is *Whittingehame*, residence of the Earl of Balfour (1848-1930), in the grounds of which (open on Wed. and Fri.) is his tomb.

At *Athelstaneford*, c. 2½ m. S.W. of East Fortune, Robert Blair (1700–46), author of 'The Grave,' was succeeded as parish minister by John Home (1722–1808), who was constrained to resign the living on account of having written the tragedy of 'Douglas.'

At (39¾ m.) **Drem** we reach the junction for North Berwick.

From Drem to North Berwick, 5 m., branch line (through trains from Edinburgh, 22½ m. in 40-54 min.; 4/9, 2/10).—2½ m. *Dirleton* (Castle), one of the prettiest villages in Scotland, 1½ m. from the station, with a church dated 1661 and the picturesque ruins of a 13th cent. castle (dismantled by Monk in 1650).

5 m. **NORTH BERWICK** (4524 inhab.), a royal burgh and fishing village on the Firth of Forth, is one of the most fashionable seaside resorts in Scotland, though there is a refreshing absence of esplanade, pierrots, and organized entertainments. Golf is the absorbing interest.

Hotels. *Marine, 1st cl., R. & B. from 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Royal, at the station, R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 21/; Dalrymple Arms, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, pens. from 12/.—Furnished Villas and Boarding Houses are numerous.

Amusements. Golf. *West Links*, with two courses (18 holes and 9 holes), 4/ per round in summer, 2/6 in winter; *East Links* (18 holes), 2/6 and 1/6.—Lawn Tennis. Courts beside the E. Links, 2/6 per day, 6/ per week, 17/6 per season.—Bowling Green, Clifford Road, 1/6 per day, 5/ per week.

Motor-Cars ply in summer to the neighbouring golf courses at *Muirfield*, *Gullane*, *Aberlady*, etc.; to *Edinburgh*, etc.—Steamers make excursions in summer around the *Bass Rock* to *Fidra*, *Isle of May*, etc.

North Berwick has two sandy bays—West and East—separated by a spit on which is the fishing harbour. Near the last is a fragment of the 'Auld Kirk.' The town, mainly one street with good shops, is on the W. bay; the E. bay is surrendered to villas, which are let in the season. Near the station is the fragment of a priory (12th cent.) mentioned in 'Marmion.'

North Berwick Law (612 ft.), a conical hill ⅔ m. to the S., commands a splendid panorama of sea and land. Off the coast lies the **Bass Rock**, a precipitous mass of basalt (350 ft. high) about 1 m. in circumference, 3 m. N.E. of North Berwick and 1½ m. from the shore at *Canty Bay*. The precipitous cliffs are the home of innumerable noisy sea-birds, mainly gannets or solan geese. After 1671 the island was used as a prison for Covenanters, including Blackadder (who died here) and Prophet Peden. David Balfour (in 'Catriona') was a later captive.

About 2¾ m. E. of North Berwick are the extensive ruins (14th cent.) of ***Tantallon Castle** (adm. 6*d.*; 10–5, Sun. 11–5), the famous and romantic stronghold of the Douglases, across the drawbridge of which Marmion made a hair's-breadth escape after bearding the Douglas in his hall. To 'ding doon Tantallon and mak a brig to the Bass' were, proverbially, feats of equal improbability.—About 1 m. E. of Tantallon, in the grounds of Seacliffe House, are the remains of a small monastery called *Auldhame Church*, and said to have been St. Baldred's place of abode and death (8th cent.).—*Whitekirk*, 3 m. S. of Tantallon, has a fine pre-Reformation church.

At the mouth of the Firth of Forth, c. 12 N.W. of North Berwick and 4½ m. S.E. of the coast of Fife, lies the **Isle of May** (1 m. long by ¼ m. broad), with its lighthouse and the ruins of a chapel (13th cent.) of St. Adrian.

On the left rise the *Garleton Hills* (590 ft.), with the conspicuous *Hopetoun Monument*, in memory of the 4th Earl of Hopetoun (1766–1823), a Peninsular hero.—44¼ m. *Longniddry.*

A short branch runs hence via (3 m.) *Aberlady* to (6 m.) **Gullane** (*Marine Hotel*, R. & B. 11/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. £5 5/–£9 9/; *Bisset's*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/6, pens. 16/), noted for fine public golf courses, while ½ m. N. is the champion course of *Muirfield* (adm. by introduction only).

Haddington (*George*, D. 4/6, pens. 13/6; *Black Bull*), the county town (4053 inhab.) of East Lothian and the birthplace of John Knox (1505–72; in Nungate), of Mrs. Carlyle (Jane Welsh; 1801–66), and of Alexander II (1198), is 4¾ m. from Longniddry by branch line. Edward Irving was a teacher in the old mathematical school. The *Abbey Church*, known as the 'Lamp of the Lothians,' ¾ m. E. of the station, is a mainly Dec. edifice of the 13th or 14th cent., of which only the nave and tower (90 ft.) are intact. It contains the marble effigy of the Duke of Lauderdale (d. 1682) and the tomb of Mrs. Carlyle (see above) (1801–66).

Motor-Buses ply to *Edinburgh* (1½ hr.) and (4½ m.) *Gifford* (p. 506).—About 1 m. S. of Haddington is the fine mansion of *Lennoxlove* (no adm.), so named after Frances, Duchess of Lennox, one of the beauties of Charles II's court.

On the right is seen *Seton Castle* (1790), which replaces Seton Palace, once one of the most magnificent abodes in Scotland. The 5th Lord Seton or Seyton, who figures in Scott's 'Abbot,' was one of Queen Mary's most devoted adherents.—About ½ m. farther we have on our right the scene of the *Battle of Prestonpans* (1754), in which Prince Charles Stewart defeated Sir John Cope ('Hey, Johnnie Cope, are ye wauken yet').—48 m. *Prestonpans* (Queen's Arms), station also for *Tranent*, 1 m. S.E. An obelisk (l., just before the station) commemorates *Col. Gardiner*, mortally wounded at the battle of Prestonpans.

We enter *Midlothian.*—Just before (51 m.) *Inveresk* we pass (l.) the site of the *Battle of Pinkie*, in which the Earl of Hertford defeated the Scots under the Regent Arran with great slaughter in 1547.—52¾ m. *Newhailes.*

A branch-line runs hence to (1¼ m.) **Musselburgh** (*Musselburgh Arms*; *Windsor Temperance*; *Woodside Private*, R. & B. 6/6), an old town (17,110 inhab.), at the mouth of the Esk, with golf-links and a race-course (meeting in autumn). *Loretto*, a well-known public school, takes its name from a former chapel of Our Lady of Loretto.

The branch-line from Newhailes to (16¼ m.) *Gifford* passes (3 m.) *Smeaton*, near which rises *Carberry Hill*, where Mary, Queen of Scots, after a brief skirmish, surrendered in 1567 to the rebel lords, by whom she was immediately sent to Lochleven Castle (p. 586). The line curves E., passing (l.) *Elphinstone Tower* (13th or 14th cent.)—7 m. *Ormiston* (Hotel) is a picturesque village with an old market cross and a monument to Robert Moffat (1795–1883), the African missionary. Winton House, a fine old mansion 1½ m. E. of Ormiston, was the seat of the Earls of Winton until 1716.

The railway goes on S.E. from Ormiston, via (10½ m.) *Salton*, or *Saltoun*, 1½ m. S. of Saltoun Hall, birthplace of Andrew Fletcher (Fletcher of Saltoun; 1653–1716), the Scottish patriot, to (16¼ m.) **Gifford** (*Goblin Ha'*, R. & B. 7/6; *Tweeddale Arms*, R. & B. 6/), a picturesque village with an old market cross, whence a broad avenue of limes leads to the gates of (1 m.) *Yester House*, (Marquess of Tweeddale). About 1 m. beyond this 18th cent. mansion stood the old castle, beneath which was Bo Ha' (i.e. Hobgoblin Hall), a spacious cavern (still extant) formed by magical art by Hugo of Yester, the Warlock of Gifford, where Alexander III had a mysterious encounter with an elfin knight ('Marmion', Canto 3).

53¾ m. *Joppa* is the W. extension of (54½ m.) *Portobello* (Royal), now part of Edinburgh, with broad sands, crowded in summer with bathing-machines, donkeys, and trippers. Sir Harry Lauder was born here in 1870. The name is taken from Portobello in Panama, captured by Adm. Vernon in 1739. Beyond (55¾ m.) *Piershill* we have a view of Holyrood Palace and Arthur's Seat on the left; and beyond a long tunnel under the latter we enter (57½ m.) **Edinburgh** (Waverley Station), see Rte. 90.

88. FROM CARLISLE TO EDINBURGH

A. Via Melrose and Galashiels

98¼ m. L.N.E. in 2¼–3 hrs. (21/1, 12/8).—Between Carlisle and Edinburgh express trains call only at Hawick, St. Boswells, Melrose, and Galashiels.

Road Route (A 7), 94 m. This is for the most part a moorland road with several steep hills. Quitting *Carlisle* by Scotland Rd., we run via (8 m.) *Longtown* and c. ½ m. beyond (11 m.) *Scotch Dyke* station enter Scotland (Dumfriesshire). —1 m. *Canonbie* (p. 507).—8 m. *Langholm* (p. 507).—23 m. **Hawick** (p. 508).—11½ m. **Selkirk** (p. 543).—2 m. *Lindean* [to the right at the fork for (2½ m.) *Abbotsford* (p. 545) and (5 m.) **Melrose** (p. 544); alternative route thence to Edinburgh via Lauder].—3½ m. **Galashiels** (p. 542).—8 m. *Stow* (p. 542).—9 m. *Heriot* (p. 542).—10½ m. *Eskbank* (p. 540).—We enter (6½ m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 90) via Newington and Nicolson St. (Pl. 34).

Carlisle, see p. 356. The cathedral and castle are seen on the right as the train quits the station.—We traverse the plain between the Eden and the Esk.—9½ m. *Longtown* is an ancient Border town on the Esk, to the W. of which extends *Solway Moss,* the scene of a crushing defeat of the Scots in

1542, which is said to have hastened the death of James V (comp. p. 587).—$11\frac{3}{4}$ m. *Scotch Dyke.* On the opposite bank of the Esk stands *Netherby Hall,* whence Young Lochinvar carried off his bride.—14 m. *Riddings Junction.*

From Riddings Junction to Langholm, 7 m., branch-line, crossing the Liddel into Scotland (Dumfriesshire). About 2 m. N.W. of ($1\frac{1}{4}$ m.) *Canonbie* (Cross Keys, R. & B. 8/) is *Holehouse Tower,* the stronghold of Johnny Armstrong of Gilnockie, a noted Border reiver hanged by James V.—7 m. **Langholm** (*Crown,* R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/; *Ashley Bank,* R. & B. 7/6, *Eskdale,* R. & B. 7/, pens. 12/6, both temperance), a thriving town (2653 inhab.), with woollen manufactures on the Esk, was the birthplace of William Mickle (1734–88), translator of Camoens and author of 'There's nae luck about the hoose.' Close by are the slight remains of *Wauchope Castle* on the Wauchope Water.—From Langholm a road (29 m.) goes on N.W., up the Esk, via (6 m.) the solitary hamlet of *Westerkirk,* birthplace of Thomas Telford (1757–1834), to (14 m.) *Eskdalemuir* and thence to Ettrickdale and *Tushielaw* (p. 544).

Beyond Riddings the line ascends Liddesdale, the home of the Elliots and the Armstrongs and the country of Dandie Dinmont, at first following the S. bank of the Liddel, which for seven miles here divides England from Scotland.—At (21 m.) *Kershopefoot* we cross the Kershope Burn and enter Scotland (Roxburghshire).

Roxburghshire is perhaps the most characteristic of the Scottish Border counties, with its varied scenery of upland and wooded dale, its lovely streams famed in song and ballad, its ruined peel-towers with their memories of the rough old Border "life of spur, spear, and snaffle," its shattered abbeys (Melrose, Jedburgh, Kelso, and Dryburgh), recalling the sterner struggle with 'our auld enemies of England,' and its lordly mansions and prosperous farms, witnesses to more peaceful times. Roxburgh is the county of Thomas the Rhymer, James Thomson of 'The Seasons,' and John Leyden; and, in another sense, of Scott, whose house of Abbotsford overshadows the statelier mansions of Floors Castle and Minto House.

24 m. *Newcastleton* (Commercial, T., R., & B. 8/6, pens. 10/; Grapes, R. & B. 5/6), a carriage may be hired for Hermitage Castle (6 m.; see below).

Mangerton Tower, an old Border hold, lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S., and on the opposite hill dwelt John of the Syde, another Border thief and ballad-hero.—*Thorlieshope,* the home of Dandie Dinmont and his famous terriers ('Guy Mannering'), lies 8 m. farther up the Liddel.

We cross the Hermitage Water, a tributary of the Liddel. 29 m. *Steele Road* lies 3 m. S.E. of ***Hermitage Castle,** on this stream, the grand stronghold of the Douglases and one of the oldest baronial buildings in Scotland.

The key of the castle is kept at Newlands (where we cross the Hermitage). Hermitage Castle was built c. 1244 by Walter Comyn, Earl of Menteith, but passed in the 14th cent. to a natural son of the good Lord James Douglas. Here in 1342 Sir Alexander Ramsay (see p. 508) was starved to death by Douglas, though the unhappy prisoner supported life for seventeen days on corn that trickled through the roof of his dungeon from a granary above. In 1492 the castle was exchanged by the Douglases for Bothwell Castle on the Clyde (p. 558), and here, in 1566, Queen Mary paid a flying visit to the 4th Earl of Bothwell, riding from Jedburgh and back (40 miles in all) in one day, a feat which cost her ten days of fever (comp. p. 547).

The railway, passing ($32\frac{1}{2}$ m.) *Riccarton Junction* (for *Hexham,* see p. 354) and traversing a tunnel, affords a view (l.) of the *Catrail* or *Pictish Ditch,* a trench of unknown purpose, 20 ft. wide and rarely more than 3-4 ft. deep, running from Peel Fell on the Border N.W. to Borthwick Water and thence to the neighbourhood of Galashiels.

45½ m. **Hawick** (16,353 inhab.; *Crown*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6; **Tower*, R. & B. 7/, D. 5/), at the junction of the Slitrig and the Teviot, is the largest town in Roxburghshire and the chief seat of the Scottish manufacture of woollens, yarns and hosiery. At the end of High St. is the ancient building of the *Tower Hotel*, the only house in the town not burned down by Sussex in 1570. It was the seat of the barons of Drumlanrig and later the abode of Anne Scott (p. 537), who married the Duke of Monmouth. Wordsworth and Scott visited it in 1805.—*St. Mary's Church* (18th cent.) replaces the earlier church in which Sir Alexander Ramsay was seized by Douglas in 1342 (comp. p. 507).

In 1514, immediately after Flodden, the 'callants' (i.e. youths) of Hawick defeated a body of English soldiers at *Hornshole*, c. 1½ m. N.E. of the town, and captured their banner. The victory is annually celebrated by the callants under their 'cornet' at the 'Riding of the Marches' at the beginning of June.

On the Teviot, 3½ m. above Hawick, is **Branksome** or **Branxholm Tower**, the key of upper Teviotdale, held by the Scotts, barons of Buccleuch, since the 15th century. The chief scene of the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel' is laid in this fine castle, where "nine-and-twenty knights of fame hung their shields." The old castle was blown up in 1570 and, with the exception of the square tower with an overhanging story, the present house was begun in 1571.

Harden House, the ancient seat of the Scotts of Harden, stands c. 4 m. W. of Hawick. 'Auld Wat' of Harden, who married Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' in 1576, used to subsist on the spoils of his freebooting until a clean pair of spurs was served on a dish to remind him that the larder was low and another raid was required. His son married 'muckle-mou'd Meg' and was the ancestor of 'Beardie' and of Sir Walter Scott.

From Hawick to Jedburgh, 11 m., motor-coach twice daily (four times daily to Denholm), down the valley of the Teviot.—5 m. *Denholm* was the birthplace of John Leyden (1775–1811), poet and orientalist, and of Sir James Murray (1837–1915), of the New English Dictionary. About 2 m. S. rises dark *Ruberslaw* (1392ft.), a retreat of the Covenanters, to whom Alexander Peden (p. 513) used to preach from 'Peden's Pulpit,' a crag near the top.—11 m. *Jedburgh*, see p. 547.

Leaving Hawick we quit the valley of the Teviot, with Ruberslaw, Dunian, and Minto Crags conspicuous on the right.—Between (49½ m.) *Hassendean*, recalling the lively song 'Jock o' Hazeldean,' and (53 m.) *Belses* the Eildon Hills (p. 545) come into sight in the distance, on the right.

58 m. **St. Boswells** (*Rfmts.*; p. 546) is the station for Dryburgh Abbey and the junction for lines to *Reston* (see p. 503) and to *Jedburgh* and *Kelso* (see pp. 546–7).—We are now in the heart of the 'Scott Country.' For the rest of the journey, calling at (61 m.) *Melrose* (p. 544) and (65 m.) *Galashiels* (p. 542) and entering *Midlothian* just before (68½ m.) ***Bowland***, see Rte. 92A.

98¼ m. **Edinburgh** (Waverley Station), see Rte. 99.

B. Via Lockerbie and Carstairs

101 m. L.M.S. in 2–5 hrs. (21/1, 12/8). Between Carlisle and Edinburgh express trains call only at Lockerbie, Beattock, and Carstairs (or Symington).

Road Routes. (i) Via Beattock and Biggar, 96 m. We quit *Carlisle* by Scotland Rd. (A 7) but from (2½ m.) *Kingstown* we follow A 74, entering Scotland

(Dumfriesshire) at (8 m.) *Sark Bridge*, 1 m. short of (9 m.) *Gretna Green* (p. 511).—9 m. *Ecclefechan* (see below).—6 m. *Lockerbie* (p. 510).—11 m. **Beattock** (p. 510; to *Moffat*, see below).—Thence over exposed moorlands (summit 1014 ft.) to (16 m.) *Crawford* and (3 m.) *Abington* (p. 510), beyond which we follow A 702 to (11 m.) **Biggar** (p. 541).—11 m. *West Linton* (p. 540).—2½ m. *Carlops* (p. 538).—We skirt the Pentlands to (10½ m.) *Fairmilehead* (p. 538), and enter (4 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 90) via Morningside and Lothian Road (Pl. 24, 31).

(ii) Via Moffat, 93 m. To (38 m.) *Beattock*, see above. Our road (A 713) leads (r.) to (2 m.) **Moffat** (p. 548), ascends (highly picturesque) to (5 m.) the *Devil's Beef Tub* (p. 549), and beyond (1 m.) the summit (1349 ft.) descends Tweeddale.—8 m. *Tweedsmuir* (p. 549).—10 m. *Broughton* (p. 541).—9 m. *Romanno Bridge.*—7 m. *Leadburn* (p. 540). [About 1 m. short of Broughton A 712 diverges (r.) for (11 m.) **Peebles** (p. 540), whence A 701 leads to (10 m.) Leadburn.]—From (3 m.) *Penicuik* (p. 540) we follow A 701 to (7 m.) *Liberton* and (8 m.) **Edinburgh** (Rte. 90), which is entered via Newington and Nicolson St. (Pl. 34).

Carlisle, see p. 356.—Beyond (7 m.) *Floriston* we cross the Esk and enter the Debatable Land, a Border tract, 4 m. broad, 8 m. long, which extended to the Sark, long disputed by the adjacent countries until a boundary line was agreed upon in 1552. This tract was held by Border robbers and until the time of James VI was "no other thing but theft, reiff, and slaughter."—On the left lies the treacherous *Solway Firth* (p. 358).

Just beyond (8½ m.) *Gretna* (p. 511) we cross the *Sark* and enter Scotland (Dumfriesshire). Gretna Green (p. 511) lies 1 m. N.W.

Dumfriesshire, stretching N. from the Solway Firth to the wild hills on the borders of Peeblesshire, consists mainly of the parallel valleys of Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale, with many smaller dales, such as Moffatdale, Dryfesdale, and Ewesdale. It has its own share in Border minstrelsy and its own memories of Border warfare. Sanquhar is a prominent name in the history of the Covenanters. Among the historic families of the county are the Bruces, the Comyns, the Johnstones, the Maxwells, the Jardines, and the Kirkpatricks; and the haughty Douglases were long its overlords. Robert Burns was a gauger and died at Dumfries, Thomas Carlyle was born at Ecclefechan; Ellisland and Craigenputtock, both in the county, are, in their way, scarcely less famous than Horace's 'Sabine Farm.'

16¾ m. *Kirtlebridge*, junction for a short line (5½ m.) to Annan (p. 511).

In the churchyard of the ruined church of *Kirkconnell*, c. 2 m. N., are the graves of 'Fair Helen of Kirkconnell Lee' and her lover, Adam Fleming, who were waylaid at their trysting place here by Bell of Ecclefechan, the suitor favoured by the lady's parents. Helen received the bullet intended for her lover. Fleming slew the assassin and fled abroad, but returned hither to die.

A fine view is obtained over Annandale (p. 510), on the left, as we approach (20 m.) **Ecclefechan** (*Ecclefechan*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Bush*; *Commercial*), a little town 1 m. from the station, famous as the birthplace and burial place of Thomas Carlyle (1795–1881) and as the 'Entepfuhl' of 'Sartor Resartus.' The humble birth-house, in front of which is a replica of the statue in Chelsea, contains interesting personal relics (10 till dusk; adm. 1/, Sat. 6*d*.).

About 3 m. N. is the hill of *Birrenswark* or *Burnswark* (920 ft.; wide view), with four entrenched works at its foot attributed to Agricola or Hadrian. On the top are traces of fortifications, probably British. Roman remains have been found at the Roman station of Birrens, 1¾ m. E., near Middlebie.

25¾ m. **Lockerbie** (*Rfmts.*; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Blue Bell*; *Temperance*, R. & B. 6/), a Border town (2344 inhab.) noted for its lamb fairs. The phrase 'a Lockerbie lick' refers to the cruel slaughter inflicted by the Johnstones upon the Maxwells, after defeating them at Dryfe Sands (see below) in 1594.

FROM LOCKERBIE TO DUMFRIES, 14 m., railway in 40 minutes. We cross the Annan at Dryfe Sands, and skirt the Castle Loch (see below).—4 m. **Lochmaben** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 5/, L. or D. 2/6; *Crown*), an ancient royal burgh (989 inhab.), is surrounded by five small lochs, to three of which the vendace (*Coregonus vandesius*), a small fish resembling smelt, is peculiar. At the S. end of the *Castle Loch* are the shapeless ruins of *Lochmaben Castle*, which (or perhaps an earlier castle) disputes with Turnberry (p. 566), the honour of being the birthplace of Robert Bruce in 1274.

The railway crosses the Dryfe and enters ANNANDALE, the patrimony of the Bruces. The Johnstones and the Jardines were other powerful families of Annandale. Ben Jonson claim descent from the former.—32 m. *Dinwoodie*.—34½ m. *Wamphray*. The church and Wamphray Glen, scene of the ballad 'The Lads of Wamphray,' are 2 m. N.E.—We cross the Annan and presently enjoy a fine view up Moffatdale (p. 548).

40 m. **Beattock** (*Rfmts.*), junction for *Moffat*, see p. 548.

The train now climbs the steep gradient of Beattock Bank; and the scenery becomes wilder. Short of the summit we pass into *Lanarkshire*, and beyond it we descend into CLYDESDALE, with the infant Clyde usually on our left.—At (53¼ m.) *Elvanfoot* the Elvan joins the Clyde.

FROM ELVANFOOT TO WANLOCKHEAD, 7¼ m., light railway, skirting the road that ascends the Elvan.—5¾ m. **Leadhills** (1350 ft.; *Hopetoun Arms*, pens. 10/), was the birthplace of Allan Ramsay (1686–1758), author of 'The Gentle Shepherd.'—7¼ m. *Wanlockhead* (1380 ft.), in a bleak situation. These two mining villages, the highest villages in Scotland, have lead-mines.—From Wanlockhead the fine road goes on over the *Mennock Pass* (1409 ft.) to (6 m.) *Mennock*, on the Nith, 2¼ m. S.E. of Sanquhar (p. 512) by road, and 3¾ m. N.W. of Enterkinfoot (see below).—From Wanlockhead a track may be followed, via the W. shoulder of *Lowther Hill* (2377 ft.), to (c. 8 m.) *Enterkinfoot* (p. 512), on the Nith, passing through the short, deep, narrow, and sudden **Enterkin Pass*, with its smooth vertical sides, where a party of dragoons was trapped by Covenanters holding the heights and was forced to surrender its prisoners.

FROM ELVANFOOT TO CARRONBRIDGE, 13 m. The fine road ascends by the Powtrail Burn to (c. 7 m.) the **Dalveen Pass* (1105 ft.), one of the finest passes in the Lowlands, and descends thence beside the Carron to (12½ m.) the station and (14½ m.) the village of *Carronbridge* (p. 512).

55¼ m. *Crawford* (Crawford, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/; Murray House, temp., R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), with a golf course.—Before and after (57¾ m.) *Abington* (Abington, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; Hunters) the Clyde is crossed.—63¼ m. *Lamington*. The church, once visited by Burns, who thought little of the sermon, retains the 'jougs' and stool of repentance. Sir William Wallace married the heiress of Lamington, and his chair is preserved in Lamington House, ¾ m. from the village.—On the left rises the isolated **Tinto Hill** (2335 ft.), a dull climb, rewarded by a view ranging from Goatfell in Arran, on the W., to the Bass Rock, on the E.

We enjoy a fine view (r.) of the hills at the head of Tweeddale as we approach (66¾ m.) **Symington** (*Tinto*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 6/), junction for a line to *Biggar* and *Peebles* (see p. 541). The Edinburgh and Glasgow portions of the trains from the S. separate either here or at (73½ m.) **Carstairs** (*Rfmts.*: *Junction*), another important junction.

To *Glasgow*, see Rte. 89B; to *Dolphinton*, see p. 540; to *Lanark*, see p. 558.

The Edinburgh trains run N.E.—75 m. *Carnwath* (Market Inn, R. & B. 5/, pens. 8/). Just beyond (79½ m.) *Auchengray* we enter *Midlothian*.—At (82½ m.) *Cobbinshaw* is a large canal reservoir (pike-fishing).—85¾ m. *Harburn*. We join the L.M.S. line between Edinburgh and Glasgow just before reaching (91 m.) *Midcalder* (p. 550).—101 m. **Edinburgh** (Princes St. Station), see Rte. 90.

89. FROM CARLISLE TO GLASGOW

A. Via Dumfries and Kilmarnock

115½ m. L.M.S. in 2⅓–4 hrs. (21/5, 12/10). Between Carlisle and Glasgow express trains call only at Dumfries and Kilmarnock.

Road Route, 117 m. This picturesque route avoids the Clyde coalfield. From Carlisle to (8 m.) *Sark Bridge*, see p. 508.—A 75: 9 m. *Annan* (see below).—16 m. **Dumfries** (p. 512).—A 76: 15 m. *Thornhill* (p. 512).—12 m. *Sanquhar* (p. 512).—16 m. *Cumnock* (p. 513).—7 m. *Mauchline* (p. 565; 1¼ m. S.E. of Mossgiel, p. 566).—9 m. **Kilmarnock** (p. 565).—A 735: 5 m. *Stewarton*.—3 m. *Dunlop*.—2 m. *Lugton* (p. 513).—A 736: 7 m. *Barrhead* (p. 565).—8 m. **Glasgow** (Rte. 95), entered via Pollokshaws and Eglinton St. (Pl. 40).

Motorists bound for the Highlands by this route may avoid Glasgow by striking W. from Kilmarnock to *Irvine* and proceeding thence via *Largs* to *Greenock* (p. 561); or by going from Barrhead to *Paisley* and *Erskine Ferry*.

From *Carlisle* to (8½ m.) *Gretna*, just beyond which we enter Scotland (Dumfriesshire), see Rte. 88B.—9½ m. **Gretna Green** (*Union Jack*, T., R., & B. 8/6, L. 2/6) was formerly the goal of runaway couples from England eager to take advantage of the Scottish law by which a simple declaration before two witnesses makes a man and woman husband and wife. Since 1856, however, Scottish law has required a residential qualification for at least one of the parties. A charge of 6*d*. is made for entry into the Smithy where curios are kept; the museum is free.

17½ m. **Annan** (*Queensberry Arms*, R. & B. 8/, pens. 12/6; *Central*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, pens. 15/), a pleasant little town (3928 inhab.) on the Annan, 2 m. from its mouth, was the birthplace of Edward Irving (1792-1834), founder of the Catholic Apostolic Church, and of Hugh Clapperton (1788-1827), African explorer. Annan School is the 'Hinterschlag Gymnasium' of 'Sartor Resartus.'

At (21 m.) *Cummertrees* (Powfoot Golf Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 15/), a pretty village on the Pow Water, we are in the neighbourhood of many of the scenes described in

‘ Redgauntlet.’—25 m. *Ruthwell* (pron. ‘ Rivvel ’) is noted for the remarkable ***Ruthwell Cross,** now preserved in the church, 1¾ m. S. of the station (key at the manse).

Ruthwell Cross, 18 ft. high, dates from Anglo-Saxon times and bears (in Runi characters) the earliest known specimen of written English and some remarkabl if rude carvings, with Latin inscriptions. The arms are modern.

33 m. **Dumfries,** junction for *Stranraer* (see Rte. 100), and for *Lockerbie* (p. 510), see Rte. 99.

Our line ascends the broad and well-cultivated valley of NITHSDALE, the country of the Maxwells, the Crichtons, and the Comyns. On the left is seen Lincluden Abbey (p. 567). —36½ m. *Holywood.* Burns's farm of Ellisland (p. 567) lies 2½ m. N. of the station.

At (40¾ m.) *Auldgirth* the picturesque stream of the Nith is spanned by a bridge that Carlyle's father helped to build. The ruined tower of *Lag* (p. 567) stands 2 m. W.

On a small lake in the park of *Dalswinton*, 2¼ m. S.E. of Auldgirth, Patrick Millar in 1788 first used steam to propel a small vessel. Burns was a passenge on the trip and Lord Brougham witnessed it from the bank.

44½ m. *Closeburn* has a castle, the old seat of the Kirkpatricks from whom the Empress Eugenie (1826–1920) traced her descent. About 2½ m. N., on a little stream in a remarkable ravine, is *Crichope Linn*, the hiding-place of Balfour of Burley (in ‘ Old Mortality ’).—47¼ m. **Thornhil** (*Buccleuch and Queensberry*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a neat and well-built little town, has a town-cross and a museum (open daily 10 till dusk) with relics of the Covenanters and of Burns. Joseph Thomson (1858-1894), the African explorer was born at Thornhill.

Drumlanrig Castle (no adm.), a seat of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the Nith 3 m. N., was built in 1675–88 by the first Duke of Queensberry, who was s horrified by the expense that he spent only one night in the completed castle In 1745 it was occupied by the Young Chevalier on the retreat from Derby.

Thornhill is 7 m. from *Moniaive* (p. 568).

49 m. *Carronbridge.* The village lies 2 m. from the station —Via the Dalveen Pass to *Elvanfoot*, see p. 510.

The railway (Drumlanrig on the left) crosses the Enterki Burn (53 m.) at *Enterkinfoot* (p. 510) and the Mennock Wate (59 m.). On the opposite bank, 2½ m. from Sanquhar, lie *Eliock*, claiming to be the birthplace of the Admirabl Crichton (1560-85 ? ; but comp. Clunie Castle, p. 592).

59¼ m. **Sanquhar** (*Queensberry Arms* ; *Commercial*), famous in the history of the Covenanters, is an ancient place (1700 inhab.) and has been a royal burgh since 1484. A monument (1860) marks the site of the town-cross to which in 1680 an armed band of Covenanters under Richard Cameron affixed the first ‘ Declaration of Sanquhar,’ renouncing allegiance to Charles II. In 1685 a second Declaration wa similarly affixed by James Renwick (executed in 1688, th last Covenanting martyr), protesting against the ‘ usurpation ’ of James VII.

The Covenants that played so important a part in Scottish history, especially in the 17th cent., were solemn national agreements of which a principal object was the maintenance of the Presbyterian form of worship as opposed to popery and prelacy. Two are of especial importance. The *National Covenant* of 1637, a renewal of an earlier Covenant of 1580, repelled the attempt of Charles I to impose prelacy and the Laudian service book upon Scotland. The *Solemn League and Covenant* of 1643, confirmed in 1646, was virtually a treaty between Scotland and England for the suppression of prelacy.

Nearly 2 m. W. of Sanquhar are remains of the *Devil's Dyke*, a great earthwork that begins on the shores of Loch Ryan (p. 570) and runs across Galloway. It is supposed to have been constructed under Hadrian as a defence against the people of Strathclyde, though possibly it was merely a boundary line.

From Sanquhar by the Mennock valley or by the Enterkin Pass to *Leadhills* and *Elvanfoot*, see p. 510.

62½ m. *Kirkconnel* is not to be confounded with the more famous Kirkconnell in S.E. Dumfriesshire (p. 509). In the distance rise *Blackcraig* (2298 ft.; left) and *Cairntable* (1942 ft.; right).—We pass from Dumfriesshire into *Ayrshire.*—70 m. *New Cumnock* (Hotels) is situated at the junction of the Nith and the 'Sweet Afton' of Burns. At (75½ m.) *Old Cumnock* we cross the Lugar. *Cumnock* (Dumfries Arms, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), ½ m. W., is now dependent on the large Lugar Ironworks. In the churchyard are the ashes of Prophet Peden (1626–86).—77¼ m. **Auchinleck** (pron. Affleck) is the junction of a line to *Muirkirk* (10¼ m.; p. 566). Auchinleck House, 3 m. W., was built by Lord Auchinleck (d. 1782), father of James Boswell. Dr. Johnson, who visited it in 1773, was "less delighted with the elegance of the modern mansion than with the sullen dignity of the old castle," which adjoins. Boswell (1740–95) is buried in the church.

82 m. **Mauchline,** see p. 565. From this point to Glasgow the line is described in detail in Rte. 98.—From Mauchline the train runs via (91 m.) *Kilmarnock* (p. 565), entering *Renfrewshire* between (101 m.) *Lugton* and (102¾ m.) *Caldwell.*

115½ m. **Glasgow** (St. Enoch), see Rte. 95.

B. Via Lockerbie and Carstairs

102¼ m. L.M.S. in 2–4 hrs. (21/5, 12/10). Beyond Carlisle the express trains call only at Lockerbie, Beattock, and Carstairs (or Symington).

ROAD ROUTE. Via Lockerbie and Hamilton (A 74), 94 m.—To (57 m.) *Abington*, see pp. 508 509. Thence over exposed moors to (9 m.) *Douglas Mill* and (6 m.) *Lesmahagow.*—12 m. *Hamilton* (p. 558).—We enter (10 m.) **Glasgow** (Rte. 95) via Cambuslang and London St. (Pl. 35).

From Carlisle to (73½ m.) *Carstairs,* see Rte. 88B.—The Glasgow trains run to the N.W. through a busy iron-working district and across the *Mouse.*—From (76¼ m.) *Cleghorn Junction* a branch-line runs to Lanark (Falls of Clyde), see p. 558.—80¾ m. *Braidwood.*

To the S. is *The Lee,* a castellated mansion, the seat of the Lockharts, in which is preserved the famous 'Lee Penny,' a heart-shaped red jewel, semi-transparent, set in a shilling of the time of Edward I. This talisman was brought from the East by the Sir Simon Lockhart of Bruce's day, and water in which it is dipped is supposed to have wonderful medicinal virtue.

82 m. *Carluke.* We have now entered the busy manufacturing district of the Lanarkshire coal-field, with monotonous and dark hills rising behind a foreground of blazing furnaces and dingy collieries.—84 m. *Law Junction*, a modern mining centre.

Here the direct line to Stirling and the North (followed by some through trains) diverges to the right for (96½ m.) *Glenboig* (p. 572), passing *Wishaw* (Central), *Coatbridge*, and other industrial centres in a somewhat dreary black country.

86½ m. *Wishaw* (South Station), and (89½ m.) *Motherwell* now form a single burgh (68,869 inhab.) with highly important steel works.—Several small stations follow.—97¼ m. *Cambuslang*; 99¼ m. *Rutherglen.*

102¼ m. **Glasgow** (Central Station), see Rte. 95.

90. EDINBURGH AND ITS ENVIRONS

EDINBURGH (420,264 inhab.), the capital of Scotland, the seat of the chief Scottish law-courts, and of a university and many noted schools, is famous alike for its romantic history and the surpassing beauty of its natural situation. Edinburgh claims to be 'the Modern Athens'; its more homely name of 'Auld Reekie' may have been given by the Fifeshire people, watching the distant smoke of its chimneys. The characteristic industries of Edinburgh are law, education, printing, and brewing. Though since municipal expansion in 1920 Edinburgh has been the largest city in the country, except London and Birmingham, historic Edinburgh occupies a comparatively small area. The Old Town is built upon the long sloping ridge that descends from the rock crowned by the Castle to the palace of Holyrood, 1 m. away. The main thoroughfare here, the High Street and the Canongate, are flanked with tall tenement houses, some of them nine stories high, and off them open steep narrow closes, wynds or alleys, and dingy courts, once the abode of rank and fashion, but now for the most part teeming hives of less prosperous citizens. Divided from the Old Town by the valley, occupied once by the Nor' Loch and now by public gardens, is the New Town, dating only from the end of the 18th cent., with its broad and regular streets and its dignified if somewhat frigid squares, and its handsome public buildings. It is convenient to remember that the principal streets, the High St. as well as Princes St., George St., and Queen St., run from E. to W.

Railway Stations. *Waverley Station* (Pl. 26), at the E. end of Princes St., the main station of the L.N.E.—*Princes Street Station* (Pl. 24), at the W. end of Princes St., main station of the L.M.S.—*Haymarket Station* (Pl. 29, 30), a West End station of the L.N.E.—In addition there are many small local stations on the suburban lines.

Hotels. *North British Station (Pl. a; 19), at the E. end of Princes St., R. 9/, B. 4/, D. 7/6; *Caledonian Hotel (Pl. b; 24), at the W. end of

Princes St., R. 8/6, B. 4/, D. 7/6, two large first-class railway hotels, with restaurants and grill-rooms; ROYAL (Pl. c; 18), 53 Princes St., R. 10/, B. 3/6, D. 6/; *ROXBURGHE (Pl. e; 24), 38 Charlotte Square, R. from 9/6, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *QUEEN'S, St. Colme St., private; ROYAL BRITISH, 20 Princes St., R. 7/, B. 3/6, D. 5/6; RUTLAND (Pl. k; 24), 3 Rutland St., near Princes St. station; GEORGE (Pl. g; 18), 21 George St., commercial, R. 7/, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; COUNTY (Pl. h; 31), 19 Lothian Road, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, T. 3/, pens. 84/. *Temperance Hotels*: OLD WAVERLEY (Pl. m; 19), 43 Princes St.; PALACE, Princes St. and Castle St., R. 8/6, B. 3/6, D. 5/; DARLING'S REGENT, 21 Waterloo Place, R. & B. 10/, D. 4/; NEW WAVERLEY, Waterloo Place; COCKBURN (Pl. f; 26), Cockburn St., near the Waverley station, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/; ST. ANDREW, 10 St. Andrew St., R. & B. 8/6–10/6, D. from 4/; SUTTIE'S, 20 South Bridge, R. & B. 6/6, pens. 13/.—*Private Hotels* and *Boarding Houses* are very numerous. —BRAID HILLS HOTEL, Comiston Road, Morningside, is a pleasant suburban house easily accessible by tramway, R. from 7/6, B. 4/, L. 3/6, D. 6/.

Restaurants. At the hotels (see above); also *Ferguson and Forrester*, 129 Princes St.—LUNCHEON AND TEA ROOMS: *Crawford*, 70 Princes St.; *Mackie*, 108 Princes St.; *Macvittie, Guest*, 136 Princes St.; *Littlejohn*, 31 Leith St.; *Ritchie*, 24 Princes St., *Crawford*, 51 Hanover St., quick luncheons and snacks.

General Post Office (Pl. 19), at the E. end of Princes St., always open for telegrams.

United States Consulate, 71 George St. (Pl. 17, 18).

Cabs. TAXICABS, 1/6 per mile or per 20 min. waiting, 2*d*. for each additional ½ m. or 2½ min.; each passenger beyond 4, 6*d*.; luggage carried outside, 2*d*. per package.—HORSE CABS, 1/6 per 1½ m., 9*d*. each additional ½ m.; 4/ per hr. in town, 6/ per hr. for country drives; luggage over 100 lb., 6*d*.

Tramways. The chief centre is the *Register House* (Pl. 19), whence routes radiate in every direction, many of them passing along Princes St. Via Princes St. to the *Zoological Park* and *Corstorphine*, Nos. 1 or 12; to Morningside and the *Braid Hills*, No. 11; to the *Stevenson Museum* and *Botanic Garden*, Nos. 23, 8, 9; to Newington and *Liberton*, No. 1; to *Leith*, Nos. 13, 14, 18; to *Portobello*, *Musselburgh*, and *Port Seton*, Nos. 20, 21, 22; etc.

Motor Omnibuses ply from the *Mound* (Pl. 25) or from the *Waverley Bridge* (Pl. 19, 26) to many places of interest in the environs: via Cramond Bridge to *South Queensferry*, for the *Forth Bridge*; via the Zoological Park to *Corstorphine*; via Morningside and the Braid Hills to *Glencorse* and *Penicuik*; via Liberton to *Roslin* and to *Lasswade*; to *Dalkeith*; via *Musselburgh* and *Prestonpans* to *North Berwick*; to *Linlithgow*, etc. There is also a half-hourly service to *Glasgow* (2 hrs. 50 min.).

Motor Coach Excursions in summer, starting from *St. Andrew Square* (Pl. 19), are innumerable. 'Round Edinburgh' tours (10/, incl. admission fees) start daily at 10 a.m., and there are usually shorter rounds in the afternoon. Other services ply to *Roslin*; *Forth Bridge*; *Colinton*, *Liberton*, *Craigmillar Castle*, etc.; *Liberton* and *Carlops*; *Linlithgow*, *Blackness*, and *Forth Bridge*; *North Berwick*, or continuing to *Tantallon Castle*, *Dunbar*, and *Haddington*; *Melrose*, *Dryburgh*, etc. (7/6), or continuing to *Jedburgh*, *Kelso*, and *Peebles* (12/6); *Peebles* and *St. Mary's Loch* (8/6), on Sun. continuing to *Moffat* and *Biggar* (12/6); *Crieff*, *Loch Earn*, *Balquhidder*, *Stirling* (12/6); *Stirling* and the *Trossachs* (12/6); *Coldstream*, *Berwick*, and *Tantallon Castle* (12/6); *Aberfoyle*, *Balloch*, and *Stirling* (12/6; with sail on Loch Lomond 15/); *Moffat*, *Dumfries*, etc. (15/); *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, *Crieff*, *Stirling*, etc. (15/).

Steamers. For steamers from *Leith* (p. 537), the port of Edinburgh, to *London*, see p. 495; to *Aberdeen* and *Orkney* and *Shetland*, see p. 626; to *Belfast*, see p. 495; to *Hamburg*, *Amsterdam*, and *Copenhagen*, see pp. xxix–xxx. In summer excursion steamers ply to *Inchcolm*, *Aberdour*, *North Berwick*, *Largo*, *Elie*, etc. —From *Granton* a ferry plies four times daily to *Burntisland* (p. 586).

Amusements. THEATRES. *Lyceum* (Pl. 31), Grindlay St.; *Royal* (Pl. 12, 19), Broughton St.; *Empire* (Pl. 34), Nicolson St.—VARIETIES. *King's* (Pl. 38, 39), Leven St.; *Alhambra*, Leith Walk, Leith.

Principal Sights. In the following table the most important collections, etc., are indicated by heavier type. Special attention should be paid to the notes in the fourth column. When alternative hours of closing are indicated, the earlier hours refer to winter (usually Oct.-April inclusive). The table does not exhaust the attractions of Edinburgh.

	Sundays.	Week Days.	Free unless otherwise stated.
Antiquarian Museum (p. 534)	—	10–4, 5	
Botanic Garden (p. 535)	11–dusk	9–dusk	
Castle (p. 519)	3–9	10–9	
Historical Apartments (p. 521)	—	10–4, 7	Adm. 6*d*. King David's Tower, etc., 6*d*. extra.
City Museum (p. 525)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–1.
Greyfriars Churchyard (p. 530)	Till dusk	Till dusk	
Heriot's Hospital (p. 531)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–12.
Holyrood Palace (p. 526)	2–4, 5	10–4, 5	Closed on Fri.; adm. Mon., Wed., Thurs., 6*d*., Tues. 1/. State Apartments, 6*d*. extra.
John Knox's House (p. 525)	—	10–5	Adm. 6*d*.
Lady Stair's House (p. 523)	—	10–5	Sat. 10–1.
Magdalen Chapel (p. 529)	—	daily	
National Gallery (p. 518)	2–4, 5	10–4, 5	Thurs. and Fri. 10–5, adm. 6*d*.
National Library, Scottish (p. 524)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–1.
National Portrait Gallery (p. 534)	—	10–4, 5	
Parliament House (p. 524)	—	10–5	Sat. 10–1.
Register House (p. 517)	—	10–3	Sat. 10–12.
Royal Scottish Museum (p. 530)	2–5	10–5	On Wed. and Sat. 10–9.
St. Giles's Church (p. 523)	Services	10–3	Closed on Sat. in winter (Oct.–May). Thistle Chapel, 3*d*.
Scott Monument (p. 518)	—	10–7	10–3 in winter (Oct.–March). Adm. 2*d*.
Stevenson Memorial House (p. 535)	—	10–4, 5	Adm. 6*d*.
University Library (p. 530)	—	10–4	Sat. 10–1; adm. 6*d*.; party up to 12, 1/.
Zoological Park (p. 536)	2–dusk	9–dusk	Tues., Wed., Sat. 9*d*., other days 1/.

History. The history of Edinburgh is at first the history of the Castle (see p. 519), and though Holyrood Abbey was founded in 1128 and the Blackfriars' monastery in the 13th cent., the communities that grew up beside these and the Castle remained of comparatively small importance until c. 1450, a few years after the murder of James I at Perth (1437), when Edinburgh superseded Perth as the real capital of Scotland. In 1456 was built the first town-wall, of which the Wellhouse Tower (p. 519) is a relic. The Scottish army before Flodden assembled on the Borough Muir in 1514, and when the news of the stricken field reached the capital the dismayed citizens hastily encircled the S. side of their city with a wall (the Flodden Wall). Henry VIII, baulked in his plan of marriage between his son Edward and Mary, the young Queen of Scots, devastated Edinburgh in 1544 and again, after the battle of Pinkie, in 1547. Mary returned from France to Edinburgh in 1561 to begin her troubled reign.

In 1566 Rizzio was slain at Holyrood and James VI was born in the Castle. Next year saw the murder of Darnley at the Kirk o' Fields and Mary's marriage to Bothwell, followed by her departure from the city, which she saw only once again, as a prisoner on her way to Loch Leven Castle (see p. 525). Under James VI Edinburgh University was founded, but when he went S. to ascend the throne of England in 1603, the court and nobility followed him and Edinburgh's importance waned. The capital had its full share in the struggle for religious and civil liberty that began in this reign and lasted until the Revolution of 1688. Within this period falls the erection of the bishopric of Edinburgh (1663–69), Jenny Geddes's protest against episcopacy (1637), the enthusiastic signing of the National Covenant at Greyfriars (1638), the occupation of Edinburgh by Cromwell after the battle of Dunbar (1650), the executions of the Marquess of Montrose (1650) and of the Marquess of Argyll (1661), the martyrdom of many Covenanters in the Grassmarket, the confinement in Greyfriars Churchyard of the Covenanting prisoners taken at the battle of Bothwell Bridge (1679), and the execution of the Earl of Argyll (1685). In 1707 the Act of Union between England and Scotland was signed at Edinburgh and the Scottish Parliament ceased to have a separate existence (' the end o' an auld sang '). The outbreak known as the Porteous Riot (p. 529) in 1736 was evidence of the smouldering discontent with which the ancient capital accepted its now subordinate position. In 1745 Prince Charles Edward Stewart held his brief court at Holyrood, though the Castle remained in the hands of the Hanoverian government. Towards the end of the 18th cent. and the beginning of the 19th Edinburgh, which already knew Allan Ramsay (d. 1758), enjoyed a period of great literary brilliancy, when David Hume (d. 1776), Adam Smith (d. 1790), Principal Robertson (d. 1793), and Tobias Smollett (d. 1771) were succeeded by James Hogg (d. 1835), Francis Jeffrey (d. 1850), Professor Wilson (d. 1854), and the greatest of them all, Sir Walter Scott (d. 1832). Robert Burns visited Edinburgh in 1786 and 1787. During the Great War Edinburgh was bombed by a zeppelin in April, 1916, with the loss of ten lives and some material damage.

The chief *Waverley Novels* in which Edinburgh plays a part are 'Waverley,' 'The Abbot,' 'Old Mortality,' 'The Heart of Midlothian,' 'Guy Mannering,' 'Redgauntlet,' and 'The Chronicles of the Canongate.' *R. L. Stevenson's* 'Kidnapped,' 'Catriona,' and 'St. Ives' all have scenes in and near Edinburgh.

PRINCES STREET.

The centre of Edinburgh, for both visitor and native, is ****Princes Street** (Pl. 24, 25, 19), c. 1 m. long, one of the beautiful streets of the world, which runs from E. to W. between the two principal railway stations and is the animated and favourite promenade at all hours of the day. With houses on one side only, its distinction is the wonderful views it commands, especially that across the dip of the valley on the S. to the Castle on its abrupt rock and the long romantic line of the Old Town.

At the E. end of Princes St., opposite each other, are the *General Post Office* (Pl. 19; 1861) and the *General Register House* (visitors admitted), a fine building by Robert Adam (1772).

The Register House is the public record office of Scotland, and visitors are shown historic State papers (Articles of Union, 1706; signed oaths of every monarch since Queen Anne to maintain Presbyterianism), interesting autographs and papers relating to Mary, Queen of Scots, etc.

St. James's Square, behind the Register House, is a characteristic and little altered relic of 18th cent. Edinburgh, where Robert Burns lived in 1787.—In or near West Register St. was the tavern in which Christopher North held his Noctes Ambrosianæ.

Westward from the wide approach to the *Waverley Bridge* Princes St. is flanked on the S. by attractive public gardens which descend into the valley once occupied by the old *Nor'* or *North Loch* and are embellished at the street level with monuments to distinguished Scotsmen. Most conspicuous is the ***Scott Monument,** a graceful Gothic spire, 200 ft. high, designed by Geo Kemp (1840–44), forming a canopy over a statue of Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) with his dog Maida by Steell (adm. 2*d.* ; 10–7, in winter 10–3 ; view from the top).

At the foot of the **Mound** (Pl. 25), an approach to the Old Town made with the soil dug from the foundations of the New Town, stand two classical edifices by W. H. Playfair. In the Doric building nearest to Princes St. are the galleries of the **Royal Scottish Academy** (annual exhibition in summer ; adm. 1/).

The *Diploma Collection* and the collection of the *Scottish Modern Arts Association* (S.W. corner) are open free daily (10–4 or 5), except on Sun. and during the Academy's exhibition.

Immediately behind is the Ionic ***National Gallery** (Pl. 25), which contains an important though not large collection of paintings, embracing fine examples of the Italian, Dutch, and French schools as well as an admirable survey of British and especially Scottish art. Open 10–4 or 5, Sun. 2–4 or 5 ; adm. 6*d.* on Thurs. and Fri., other days free.

ROOM I (left). Early Schools. From r. to l. : 1030. *Cosimo Rosselli*, St. Catherine of Siena ; *J. van Cleve*, Deposition from the Cross (triptych) ; *Roger van der Weyden*, Nativity (polyptych ; on loan) ; 638. *Raphael*, Two heads (from the cartoon for the 'Massacre of the Innocents') ; *1544. *Ant. Moro* (?), Portrait.—R. II. Italian Schools. *100. *Iac. Bassano*, Adoration of the Magi ; *P. Veronese*, *Mars and Venus ; *Tiepolo*, *Finding of Moses.—In the archway to R. III are original *Wax Models by *Michael Angelo*.—R. III. Dutch and Flemish Schools. *35, *39. *F. Hals*, Portraits ; 823. *D. Teniers*, Topers ; *827. *Rembrandt*, Hendrikje Stoffels ; *990. *Eman. de Witte*, Interior of Amsterdam Cathedral.—R. IV (a small room on the right). *Holbein*, Sir Thomas More, James IV ; *Unknown*, Mark Kerr, last abbot of Newbattle (p. 541) ; 586. *Titian*, Virgin and Child.—In the archway to R. V, *Mestrovic*, Dr. Elsie Inglis (d. 1917), presented to Scotland by Serbia.—R. V. French and Dutch Schools. *D. Teniers*, Skittle-players ; *Greuze*, Four charming examples ; *Goya*, El Medico.—R. VI. French and Dutch Schools. Examples of *Harpignies*, *Watteau*, *Troyon*, *Manet*, *Gauguin*, the *Barbizon Masters* ; *Josef Israels*, *Jacob* and *Willem Maris*, and others.—R. VII. British School. Above, *Etty*, Large heroic subjects ; *Leighton*, Cimabue's Madonna carried in triumph through Florence ; *David Roberts*, Rome.—Below, works by *S. Bough*, *Sir Noel Paton*, *Horatio Macculloch*, *Landseer*.—R. VIII. British School. 932. *G. F. Watts*, Mischief ; *W. Q. Orchardson*, Voltaire ; *Noel Paton*, Luther at Erfurt, etc.—R. IX. British School. *Old Crome*, Heath at sunset ; 623. *Raeburn*, Portrait ; 715. *Wilkie*, Portrait of himself ; 462. *Thomson of Duddingston*, Ravensheugh Castle ; *Sir G. Harvey*, Covenanters' Communion.—R. X. Sculptures.—R. XI. British School. *Wilkie*, 585. Portrait of his sister, 1032. Sheep-washing in Wiltshire ; *Allan Ramsay*, His wife and other portraits ; *Wilkie*, 834. Abbotsford family, 950. Study for his 'Preaching of Knox' ; *Wm. Hogarth*, Viscount Boyne, 838. Sarah Malcolm (?) ; *630. *Andrew Geddes*, The artist's mother ; 208. *Allan Ramsay*, Jean-Jacques Rousseau.—R. XII. Portraits by *Henry Raeburn* (1756–1823), a distinguished collection.

The rooms flanking the vestibule contain (W.) *British Drawings* and (E.) *British and Foreign Drawings* and *Prints*. In the upper rooms are *Water Colours* and *Drawings by Old Masters*.—The Vaughan Collection of water-colour drawings by *J. M. W. Turner* is exhibited in January only.

In West Princes St. Gardens are statues of Allan Ramsay (1686–1758), the poet ; Sir James Simpson (1811–70), who introduced the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic in 1847; and Dr. Thomas Guthrie (1803–73), the apostle of ragged schools. Here are also a memorial (1906) to the Scots Greys who fell in the South African War, and, below the street level, the **American Memorial* (by R. Tait Mackenzie of Philadelphia) to Scottish soldiers who died in the Great War. At the foot of the Castle rock (beyond the railway) is the ruined *Wellhouse Tower*, taken to be a relic of the town-wall of 1456.—At the W. end of Princes Street is the florid Gothic episcopal church of *St. John*, beside which an Iona Cross commemorates Dean Ramsay (1793–1872), author of 'Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character.' Just behind St. John's is the church of *St. Cuthbert* (Pl. 24), or the 'West Kirk,' a very ancient foundation, rebuilt in 1894 but retaining its tower of 1790.

In the church is a monument to John Napier of Merchiston (p. 532), and in the churchyard are the graves of Thomas de Quincey (1785–1859; N.W. corner), Susan Ferrier (1782–1854), Alex. Nasmyth the painter (1768–1840), and other celebrities.

THE OLD TOWN: CASTLE, HIGH STREET, HOLYROOD.

From Princes St. the direct carriage approach to the Castle is by the Mound (p. 518), Bank St., and the Lawnmarket. Walkers turn to the right by Mound Place, at the Black Watch Monument at the top of the Mound.

This latter route passes in front of what was, until the union of the United Free Church and the Established Church in 1929 (p. 499), the *United Free Church College*, founded after the 'Disruption (p. 533) of 1843. In the quadrangle is a statue of John Knox (1505–72) by J. Hutchison. Farther on Ramsay Lane ascends steeply, passing Ramsay Garden (N.), which leads to the University Hall of Residence, a striking group of gabled and turreted buildings (1894) incorporating *Ramsay Lodge*, Allan Ramsay's last home, which was familiarly known as 'Goose-pie Lodge' from its octagonal shape and may still be made out on the S. side of the enclosing pile.

The *Castle Esplanade* (views) or parade ground, the spacious sloping approach to the Castle, was in ancient days the scene of many executions and is embellished with military monuments, including an equestrian statue of Field-Marshal Earl Haig (1861–1928), presented by Sir Dhunjibhoy Bornanj of Bombay.

***Edinburgh Castle** (Pl. 25) occupies a position of vantage at the W. extremity (445 ft.) of the old town ridge, where this drops suddenly down on three sides in rocky precipices.

Visitors are admitted to its precincts free daily (10–9; Sun. 3–9); admission to the Argyll Tower, St. Margaret's Chapel, the Crown Room, Queen Mary's Room, and the Banqueting Hall on week-days only (10–7, in winter 10–4), 6*d*., free on Sat.; admission to King David's Tower and the French prisoners' dungeons, on week-days only (10–7, in winter 10–4), 6*d*.

History. The Castle rock was no doubt the site of a very early settlement; there are traditions extending very far back, and in monkish legends the spot appears as the Castrum Puellarum, or Maiden Castle, the safe retreat for the daughters of Pictish kings. In the 7th cent. a military outpost was established here by Edwin, first Christian king of Northumbria, and became known as Edwinsburgh and under its later Celtic lords as Dunedin. Here Malcolm Canmore's sainted Queen Margaret died in 1093, soon after hearing of her husband's death at Alnwick; and hence, to escape Donald Bane, who was besieging the castle, her body was stealthily conveyed away to Dunfermline by the West Sally Port (comp. below) and down the cliffs on the west. The Castle was one of the five fortresses surrendered by William the Lion to Henry II by the Treaty of Falaise in 1174. In 1296 it was taken by Edward I and it was held by the English until Randolph, Earl of Moray, recaptured it in 1313 by a daring escalade up the sheer southern face of the rock. The Castle, dismantled by Bruce, was given back to the English by Edward Baliol and re-fortified in 1337 by Edward III, but it was again taken by the Scots under Sir William Douglas in 1341. In 1439 James II, when a child of seven, is said to have been smuggled out of the Castle in a box by his mother, who feared the overweening influence of the Chancellor Crichton; but he was present in 1440 when the young earl of Douglas, invited to a banquet in the Castle, was seized and summarily executed. The appearance of a black bull's head upon the board was the intimation to the Earl of his doom; whence the murder is known as the 'Black Dinner.' In 1566 James VI was born in the Castle. Kirkcaldy of Grange held the Castle for Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1573, but after a desperate resistance, in which much damage was wrought, was forced to capitulate to the Regent Morton and his English auxiliaries, and was forthwith hanged. After the battle of Dunbar in 1650 Cromwell took the fortress after a brief siege. In 1745 the Castle refused to open its gates to Prince Charles Stewart, who was unable either to reduce or blockade it. During the Napoleonic wars French military prisoners were confined in the Castle, as described in Stevenson's 'St. Ives.' Since 1923 the Castle has ceased to be occupied as a garrison.

The entrance is across the moat, now dry, and thence through an outer gateway (1888) to the *Portcullis Gate*, a vaulted archway beneath the *Constable's Tower* (1369), later called *Argyll's Tower* from the dungeon in which the Marquess of Argyll was confined before his execution (1661). Beyond the Argyll Battery (r.), named after the victor at Sheriffmuir (p. 574), and overlooking Princes St., are the infirmary, the former officers' quarters, and armoury, behind which (but not shown) is the *West Sally Port*, through which Queen Margaret's body was carried (see above). Turning to the left, we reach the *King's Bastion*, the highest platform of the Castle, on which stand Queen Margaret's Chapel and Mons Meg, with the Scottish National War Memorial (p. 521) to the right.

The *View from this point is famous. Ranging over the New Town of Edinburgh it extends E. down the Forth, N. to the Lomonds in Fife, the Forth Bridge, and the Ochils, W. to Ben Ledi and Ben Lomond.

St. Margaret's Chapel, whether used as an oratory by Queen Margaret (d. 1093) or founded in her honour by her son David I (d. 1153), is one of the oldest ecclesiastical structures in Scotland. The tiny building (16½ ft. by 10½ ft.), the only Norman work in Edinburgh except the scanty survivals at Holyrood (p. 526), has a chancel arch with good zigzag mouldings and lozenge patterns. The windows now show figures of St. Margaret, St. Andrew, St. Columba, St. Ninian and William Wallace.

Mons Meg, regarded as a kind of Scottish palladium, is a huge piece of antique artillery made of long iron bars hooped together. One tradition asserts that it was made in 1486 at Mons in Hainault, another that it was forged at Castle Douglas by a blacksmith named McKim, who presented it to James II at the siege of Threave Castle (p. 569) in 1455 and received in return the lands of Mollance, whence the name 'Mollance Meg.' It was employed at the siege of Norham Castle in 1497, and the "great iron murderer called Muckle-Meg" was among the captured guns listed by Cromwell as taken in the Castle in 1650. Mons Meg is referred to in Scott's 'Bonny Dundee,' but by that time (1689) it was incapable of speaking even "twa words or three," for it had burst in 1682 while firing a salute in honour of the Duke of York, afterwards James VII. In 1754 it was removed to the Tower of London, but it was restored to Edinburgh in 1829 at the request of Sir Walter Scott, to the joy of the Scottish people.

A little farther on, and facing the E., is the *Halfmoon Battery*, erected after the destruction of King David's Tower (p. 522) in 1573, the remains of which it covers. From this battery royal salutes are fired and a time-gun is discharged daily (Sun. excepted) at 1 p.m. by the clock (i.e. following and changing with 'summer time').

Behind this battery is the entrance to *Crown Square*, on the N. side of which rises the ***Scottish National War Memorial** (1927), a dignified but not ornate building designed by Sir Robert Lorimer, comprising a heptagonal shrine projecting from a long gallery of honour. Between the round-headed windows in the random-coursed wall are niches with figures of the virtues and stone panels with the insignia of the four Scottish divisions that fought in the Great War.

Facing the porch as we enter, across the Gallery of Honour, is the *Shrine*. beyond a lofty sculptured archway. Here, on an outcrop of the Castle rock, stands a table bearing a casket with records. The seven windows are filled with stained glass (by Douglas Strachan), depicting War as a mysterious element in the destiny of man; and below are reliefs (by Morris Meredith Williams) showing types of all who served in the war—men and women, animals, and even carrier pigeons. The *Gallery of Honour* is divided by octagonal columns into bays, devoted to Scottish Infantry regiments, with inscribed and carved panels and a record of battle-honours on the entablature. Women in war are commemorated in a bay at the W. end, the Artillery, Engineering, and Yeomanry Services in a bay at the E. end. The W. window is devoted to the Air Force, the E. window to the Navy. The bronze medallion portrait of Lord Haig in the E. bay is the sole individual commemoration that is to be admitted.

In connection with the National Memorial, a *Museum of Scottish Military History* is about to be opened in the adjacent old barracks.

On the W. side of Crown Square is the old *Palace*, which probably dates from the 15th cent., with additions made in 1566 and 1615. In the S.E. corner are shown **Queen Mary's Apartments,** containing furniture, plans, etc. In a small room on the ground floor James VI was born on June 19th, 1566. Over the doorway are the initials H and M (for Henry Darnley and Mary, his parents), and on the ceiling are his own initials and those of Mary, surmounted by a crown. The erroneous story that the infant James VI was lowered in a basket to the foot of the cliff from the window of this room is probably a confused reminiscence of the actual experience of his ancestor James II (p. 520). Another stairway ascends to the bomb-proof **Crown Room,** in which the *Regalia*, the 'Honours of Scotland,' are displayed.

The crown may be as old as the days of Bruce but was ornamented with concentric arches of gold by James V (1536). It was last used for the coronation of Charles II at Scone (1651). The sceptre (1536) shows figures of the Madonna, St. James, and St. Andrew. The sword, a rich Italian work, was presented to James IV by Pope Julius II in 1507. Several of the other objects were bequeathed by Cardinal York, the last of the Stewarts (d. 1807), to the Prince of

Wales (afterwards George IV).—After their adventures at Dunnottar Castle (p. 594) the regalia were returned to Edinburgh, and on the Union of the Parliaments in 1707 they were deposited in a strong chest (preserved here) and forgotten. A search made in 1818, at Sir Walter Scott's instigation, re-discovered them, safe and sound, to the relief of Scott and his countrymen.

The **Old Parliament Hall,** or *Banqueting Hall,* on the S. side of Crown Square, a handsome room, 84 ft. long, 33 ft. wide, and 45 ft. high, with an open timber roof, dates from c. 1424 and was occasionally the meeting-place of the Estates of the Realm. After c. 200 years of neglect it was restored in 1892, and is now fitted up as an armoury of ancient armour and weapons and similar historical relics.

As we quit Crown Court we see opposite us the entrance to the remains of **King David's Tower,** to which visitors are admitted (6*d.*) at stated hours.

This formidable tower, the ancient royal keep (1367), was battered down by English cannon during Kirkcaldy of Grange's famous defence, and its ruins, completely masked by the Halfmoon Battery (p. 521), were not located until 1912. The remains, which are of several stories and include a casemate with an embrasure commanding the Lawnmarket, are made accessible by wooden stairways and gangways.

On the E. side of Crown Court we enter the dungeons below the Banqueting Hall, in one of which the 9th Earl of Argyll was confined in 1685. Here, too, are the quarters of the French prisoners, whence, as described in Stevenson's romance, St. Ives and his companions escaped down the sheer face of the precipice. From the battlements, where we round the 'Devil's Elbow,' may be descried Swanston Cottage (p. 538), on the distant slope of the Pentlands.

We may quit the Castle by the flight of steps beside the Constable's Tower with Argyll's prison.

A common method of covering the so-called 'Royal Mile' or 'Historic Mile' between the Castle and Holyrood is to take an open horse-cab, calling en route at St. Giles's and the Parliament House; but no adequate exploration of High St. and Canongate with their 'closes' can be made except on foot.

The cannon-ball embedded in the gable of the house at the corner of Castle Hill, where we quit the Esplanade, is said to date from 1745. We descend the narrow street to the *Tolbooth Church,* with a noble tower and spire (240 ft.).

Until 1929 the Assembly, the supreme court of the Established Church, met here annually for c. 10 days in May, but in 1930 the first Assembly of the United Established Church (p. 499) met in the former United Free Church College (p. 519). The king is represented at the deliberations of the Assembly by a Lord High Commissioner (usually a Scottish nobleman), whose progresses, attended by a military escort, to and from Holyrood Palace, where he resides, are among the popular sights of Edinburgh.

In the West Bow (much changed), leading down (N.) to the Grassmarket (p. 529), once lived Major Weir, a notorious criminal and reputed warlock, who was burned with his sister in 1670.

We now enter the Lawnmarket, the W. part of High St., once crowded with the stalls and booths of linen-sellers. On the left is *James's Court,* with a flat occupied by David Hume and afterwards by James Boswell. Opposite is the double *Riddle's Close.* In the outer court Hume began his 'History of England,' and in the inner, or *Macmorran's Close*, is the fine house of Bailie Macmorran who was shot while quelling a barring-out of High School boys in 1595. On the same side is *Brodie's Close*, where lived the hypocritical Brodie, ' Deacon of the Wrights ', a reputable citizen by day but a burglar by night, who was hanged in 1788 by a drop improved by himself. In *Lady Stair's Close*, opposite (l.), is **Lady Stair's House** (adm. 10–5, Sat. 10–1; free), a branch of the City Museum, with prints and autographs of Scott, Burns, and Stevenson, antiquities, etc. The house (rebuilt) was occupied by the Countess Dowager of Stair (d. 1759), whose early history is the basis of Sir Walter Scott's story of ' My Aunt Margaret's Mirror.' Burns lodged in 1786 in a house opposite (now gone).

From the foot of the Lawnmarket to *Greyfriars Churchyard* and the S. quarters, see p. 531.

We now proceed down the High Street proper, passing (r.) the *County Buildings* (1902–3) and, just beyond the statue of the 5th Duke of Buccleuch (d. 1884), note the white lines marking the site of the **Old Tolbooth,** or prison, the ' Heart of Midlothian,' which was pulled down in 1817.

The Gothic ***Church of St. Giles** (Pl. 26), the principal church in Edinburgh, has lost most of its once great architectural beauty through alterations and unhappy restorations, but its square central tower still raises unspoiled the famous ' Crown of St. Giles,' while the restored interior is dignified and impressive in a way differing from most other Presbyterian churches.

The church, usually entered by the S.E. door, is open free daily 10–3 (closed on Sat., Oct.–May); adm. to the Thistle Chapel, 3*d*. Services on Sun. at 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.; daily at 3.30.

HISTORY. The present building was erected by degrees between c. 1387 and the middle of the 15th cent., the tower dating from c. 1495. After the Reformation the forty-four altars of the church were removed, the statue of St. Giles was thrown into the Nor' Loch, and John Knox became minister of St. Giles (1559–72). Subsequently, until 1872, the interior was divided by partitions into two or three churches. In 1633, under Charles I, a short-lived bishopric of Edinburgh was established, with St. Giles's as the cathedral. Here, on July 23rd, 1637, Jenny Geddes, a market-woman, incensed at hearing Laud's service book being read from the pulpit, threw her stool at the head of Dean Hannay, the officiating minister. St. Giles's was again a cathedral under Charles II, but lost that title when episcopacy was disestablished in Scotland at the Revolution of 1688. In 1872 83 the church was successfully restored. In 1911 the elaborate little Chapel of the Order of the Thistle was added at the S.E. angle.

INTERIOR. Through the S.E. door and the ante-chapel we enter the choir and proceed to make the circuit of the church. On the left is the **Preston Aisle,** founded in honour of Sir William Preston of Gorton, who presented the church with an arm-bone of St. Giles (1454). The royal pew, by the S. wall, is occupied by the Lord High Commissioner (p. 522) when he attends service. In the S.W. angle opens the **Chapman Aisle,** founded by Walter Chapman (d. 1532), the ' Scottish Caxton.' Beneath its floor are the remains of the Marquess of Montrose (d. 1650), whose monument is on the E. wall.

To the S. of the ante-chapel is the small but highly ornate **Chapel of the Thistle** (adm. 3*d.*), designed by Sir Robert Lorimer and opened in 1911. The lofty groined roof, the elaborate canopies of the carved oak stalls, the heraldic windows, and the other embellishments are very effective. The old Gothic entrance doorway (1387) was the original S.W. doorway of St. Giles's. The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, the premier Order in Scotland, consists of the sovereign and sixteen knights.

In the *Side Chapel* (daily service), beyond the S. transept, is a bronze relief of Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–94) by Augustus St. Gaudens. A tablet on the pavement at the entrance from this chapel into the nave marks the traditional spot whence Jenny Geddes launched her missile (p. 523). The **Moray Aisle,** opening off this chapel, has a modern monument (1864) to the Regent Moray (? 1531–70). We cross the nave to the **Albany Aisle,** said to have been founded by the Duke of Albany in expiation of the murder of the Duke of Rothesay (1402; p. 587). The excellent bronze statue of John Knox is by MacGillivray (1906). On the walls are a medallion of Mrs. Oliphant (1828–97) and various military memorials. The font is a reproduction of Thorwaldsen's well-known work at Copenhagen. To the E., before the N. door of the church, is *St. Elio's* or the *Hammermen's Chapel,* in which was dedicated the famous 'Blue Blanket' (p. 534). Here is the handsome monument of the covenanter Marquess of Argyll, beheaded in 1661.

Upon the pillars of the crossing are tablets commemorating noted Scots.

PARLIAMENT SQUARE, once *Parliament Close,* behind St. Giles's, was originally part of the churchyard, and here a small inscription (I.K. 1572) in the roadway, nearly opposite the S. transept, marks the *Grave of John Knox.* The leaden equestrian statue of Charles II was erected in 1685. The **Parliament House** (Pl. 26), completed in 1640, received its present façade in 1829. The building, in which the Scottish Parliament met until the Union in 1707, is now used by the Courts of Justice, and strangers are freely admitted daily, by the door marked No. 11.

We first enter the ***Parliament Hall,** a noble Gothic chamber 122 ft. long and 49 ft. broad, with a fine open timber roof. This is now the waiting hall of the courts, and in session time (except on Mon.) is crowded with advocates in wig and gown, 'writers' and other solicitors, and clients, waiting for cases to be called. The large window at the S. end represents the Institution of the Court of Session by James V in 1532. Around the walls are statues, busts, and portraits of judges and eminent lawyers. The law courts are entered from the corridor adjoining the S. end of the hall. A glass door on the W. side admits to the ***Scottish National Library** (free daily 10–4, Sat. 10–1), the largest library in Scotland (over 700,000 vols. and many MSS.).

This superb collection, formerly the *Advocates' Library*, founded in 1682, was presented by the Faculty of Advocates to the nation in 1924, and awaits the erection of a new home.

The library includes many early MSS. and printed books, and many documents of historical and literary interest, including the bull of Pope John XXII authorising the coronation of Robert Bruce, autograph letters of Mary, Queen of Scots, a copy of the National Covenant of 1638, and the original MSS. of 'Waverley' and 'Marmion.' A selection of books and MSS. is exhibited in the Laigh Parliament House, which is supposed to have been the torture-chamber of the Privy Council. Here is also a statue of Sir Walter Scott, by Greenshields.

We resume our descent of the High Street. The **Mercat Cross,** restored in 1885, stands E. of St. Giles's. Royal proclamations are made by the heralds from the gallery at the base of the shaft. On the left side of High Street are the *Council Chambers*, erected as the Royal Exchange in 1753–1761. A tablet at the W. end of the archways (rebuilt 1902) by which they are entered marks the site of the house in which Queen Mary spent the night of 15th June, 1567, after her surrender at Carberry (p. 506). In the quadrangle stands a group of Alexander and Bucephalus by Steell, and in the N.W. angle a staircase ascends (three flights) to the **City Museum** (free daily 10–4, Sat. 10–1), with an important Burns collection (MSS. and relics) as well as valuable general collections illustrating the history of the city. The *Tron Church* (Pl. 26; 1637–63), where the High St. intersects 'the Bridges,' received its name from a neighbouring public 'tron' or weighing beam. Outside this church the populace assemble on Hogmanay (Dec. 31st) to 'bring in' the New Year.

A little farther on **John Knox's House** (Pl. 27) projects into the street. This interesting old house (adm. daily 10–5; 6*d*.), on the W. side of which, just above the ground floor, appears the inscription 'Lufe God abufe al and yi nychbour [as] yi self,' now contains some memorials of Knox, and may possibly have been occupied by the great Reformer towards the close of his life. Just beyond it stood the *Netherbow*, the lower gate of the city, which was removed in 1764. It was by this gate (and not by the West Port) that Bonny Dundee quitted the city in 1689, and it was by this gate that Prince Charlie's Highlanders rushed the city in 1745.

St. Mary's St., diverging on the right for the Cowgate, follows the line of the old city boundary and of the Flodden Wall. A tablet on its E. side indicates the site of the White Horse Inn in Boyd's Close, where Dr. Johnson put up in 1773 before his tour to the Hebrides.

We are now in the burgh of **Canongate,** which belonged to the Abbey of Holyrood and was tenanted by its canons. Later, owing to the proximity of Holyrood Palace, many of the Scottish nobility built houses in this street, which still retains traces of its former fashionable magnificence even in its fallen fortunes. *Playhouse Close* (N.) is named from the first theatre in Edinburgh, in which Home's 'Douglas' was produced (see p. 504). In *Little Jack's Land* (l.) David Hume lived in 1753–62; and in the rooms over the archway at the entrance to *St. John St.* (r.) Smollett stayed with his sister in 1756. James Ballantyne, Scott's printer, was frequently visited by the 'Great Unknown' at No. 10 John St.—**Moray House** (now a teachers' training school; adm. free), on the right, was built by the Countess of Home in 1628, and passed to the Countess of Moray in 1645.

It contains some interesting rooms with good ceilings, and beneath the large window is a balcony from which in 1650, ten years before his own execution, the Marquess of Argyll at his son's wedding-party beheld Montrose carried in a cart to his death at the Old Tolbooth. Cromwell occupied this house in 1648 and 1650. At the date of the Union (1707) the Chancellor Seafield resided here, and the Treaty of Union was at least arranged in a small summer-house still shown in the garden, although for the actual signing the Commissioners are said, in fear of the populace, to have betaken themselves to a cellar beneath the present National Bank, at 179 High St., beside the Tron Church.

The *Canongate Tolbooth*, with its projecting clock, was built in 1591 as a jail and court-house. It is now a reading room. On the right is *Huntly's Speaking House* (1570), the only timber-fronted house remaining, with four Latin aphorisms on its façade. Opposite is **Canongate Church** (1688), in front of which is a replica of the Old Canongate Cross.

In the churchyard, in the first side-path on the left, N. of the church, is the simple tombstone raised by Robert Burns over the grave of Robert Fergusson (1751–74), the poet. Adam Smith (1723–1790), Dr. Gregory (1753–1821), Burns's 'Clarinda' (Mrs. Agnes Maclehose; d. 1841), and Dugald Stewart (1753–1828) also are buried here.

Queensberry House (r.; now a House of Refuge), enclosed by high walls, was once a handsome building in the style of a French château, but was dismantled in 1801 by 'Old Q' (p. 541). The poet Gay (1685–1732) lived here as secretary to the wife of the 3rd Duke of Queensberry. Within Galloway's Entry, nearly opposite, is a house occupying the site of 'the Lord Seyton's Lugeing' into which Roland Graeme (in 'The Abbot') followed Catherine Seyton with such headlong haste. *White Horse Close* (l.), recently well restored, is a highly picturesque survival. The White Horse Inn here, dating from c. 1623, was a famous coaching inn in the 17th and 18th centuries.—Opposite the foot of the Canongate stands Holyrood Palace, with Holyrood Abbey behind it.

At the foot of the Canongate the 'Girth Cross' once marked the W. bounds of the 'Sanctuary' of Holyrood, which, until the abolition of imprisonment for debt in 1880, furnished a refuge for insolvent debtors.—To the left, near what was once the Watergate, is a curious little turreted lodge called *Queen Mary's Bathroom.*

The spacious forecourt in front of the Palace is enclosed by fine wrought-iron gates, which, together with the statue of the King in his robes as Knight of the Thistle in its N. part, form the *National Memorial to Edward VII.* The fountain in the centre of the square is a reproduction (1859) of one in Linlithgow Palace. The low buildings opposite the Palace are the Guardhouse and Royal Stables and the Abbey Court-house.

***Holyrood Palace** (Pl. 21), the chief royal palace in Scotland and the residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, for six tragic years (1561–67), is a somewhat unimposing building in a French style forming a quadrangle, with the historical apartments on one side and the State apartments on the other.

In the absence of the Court or the Lord High Commissioner (p. 522) it is open to visitors daily (except on Fri.), 10–4 or 5; adm. on Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 6*d.*, on Tues. 1/, on Sat. and Sun. (2–4 or 5), free. There is an extra charge of 6*d.* for the State apartments.

History. Holyrood Palace, begun c. 1500 by James IV and completed by James V, was burned down (all but the N.W. portion) by the Earl of Hertford in 1544 and again injured in 1547. Hither the young widowed Mary, Queen of Scots, came from France in 1561, here took place her famous interview with John Knox, the murder of Rizzio, and her hasty marriage with Bothwell. Since the departure of James VI in 1603 to ascend the English throne, Holyrood has been seldom visited and never occupied for any length of time by any crowned head. Cromwell occupied it in 1650 and restored it after a fire. In the reign of Charles II the palace was enlarged to its present extent by the autocratic Duke of Lauderdale, who destroyed the S.W. tower of the abbey church to make room for his additions. In 1745, from Sept. 17th till Oct. 31st, Prince Charles Stewart held his gay court at Holyrood, beneath the guns of the hostile Castle; in the following January the Duke of Cumberland is said to have slept in the bed once occupied by the Young Chevalier. The Comte d'Artois (afterwards Charles X of France) occupied a suite of rooms in the Palace for some years after 1795, and again, as an exiled monarch, in 1830-32. Edward VII, as a boy, spent some months here in 1859 when studying in Edinburgh.

On entering the Palace we turn to the left and ascend to the HISTORICAL APARTMENTS on the first floor, entering first the **Picture Gallery,** 150 ft. long, hung with the portraits of over 100 Scottish kings, who, as Sir Walter Scott observes, "if they ever existed, lived several hundred years before the invention of oil-painting." These were a government commission executed in 1684-86 by a Fleming named Jacob de Witt. On stands in the middle of the room are exhibited four valuable early Flemish *Paintings; and in the glass-cases by the windows are interesting exhibits.—State Apartments, see p. 528.

In this hall, in 1567, Queen Mary was married to Bothwell, within three months of Darnley's death. It was the scene of the ball given in 1745 by the Young Chevalier, as described in Scott's 'Waverley,' and is used for the banquets of the Lord High Commissioner and for the election of Scottish representative peers to Parliament.

On this same floor are **Darnley's Apartments,** communicating by a private stair in the thickness of the wall with the queen's apartments above. They contain tapestry, several portraits, old furniture, etc.—In **Queen Mary's Apartments,** on the second floor, we first enter the *Audience Chamber*, in which are a bed and furniture of the time of Charles I. A brass plate on the floor at the door indicates the spot where Rizzio's body was left by his murderers. The alleged indelible stain of his blood is (if it exist) concealed by the floor covering. In the *Bedroom* is an ancient bed shown, on very doubtful authority, as Queen Mary's. Opening off this room are two tower-cabinets, one being the *Queen's Dressing Room*, the other being the *Queen's Supper Room* (near which is the head of the privy staircase).

On 9th March, 1566, Mary and a small party, including David Rizzio or Riccio, an accomplished Italian secretary and skilful musician, were at supper here, when they were surprised by Darnley, Ruthven, and other conspirators. Suspecting their purpose, Rizzio threw himself behind the queen, grasping her robe. Darnley, seizing the queen, held her fast in his arms, while her wretched favourite was torn from his hold, dragged through the two outer rooms, and left a corpse with fifty-six dagger wounds at the head of the staircase. Jealousy of Rizzio's political influence with the queen, and perhaps a darker suspicion in Darnley's mind, are the motives ascribed for this crime.

From the end of the Picture Gallery parties are admitted every ½ hr. to view the **State Apartments** (adm. 6*d*.). These rooms, used by the King and Queen when in residence and recently redecorated and partly refurnished under the direction of the present Queen, contain some fine old tapestries, ancient and modern furniture, portraits, etc.

They are usually shown in the following order. *Queen Victoria's Breakfast Room*, with a silver chandelier; *Prince Albert's Dressing Room*, with a 17th cent. ceiling (Expulsion of Ixion) and furniture sewn for Queen Victoria; *Queen Victoria's Bedroom*, with Sheraton furniture.—*Morning Drawing Room*, with an elaborate ceiling and 17th cent. tapestries. The chairs are covered with sewn or embroidered work executed by noble ladies for the Queen (1921–23); *Evening Drawing Room*, with 17th cent. tapestry and furniture of the period of Charles I; *Throne Room*, with the throne of George IV and several portraits; *West Drawing Room*, with fine ceiling and good panelling; portraits of Mary of Gueldres, Margaret Tudor, and others; Louis XV furniture. On the *Grand Staircase*, which has a good ceiling and 17th cent. tapestry, stands Lady Nairne's sedan chair. The *Household Dining Room* was used as a private chapel by Charles X (p. 527).

Holyrood Abbey, the Chapel Royal, of which only the ruined nave remains, is entered from the N.E. angle of the Palace inner quadrangle.

HISTORY. Holyrood Abbey, the Abbey of the Holy Cross, was founded in 1128 for Augustinian Canons Regular by David I, that 'sair sanct to the Crown' as James VI called him. The king's motive is said to have been gratitude for his escape, through the miraculous interposition of a cross, from being gored to death by a stag while hunting; but more matter-of-fact authorities connect the name of the abbey with a fragment of the True Cross which once belonged to St. Margaret, his mother. The abbey was a regular residence of the court under the first three Jameses, who probably preferred it to their bleaker quarters in the Castle. It suffered severely in 1544 when Hertford burned it, and again in 1547. James II was crowned at Holyrood, and he, James III, and James IV, were married in the church, where, likewise, Mary was wedded to Darnley in 1565. David II, James II, James V, and Darnley now rest in the royal vault here, whither the remains of Mary of Gueldres were brought from the Trinity Church. Rizzio also is buried in the chapel. In 1633 the building was sumptuously fitted up by Charles I, who was crowned here. Though under Charles II it became a chapel-royal, it was deprived of one of its W. towers (see p. 527). Under James VII it was the chapel of the Order of the Thistle (p. 524), 'revived' by him in 1687. At the Revolution in 1688 the church was sacked though not materially damaged by the Presbyterian mob; the present ruinous state of the church is mainly due to the collapse in 1768 of an over-heavy stone roof which had been erected during a 'restoration' in 1758.

The finest portion of the church is the West Front, which, before the destruction of the S.W. tower, was the widest in Scotland, next to that of St. Giles. The existing N.W. tower is small but richly arcaded, and near it is a doorway composed of six shafts and orders of mouldings with foliage exquisitely undercut, though now much blackened. The flying buttresses on the N. wall should be noted. A Norman doorway to the cloisters, at the S.E. end, is a fragment of the original building of David I; the remainder dates from the latter part of the 12th century. Recent excavations have revealed the foundations of the E. parts of the church and also of the chapter-house.

To the S.E. of Holyrood extends the KING'S PARK, 4 m. round, embracing **Arthur's Seat** (823 ft.; view), a hill of volcanic origin, the ascent of which is nowhere difficult (easiest from Dunsappie Loch, see below). The base of the hill is encircled by the QUEEN'S DRIVE, commanding interesting views.

THE OLD TOWN; GRASSMARKET, GREYFRIARS, UNIVERSITY.

Quitting the W. end of Princes St. by Lothian Road (Pl. 24) and closely skirting St. Cuthbert's cemetery, we follow King's Stables Road, once a tilting ground, to the Grassmarket. High above us, on the Castle rock, on our left, we note the West Sally Port (p. 520) of the fortress. The **Grassmarket** (Pl. 32), where no markets are held now, is a large open space at the S. base of the Castle rock. For over a century after the Restoration in 1660 it was the place of execution, and here most of the Covenanting martyrs for conscience' sake suffered, or, in the scoffing phrase of the Earl of Rothes, "glorified God in the Grassmarket." The site of the gallows is marked by a cross in the pavement at the E. end.

Here, too, culminated the **Porteous Riot**, in 1736. The execution of a man named Wilson for robbing the Fife customs collector at Pittenweem (p. 587) was followed by a popular demonstration. Captain Porteous, the unpopular commander of the City Guards, fearing a riot, injudiciously ordered his men to fire, and a number of spectators were killed. Porteous was tried for murder and found guilty, but was reprieved. A well-organized mob, however, broke into the Tolbooth where he was confined, and dragging him to the Grass-market, hanged him on a dyer's pole.

The *West Port*, the street leading from the S.W. angle of the Grassmarket, was the old W. exit from Edinburgh. In Tanner's Close (now gone), on its N. side, was the den of the Irish monsters, Burke and Hare, whither they enticed their victims in order to strangle them and sell their bodies to the doctors.

From the S.E. angle of the Grassmarket the *Cowgate* (Pl. 33, 26), a fashionable suburb in Queen Mary's reign though now one of the poorest parts of Edinburgh, runs to (c. ¾ m.) Holyrood. A few yards down it is ***Magdalen Chapel,** one of the oldest and most interesting buildings in Edinburgh (adm. daily). It is now within the premises of the Medical Missionary Society.

The chapel and hospital of St. Magdalen were founded in 1547 for a chaplain and seven bedesmen and placed under the patronage of the influential Guild of Hammermen, who retained it until they sold the building in 1857. The steeple was added in 1618–28. Although the bedesmen lingered until 1665, the chapel was chiefly used after the Reformation (1560) for the meetings of the Hammermen's guild, as its present interesting arrangement indicates. The chief boast of the chapel, however, is the *Stained Glass in the central window, the only important pre-Reformation stained glass in Scotland. The four roundels display the arms of Scotland, of Mary of Guise, and of the founders.

From Magdalen Chapel we return to the Grassmarket and thence ascend Candlemaker Row, on the S. side, which brings us to the churches and cemetery of **Greyfriars** (Pl. 33). *Old* and *New Greyfriars Churches* (about to be thrown into one) form one long line of plain buildings. **Greyfriars Churchyard** (closed at dusk), a sacred spot in Scottish religious history, is partly surrounded with dwelling-houses. Here in 1638 was signed the National Covenant (p. 513), some of the names being written in blood. Tradition has it that the parchment was spread for signature on the through-stone, or the flat tombstone of Boswell of Auchinleck, at the S.E. corner of the church, but in fact the signing probably took place within the church. Here, too, were penned for five months the 1200 Covenanters taken prisoners at the battle of Bothwell Bridge (p. 558) in 1679; without shelter, rigorously guarded, and poorly fed, except for the compassion of the citizens. On the wall near the N.E. corner of the cemetery is the *Martyrs' Memorial* (1771; original slab in the City Museum, p. 525).

Among noted men buried here are the Regent Morton (d. 1581), George Buchanan (1582), Alex. Henderson (1646), Sir George Mackenzie (1691; Bluidy Mackenzie), William Carstares (1715), Allan Ramsay (1758), William Robertson (1793), Henry Mackenzie (1831), and Dr. McCrie (1835).

A fountain at the corner of Candlemaker Row and George IV Bridge commemorates '*Greyfriars Bobby*,' a terrier that in 1858 watched his master's grave until its own death. American lovers of 'Bobby' erected a red granite tombstone on the grave (John Gray; on the left of the walk leading N.).

Almost opposite the gate of Greyfriars Cemetery begins the broad *Chambers Street* (Pl. 33), which leads to the South Bridge and the older University Buildings. On its S. side rises the **Royal Scottish Museum,** a spacious edifice in a 'Venetian' style, opened in 1866. Zoology, geology, botany, chemistry, technology, and other scientific subjects, besides applied art and antiquities, are amply illustrated in its important and valuable collections. The museum is open free daily; Sun 2–5, week-days 10–5 (10–9 on Wed and Sat.).

Guthrie St., diverging N. (left) from Chambers St. near its end, replaces College Wynd, in which Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832) was born.

The **University** (Pl. 33, 34), i.e. the old University building, entered from the South Bridge St., is a massive structure in a classic style, designed by Robert Adam in 1789 and completed by Playfair. The dome, surmounted by a figure of Youth, by J. Hutchison, was added in 1883. At the end of the quadrangle, under the arcade, is the University War Memorial, with an inscription by Kipling. To the right open the class-rooms, and on the left is the *Library* (adm. daily 10–4, Sat. 10–1; 6*d*.), which includes the library of Drummond of Hawthornden and many interesting early books and MSS.

Edinburgh University, the youngest of the Scottish universities, was founded in 1582 as the 'town's college' by the town council. When James VI graciously extended his patronage to it it became known as the College of King James. It has faculties of theology, law, arts, medicine, science, and music, a teaching staff of over 50 professors besides lecturers, and c. 4000 students, of whom some 1200 are women. It was one of the first universities to admit women to classes and degrees.

The old university stands partly on ground once belonging to the collegiate church of **Kirk o' Field,** i.e. St. Mary in the Fields. In February, 1567, a house here, in which Darnley, husband of Queen Mary, was lying ill, was mysteriously blown up by gunpowder early one morning, and the dead bodies of Darnley and his page were found in an adjoining garden, showing marks of strangulation but no other injuries.

South College St., skirting the S. side of the Old University, is continued by Lothian St. (in which Thomas de Quincey died at No. 42 in 1859) to the **New University Buildings** (Pl. 33), an imposing academic group, including the *McEwan Hall,* and the **Medical College,** a huge pile facing Teviot Row. Adjacent are the *Music Class Room* (1860) and the *Students' Union* (1889).

More recently new scientific laboratories, the *King's Buildings*, have been built c. ½ m. S.W. of Blackford Hill Station (comp. p. 532).

Still farther W., in Lauriston Place is the magnificent **Royal Infirmary** (Pl. 33, 40), designed by David Bryce in the Scottish Baronial style, and opened in 1879. The infirmary, which has about 1000 beds, is built on the pavilion system and spreads over about 13 acres.

On the opposite side of Lauriston Place stands ***Heriot's Hospital,** founded for the maintenance and education of the sons of poor freemen by George Heriot (1563–1624), the 'Jingling Geordie' of Scott's 'Fortunes of Nigel.' The fine building (1650), one of the handsomest and most original in Edinburgh, is open free on week-days 10–4 (Sat. 10–12).

Heriot's original endowment has more than doubled in value since his death, and the scope of his trust has been extended. The hospital is now a modern and technical fee-paying day school, with no boarders, though there are a certain number of foundationers, to whom an allowance for board is made.

The Hospital, the main façade of which is on the N. side, is a square building in a mixed Gothic and Palladian style with towers at the corners. A picturesque gateway, with a statue of Heriot on its inner side, leads into a quadrangle, 94 ft. square, not unlike that of an English college. Of the windows, over 200 in number, no two are said to be alike in ornament. The examination hall, on the W. side, was added in 1894. The Gothic chapel and various rooms, with portraits, etc., are shown.

The South Side

From the Mound (p. 518) we ascend to the foot of the Lawnmarket (see p. 522), and thence follow the line of streets leading S. (Melbourne Place, etc.), passing the *Public Library* and crossing *George IV Bridge* (1825–36; spanning the Cowgate, p. 529), to Greyfriars Churchyard (p. 530). The line of Forrest Road (straight on) is continued by the *Meadow Walk,* which passes between the Medical School (l.) and the Infirmary (r.) and intersects the grassy public park known as the *Meadows* (Pl. 39, 40), once occupied by the Borough

Loch, and a fashionable promenade at the end of the 18th century.

The first turning on the left in the Meadow Walk leads to **George Square** (Pl. 40), dating from c. 1770, when the gentry began to quit the Old Town. Sir Walter Scott lived with his father at No. 25 (W. side) from the year after his birth (1772) until his marriage in 1796.—Lord Jeffrey (1773–1850) was born at No. 7 Charles St., to the N.E. of George Square, and in 1802, in his residence on the second floor of No. 18 Buccleuch Place, to the S.W., he, with Henry Brougham, Sydney Smith and others, founded the 'Edinburgh Review' in 1802, which has just (1930) ceased publication.—In Buccleuch St., to the S., is *Archers' Hall* (Pl. 41), the headquarters of the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland, which contains some good portraits. This distinguished corps, constituted in 1676, and formally appointed the King's Bodyguard by George IV in 1822, consists of c. 500 members of good social position, and still maintains the ancient art of archery (see below).

The S. part of the Meadow Walk is adjoined, on the E., by an enclosure where the Royal Company of Archers are sometimes to be seen at practice. On the S.W. the Meadows are continued by Bruntsfield Links (see below). The line of the Meadow Walk goes on due S. to the *Grange Cemetery*, in which are buried Dr. Chalmers, Hugh Miller, Dr. Duff, Professor Masson (all in the main N. walk), and other noted men.

Thence we may turn E. for Newington (see below) or W. for Morningside (p. 533), or push on S., via Kilgraston Road and Oswald Road, to (c. ½ m. more) **Blackford Hill**, the viewpoint so eloquently described in Scott's 'Marmion.' On the hill, now a public park, stands the *Royal Observatory* (1896). Below, on the E., are the King's Buildings of the University (p. 531).

From the E. End of Princes St. we turn to the S. via 'the Bridges'—the *North Bridge* (first built in 1764; entirely rebuilt in 1897), over Waverley Station and, beyond the Tron Church (p. 525), the *South Bridge* (1785–87) over the Cowgate. Farther on we pass the University (p. 530), a little beyond which is (l.) the classical building of *Surgeons' Hall*, containing the *Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons* (open free, Mon. and Wed. 10–4, Sat. 10–1). An uninteresting street of shops follows. The tramway follows Minto St. through the residential district of *Newington* and reaches its terminus at Liberton.

In 1787 in *Sciennes Hill House* (tablet), in Braids Place, opening off Causewayside (parallel with Minto St. on the E.), Burns (aged 28) and Scott (a boy of 15) had their only meeting. Scott alone of the company could identify a quotation from Langhorne on a print that interested Burns.

From the W. End of Princes St. we follow Lothian Road (Pl. 24, 31) to the S. On the left is the *Usher Hall* (1914), beside which stands the *Lyceum Theatre* (Pl. 31). From Tollcross (Pl. 38) the street on the left leads to Lauriston (Heriot's Hospital, etc.). Beyond the *King's Theatre* (Pl. 38, 39), in Leven St., we skirt the W. side of *Bruntsfield Links* (Pl. 39), once a favourite golfing ground of the citizens and formerly part of the *Borough Muir*. We are now in the suburb of Merchiston.

Near the beginning of Colinton Road, on the right, farther on, stands *Merchiston Castle* (now a boys' school), in which John Napier (1550–1617), inventor of logarithms, was born. The mansion, with its old gateway and square tower, dates from the 14th or 15th century. The 'Napier Room' contains some interesting memorials.

In Churchill, diverging on the left for the Grange (p. 532), Dr. Chalmers died at No. 1 in 1847. In the wall at No. 69 Morningside Road, just above Morningside Church, is preserved the *Bore Stone*, said to be the stone on which the royal standard was planted while the Scottish army was mustering on the Borough Muir before Flodden. The tramway goes on, passing the *Morningside Asylum* on the right, to its terminus beside the Braid Hills Hotel (p. 515). To the E. lie the *Braid Hills*, now a public park, with two frequented golf courses.

THE NEW TOWN AND WEST END

The New Town, in its narrower signification, embraces Princes St. and the rectangularly planned region to the N., with its squares and streets, those "draughty parallelograms," as Stevenson with perfect propriety calls them; but in common usage it means N. Edinburgh generally. The West End includes the fashionable residential district W. of Princes St. Station and Queensferry St. (Pl. 23, 24).

NEW TOWN. From the W. end of Princes St. Hope St. leads N. into **Charlotte Square** (Pl. 17, 24), a handsome residential square, with the *Albert Memorial* (by Steell; 1876) in the middle and the ponderous domed church of *St. George* (1810–14) on the W. side. Lord Haig was born at No. 34. **George St.** (Pl. 17, 18) running thence to the E., parallel with Princes St., is a fine street of spacious dignity, with statues of Chalmers, William Pitt, and George IV. On the E. side of Castle St., the first turning on the left, is 'poor No. 39,' Scott's House (Pl. 17) in 1800–26, where many of the Waverley novels were written. Soon after his marriage in 1797 Scott lived for a time at No. 107 George St. On the S. side of the street is the *Music Hall* (1843), containing a concert hall and assembly rooms; and at No. 45 is 'Blackwoods,' the famous publishing house. The church of *St. Andrew*, at the W. end of George St., is notable as the church where the actual 'Disruption' took place in 1843, when 470 ministers, seceding from the Established Church, marched thence in a body to Tanfield Hall at Canonmills (p. 535) to found the dissenting Free Church of Scotland.—**St. Andrew Square** (Pl. 19), a pendant to Charlotte Square, is characterized by the handsome bank buildings on its E. side. In its centre rises the *Melville Monument*, a fluted column, 150 ft. high, supporting a statue of Henry Dundas, 1st Viscount Melville (1742–1811), and on its W. side is the *Gladstone Memorial*, by Pittendrigh McGillivray (1917).

Parallel with George St. on the N., and cutting across the face of the slope that descends steeply towards the Forth, is **Queen St.** (Pl. 17, 18), one-sided like Princes St., and skirted by pleasant gardens. At its E. end, in a tall building of red sandstone in a 13th cent. Gothic style, designed by Sir Rowand Anderson, are the ***Scottish National Portrait Gallery** and the ***Museum of Antiquities.**

Both collections are open free on week-days from 10 to 4 or 5. Sticks and umbrellas are given up at the entrance. The Portrait Gallery is on the right of the central hall, the Museum of Antiquities on the left.

Portrait Gallery. This most interesting and valuable collection is admirably arranged, mainly on a chronological system, and the paintings bear labels (good official guide 3*d*.). Though its importance is chiefly historical, the gallery contains some works of high artistic value. From the central hall, in which are Flaxman's statue of Burns and other sculptures, we turn to the right.

Room I (16–17th cent.), on the ground-floor, contains many interesting Stewart portraits, including the 'Cobham' and 'Ratisbon' portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots. In the window cases are interesting autographs, portrait medals, and coins.—Room II (18th cent.), on the upper floor, has portraits of the later Stewarts and of authors. Perhaps the most interesting exhibit in this room is the screen with six portraits of *Robert Burns* (1759–1796), which repay comparison. On the reverse, *Jean Armour* (1767–1834), Burns's 'Bonnie Jean,' by J. A. Gilfillan.—Room III (19th cent.). Here the main interest centres on the various paintings, the miniature, and the bust of *Sir Walter Scott* (1771–1832), and the portraits of his friends and contemporaries.—Room IV (19th cent.), includes four interesting portraits of *Thomas Carlyle* (d. 1881).—Room V contains drawings, engravings, and silhouettes.

We cross the Central Hall, in which are mural paintings illustrating Scottish history, while above the arches is a processional frieze of noted Scottish men and women, all by W. Hole.

Museum of Antiquities. Room I illustrates the earlier ages in Scotland, from the prehistoric to the Roman period. A standard case near the middle of the room, on the N. side, contains the '*Treasure of Traprain Law' (p. 504), a collection of church plate (770 oz.), found in 1919 in a crushed and broken condition and supposed to have been the cache of an early pirate. The workmanship and style are Roman, chiefly of the 4th century.—By the wall at the end of the room are cases with *Gold Ornaments of the Bronze Age; massive silver chains of double rings occurring only in Scotland (early Christian era); facsimiles of famous Scottish brooches, etc. —We descend to the ground floor.

Room II. Besides many historical and personal relics, this room contains a remarkable collection of mediæval antiquities and later objects, which throw a welcome light upon allusions in Burns, Scott, and other Scottish authors.

Over the entrance door are a Covenanters' flag from Drumclog (p. 565) and the Cavers Standard, said to have been carried by Douglas at the battle of Otterburn (1388). On the wall, to the left, a Covenanters' flag from Bothwell Bridge (p. 558). *L.F. 4, the famous 'Blue Blanket' or craftsmen's banner, which was carried at Flodden. The name is said to have been first used in contempt by James VI.—The standard cases on the left side of the room contain small Scottish mediæval antiquities of great interest. In the *Last Flat Case Personal relics of Mary, Queen of Scots; 'Napier's bones' and wooden rods said to have been used by Napier of Merchiston (p. 532); lock of Prince Charlie's hair;

snuff-mull and calling-card of the Ettrick Shepherd ; lantern, keys, and sword-stick of Deacon Brodie (p. 523) ; Jennie Geddes's stool (p. 523) ; Lady Grisell Baillie's three-cornered lantern (p. 503) ; Robert Burns's pistols ; etc.—Recess at the end of the hall : Maiden, or guillotine, by which were beheaded Regent Morton (1581), the Marquess of Argyll (1661), and the Earl of Argyll (1685) ; in the corner, Sea-chest of Alexander Selkirk, the original of ' Robinson Crusoe ' ; adjacent, Stool and Gown of Repentance.—The cases on the other side of the hall, by which we return, mainly contain domestic articles, many of them exceedingly quaint.

Farther to the W. in Queen St. are the *Philosophical Institution* (established in 1846), the *Royal College of Physicians*, with its imposing front, and the *Edinburgh Ladies' College* (No. 70), founded in 1695 by the Merchant Company. Sir Henry Bishop (1786–1853) lived at No. 22 in 1842, Sir Henry Raeburn at No. 32 ; Sir James Y. Simpson (p. 518) died at No. 52 ; Christopher North lived for a time at No. 53 and Lord Jeffrey at No. 62. The small monument at the end of the street commemorates Catherine Sinclair (1800–64), author of ' Holiday House.'

To the N. and N.W. of Queen St. extends a more or less fashionable residential district with quiet grey streets and substantial houses, conspicuous among which is *Moray Place* (Pl. 17), a spacious circle of fine large mansions, in one of which (No. 24) Francis Jeffrey died in 1850. No. 17 Heriot Row, which runs thence E., skirting the S. side of Queen St. Gardens, was the home of Robert Louis Stevenson, during the ' Sturm und Drang ' of his Edinburgh life, from 1857 until 1879.

From Princes St. a convenient tramway service, beginning at Hanover St. and descending the steep Dundas St. and Pitt St. to *Canonmills* (Pl. 4), goes on via Howard Place and Inverleith Row to Trinity (p. 537).—No. 8 Howard Place (beyond Pl. 4), where Robert Louis Stevenson (1850–94) was born, is now the ***Stevenson Memorial House** (adm. daily 10–4 or 5 ; 6*d*.), containing a most interesting collection of personal relics, letters and MSS., and Stevensonia generally. —In Inverleith Row, a few yards farther on, is the entrance to the ***Royal Botanic Garden** and **Arboretum** (Pl. 3 ; free daily 9 till dusk ; Sun. 11 till dusk), an admirably arranged and beautiful domain (c. 60 acres), notable both for its scientific value and for its fine views of Edinburgh. The *Rock Garden* is an especially beautiful feature.

Raeburn Place (Pl. 9), to the S.W., is continued by *Comely Bank*, where, at No. 21, Thomas Carlyle spent the first eighteen months of his married life (1826–28). Comely Bank goes on to Craigleith with its great quarry. The elaborate building, with tower and spire, on the hill to the right is *Fettes College* (Pl. 1), a public school for boys, opened in 1870 from funds bequeathed in 1836 by Sir William Fettes, a wealthy banker.

WEST END. From the W. end of Princes St. Queensferry St. (Pl. 24, 25) leads N.W. to the Dean Bridge. At the end of Melville St., on the left, is seen the episcopal **Cathedral of St. Mary** (Pl. 23), designed by Sir Gilbert Scott (d. 1878), one of the largest Gothic churches erected in Great Britain since the Reformation. Begun in 1874 it was consecrated in 1879, though the W. towers were not completed until 1915 and 1917. The height of the central spire is 276 ft.

and the length of the building is 260 ft. The interior is severe but very impressive. To the N. of it is the fine old *East Coates House* (16th cent.), now the choir-school.—The ***Dean Bridge** (Pl. 16), 106 ft., is one of Telford's best designs (1832). It spans the *Water of Leith*, once a polluted stream, but now as clear as a Highland burn, with banks prettily laid out in ornamental gardens.

We may descend to the stream and follow its banks downwards to Stockbridge (Pl. 10), passing *St. Bernard's Well* (Pl. 16), a little Doric domed temple, dating from 1789 and restored in 1887.

A little beyond the bridge Queensferry Road skirts the N. side of the *Dean Cemetery* (Pl. 15), the resting-place of many men of note: Lord Jeffrey, Lord Cockburn, Prof. John Wilson, James Nasmyth, inventor of the steam hammer, and many more.—Farther on is *Daniel Stewart's Hospital* (Pl. 15), a boys' school, founded in 1814, with buildings in an Elizabethan style dating from 1849-53.

Princes St. is prolonged to the S.W. by Shandwick Place and its continuations past *Haymarket Station* (Pl. 29, 30) and *Donaldson's Hospital* (Pl. 29), another, one of the finest, of the educational foundations by wealthy citizens. The building is a masterpiece by Playfair. Visitors are admitted on Wed. and Fri. (2.30-4), by order from the Treasurer at 61 Castle St.—Beyond Murrayfield Station Roseburn St. diverges on the left for the football ground of the *Scottish Rugby Union*, where international and other important matches are played.—The road crosses the Water of Leith at *Coltbridge*, and c. ½ m. farther reaches the ***Scottish Zoological Park** (*Rfmts.*), very attractively laid out, on the slope of Corstorphine Hill, with a good collection of animals, exhibited in the modern style, as far as possible under natural conditions (open 9 till dusk, Sun. from 2 p.m.; adm. Mon., Thurs., and Fri. 1/, Tues., Wed., and Sat. 9*d.*; Sun. 1/).

The road goes on (½ m. more) to **Corstorphine** (railway station), an ancient village with an interesting *Church*, founded in 1429. On the S.W. is a belfry tower, with an octagonal spire, and the older or unrestored portions have roofs of flagstones.

EASTERN EDINBURGH

From the E. end of Princes St., we follow Waterloo Place (Pl. 19, 20), which is continued to the E. by Regent Road (tramway to Portobello, etc., see p. 515). On the right is the inconspicuous entrance to the *Old Calton Burying Ground*, in which are the tombs of David Hume (1711-76) and other Scottish worthies. The tall Obelisk, or 'Martyrs Monument,' commemorates five political reformers who were sentenced to transportation for sedition in 1793-94. The fine Lincoln Monument here, the earliest monument (1893) to Lincoln on the E. side of the Atlantic, is dedicated also to the Scottish-American soldiers who fell in the American Civil War (1861-65). The castellated *Calton Jail* is now disused and its future fate is unsettled.

Accessible by a flight of steps opposite the prison rises the ***Calton Hill** (c. 350 ft.), a noted view-point. The reproduction of the monument of Lysicrates at Athens, near the top of the steps, commemorates Prof. Dugald Stewart (1753-1828). The tallest structure on the hill is *Nelson's Monument* (102 ft.; open daily 10-7, in winter 10-3; adm. 3*d.*); but the most prominent is the unfinished *National Monument*, begun in 1822 as a reproduction of the Parthenon, to commemorate the fallen in the Peninsular and Waterloo campaigns.—A large ball on the mast on the top of Nelson's Monument is hoisted and dropped, for the benefit of navigators in the Forth, at 1 p.m. mean time all the year round.

Farther on Regent Road passes below the **Royal High School* (1825–29; an adaptation of the temple of Theseus at Athens), the finest of the many fine classical buildings in Edinburgh. The school claims to trace its history back to the 12th century.—The view opens on the right and, beyond the classical *Burns's Monument* (N.), Abbey Mount diverges on the right for Holyrood (p. 526).

The main road goes to (c. 1½ m. farther) *Portobello* (p. 506), passing near the ancient **Restalrig Church** (with the interesting Chapel of St. Triduana), and near a strangely isolated sarcophagus tomb with good bas-reliefs (1863), known as the '*Craigentinny Marbles.*'

Leith (80,488 inhab. in 1911), on the Forth, is one of the chief seaports of Scotland, and has since 1920 been included in Edinburgh, of which it is a direct continuation. Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1561, and George IV, in 1822, landed at Leith. From the E. end of Princes St. it is approached via the broad *Leith Walk* (Pl. 13, 7), from the foot of which three streets radiate towards the N. Constitution St. is a busy commercial street, with the *Town Hall* and *Post Office*. In Kirkgate, the old main street, is the church of *St. Mary* (15th cent.), in the cemetery of which lies John Home (1722–1808), author of 'Douglas,' who was born in Leith. Nearly opposite the church is the *Trinity House*, founded in 1555 as a charitable institution, but rebuilt in 1817. It contains a picture of Vasco da Gama rounding the Cape, by David Scott, and other interesting paintings.—From the N. end of Constitution St., Bernard St. and Commercial St. skirt the capacious *Docks*.

To the W. of Leith is **Newhaven,** a fishing port, noted for its fish dinners and for the conservative peculiarities of its fishing population, which is of Dutch or Danish origin. Clad in a peculiar costume of many heavy petticoats, Newhaven fishwives are still to be seen in the streets of Edinburgh hawking their fish. Newhaven is adjoined on the W. by *Trinity*, a pleasant residential suburb, and farther W. is **Granton,** with a spacious harbour, whence a ferry steamer plies four times daily across the Forth to Burntisland (p. 586).

Excursions from Edinburgh

The many points of interest near Edinburgh may all be reached by one or other of the suburban train services or, preferably, by motor-bus or private car.

Midlothian, or *Edinburghshire*, is one of the smaller Scottish counties and its interest, certainly its historic interest, centres mainly in the capital, which now occupies 50 sq. m. in the N., including almost the entire seaboard of c. 12 miles. On the S. Edinburgh is girt by a pleasant zone of attractive country, with some of the best agricultural land in Britain, and farther S., where the Pentlands rise in the S.W. and the Moorfoots to the S.E., we find ourselves among the lonely hills. Midlothian farms and farming are famous, and paper-making and sea fishing are other chief industries, while there is coal-mining towards the E. The battlefields of Pinkie (1547), Carberry Hill (1576), and Rullion Green (1666) are in this county; among its ancient castles are Craigmillar, Roslin, Borthwick, and Crichton; Dalkeith Palace and Newbattle Abbey are stately mansions.

Dalkeith (*Cross Keys*), a pretty little town (7238 inhab.) between the North and South Esk, lies 7 m. S.E. of Edinburgh, by road via *Liberton* and *Gilmerton*. The roofless E. apse of the old church of *St. Nicholas* is the burial vault of the Buccleuchs. **Dalkeith House,** or *Dalkeith Palace* (Duke of Buccleuch; no adm.), mainly built c. 1700 by Vanbrugh for Duchess Anne (d. 1732), widow of the Duke of Monmouth, contains fine paintings and relics of Monmouth. The park is open on Wed. and Sat.

The picturesque ruin of ***Craigmillar Castle** (free daily), c. 1½ m. S. of Edinburgh and ½ m. S. of Duddington station, may be visited on the way to Dalkeith. This castle, with a lofty square keep of the 14th or 15th cent., was a favourite residence of Mary, Queen of Scots, who came hither to recruit in 1566 after her illness at Jedburgh (p. 547), and here before the year closed she held the secret conference with Bothwell, Argyll, Huntly, and Maitland that led to the murder of Darnley.

FROM EDINBURGH TO ROSLIN (railway, see p. 540; motor-bus, see p. 515), 8 m. The preferable road route leads from the W. end of Princes St. to (2½ m.) the tramway terminus near the Braid Hills Hotel (comp. p. 515) and (1 m. farther) the cross-roads known as *Fairmilehead*.

Half-a-mile along the road to Colinton (see below), which diverges here to the right, a by-road diverges on the left for (½ m. more) **Swanston**, the Pentland village with *Swanston Cottage* (no adm.), the holiday home of R. L. Stevenson and his parents from 1867 till 1881.

About ¾–1 m. beyond Fairmilehead we pass *Hillend Park* (r.) a pleasant public park on the breezy slopes of the Pentlands.

From the next fork the road on the right (the Biggar road), running on to Carlops (14 m. from Edinburgh), for Habbie's Howe (see below), skirts the S.E. slope of the **Pentland Hills**, which are traversed by footpaths, affording opportunities for many delightful walks. The range, the highest point of which is *Scald Law* (1898 ft.), begins c. 3 m. S. of Edinburgh and stretches towards the S.W. for c. 16 m. with an average breadth of c. 4½ m.; in its N. part are many reservoirs. On its N.W. side it is skirted by the road from Edinburgh to Lanark. Among the most convenient starting points for expeditions across or among the hills are the railway stations of Colinton, Currie, Balerno, and Midcalder, on the N.W. side; and of Glencorse, Penicuik, and Broomlee (West Linton) on the S.E. side.

Beyond Ninemileburn (c. 12 m. from Edinburgh) stands (l.) *Newhall House*, amid the scenery of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd.' **Habbie's Howe** is usually identified (but not without dissidents) in a dell reached via the first turning on the left beyond the gates of Newhall.—Beyond (14 m.) **Carlops** (*Inn*) the road goes on to West Linton (16½ m.), Dolphinton (20½ m.), and *Biggar* (28 m.; p. 541).

8 m. **Roslin** (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/, T. 1/6–2/6; *Original Inn*) is a miners' village, famous for its chapel and its castle. ***Roslin Chapel** (adm. on week-days, 10–6, 1/; services on Sun. at 12 and 3.30) is the choir of a church of which the nave was never built and the transepts only begun.

The chapel, founded in 1446 by William St. Clair, became the burial-place of the St. Clairs, who were (it is said) interred in full armour until 1650, when the widow of that year departed from the ancestral custom, "thinking it beggarly to be buried in that manner." In 1842 the chapel was thoroughly restored by the Earl of Rosslyn for Episcopalian services.

The glory of the chapel is the rich profusion of the sculptured decoration, amid which should be noted the carved capitals; the bas-reliefs (above the aisles) representing the Seven Deadly Sins, the Seven Cardinal Virtues, and a Dance of Death with many figures; the *'*'Prentice Pillar'* (E. end of S. aisle); and the roof of the Lady Chapel, behind the altar. Three carved heads at the S.W. end of the chapel pass for those of the 'prentice, his master who slew him out of jealousy of his skill, and his mourning mother.—At the S.E. angle of the choir a flight of steps descends to a semi-subterranean chapel probably used later as a vestry or as a priest's residence.

Roslin Castle (adm. 6*d*.), a little below the chapel, is built on the edge and against the face of a cliff overhanging the North Esk. Dating from the 14th cent., it was destroyed by the Earl of Hertford in 1544, and was finally battered down by Monk in 1650.

The stations of *Rosslyn Castle* (p. 540) and *Rosslynlee* (p. 540) lie 1¼ m. and 1¾ m. S. of Roslin village.

FROM EDINBURGH TO THE FORTH BRIDGE AND SOUTH QUEENSFERRY. The motor-bus route is preferable to the railway (to Dalmeny station, see p. 585).—We cross the Dean Bridge (p. 536) and follow Queensferry Road (p. 536) to the W. via *Craigleith, Blackhall,* and (2¾ m.) *Davidson's Mains* (railway station).

A road to the right leads hence to the little village of **Cramond,** at the mouth of the Almond, passing (½ m.) *Lauriston Castle,* the early home of John Law (1671–1729), author of the disastrous Mississippi scheme (1717–20), and *Barnton* (Hotel), with a golf-course. A ferry crosses the Almond to Dalmeny Park, through which we may walk to Queensferry.

Old Cramond Bridge (1619) is the successor of the bridge on which James V., disguised as the 'guidman of Ballengeich,' was rescued by Jock Howieson, the miller, from footpads.

Beyond (4 m.) *Barnton Station* we cross the Almond, a mile above its mouth, and enter *West Lothian.* On the right is *Dalmeny Park* (Earl of Rosebery).

A divergence should be made to the left, c. 2 m. farther on, for the beautiful little Romanesque *Church of **Dalmeny,** which dates probably from the 12th cent. and ranks with Leuchars church (p. 588) among the finest specimens of Romanesque in Scotland.

The main road descends the steep Hawes Brae to the old *Hawes Inn,* which plays a part in Scott's 'Antiquary' and Stevenson's 'Kidnapped.'

South Queensferry (*Hawes Inn,* L. 3/6, D. 4/; *View Forth,* temperance) derives its name from Queen Margaret, wife of Malcolm Canmore, who frequently passed here on her journeys to and from Dunfermline.

A steam ferry-boat plies to North Queensferry (p. 585) six times daily (6*d.*; motor cycle 2/6, with side-car 5/, motor-car 7/6–10/).

At Queensferry the Firth of Forth (here 218 ft. deep) contracts to a width of 1¼ m. and it is spanned by the ***Forth Bridge** (1883-90). In midchannel, and affording a stepping-stone for the bridge, lies the islet of *Inchgarvie.*

The bridge is built on the cantilever system, with three massive steel towers or piers. The length of the bridge and its approaches is c. 1¾ m. (2765½ yds. to be exact), of which the bridge proper represents 1 m. and 23 yds. There are two main spans of 1710 ft. each and two side spans of 689¾ ft. each. The railway track is 157 ft. and the top of the bridge 361 ft. above high water level, and the headway under each span is 150 ft. The painted surface represents 135 acres. The cost of the bridge was about £2,750,000; the cost of maintenance is about £4000 annually. The engineer of the bridge was Sir John Fowler, assisted by Sir Benjamin Baker, with Sir William Arrol as contractor.

Beyond South Queensferry the main road goes on to (9 m.) Linlithgow (p. 550); the coast road, passing *Hopetoun House* (Marquess of Linlithgow), leads to (2 m.) *Abercorn.*

From Edinburgh to *Aberdeen,* see Rtes. 106, 107; to *Berwick,* see Rte. 87; to *Carlisle,* see Rte. 88; to *Dundee,* see Rte. 106; to *Galashiels, Selkirk,* and *Melrose,* see Rte. 92A; to *Glasgow,* see Rte. 94; to *Inverness,* see Rtes. 105, 104; to *North Berwick,* see Rte. 87; to *Oban,* see Rte. 112; to *Peebles,* see Rte. 91; to *Perth,* see Rte. 105; to *St. Andrews,* see Rte. 106; to *Stirling* and *Callander,* see Rte. 101; to the *Trossachs,* see Rte. 102A.

91. FROM EDINBURGH TO PEEBLES

27 m. L.N.E. in 1–1¼ hrs. (5/5, 3/3); to (15½ m.) *Penicuik* in 39–48 min. (2/6, 1/6). Short branches diverge from this line for *Dalkeith*, *Roslin*, and *Lasswade* (all within c. ½ hr. from Waverley Station), but these are more conveniently visited by motor (comp. pp. 515, 537, 538).

ROAD (A 701), 23 m. We quit Edinburgh via Nicolson St. (Pl. 34).—3 m. *Liberton.*—2 m. *Straiton* (to the left for Hawthornden and Roslin, 4½ m.).—1⅛ m. *Bilston Inn* (to the left for Roslin, 1 m.).—3½ m. *Penicuik* (see below).—3 m. *Leadburn* (see below).—5½ m. *Eddleston.*—4½ m. **Peebles** (see below).

From Edinburgh (Waverley Station) to (3 m.) *Portobello*, where we diverge to the S. from the main line to England, see p. 506.—From (6¼ m.) *Millerhill*, a branch runs to *Glencorse* (8 m.) via *Roslin* (6 m.).—We cross the N. Esk, immediately beyond which a short spur line diverges for *Dalkeith* (p. 537).—8 m. *Eskbank*, ¾ m. from Newbattle Abbey (p. 541), and 1 m. from *Melville Castle*, the modern seat of Viscount Melville, with its " beechy groves."

A branch from Eskbank to (3 m.) *Polton* runs via (1⅜ m.) *Lasswade*. Here is the small cottage in which Sir Walter Scott passed several happy years after his marriage (1797). Beside the ruins of the Norman church is the grave of Drummond the poet (see below; tablet).—At (3 m.) *Polton* is the cottage (now De Quincey Villa) occupied by Thomas de Quincey in 1840–43.

9½ m. *Bonnyrigg.*—11¼ m. *Hawthornden.* The castellated mansion of **Hawthornden** (no adm.), ⅓ m. N., rebuilt in 1638 by William Drummond (1585–1649), 'the Scottish Petrarch,' is planted on the edge of a red cliff looking sheer down into the glen or 'den' of the N. Esk. Drummond here entertained Ben Jonson for about a fortnight in 1618–19, and the sycamore tree under which 'royal Ben' was welcomed by 'Hawthornden' still exists.

A picturesque branch diverges here for (4½ m.) the little paper-making town of **Penicuik** (Royal), passing the stations of *Rosslyn Castle* (1¼ m. from the village) and *Auchendinny.*—*Carlops* and the country of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' (p. 538) lie 4½–5 m. S.W. of Penicuik.—From *Howgate*, 1¾ m. S.E., Rab (of 'Rab and his Friends') came daily to Edinburgh with his master, the carrier.

12½ m. *Rosslynlee* is 1¾ m. from Roslin (p. 538), and (15 m). *Pomathorn* is ½ m. S.E. of Penicuik.—17½ m. *Leadburn* (862 ft.; Inn) lies on the boundary of Peeblesshire.

Peeblesshire, an inland county, is sometimes called *Tweeddale*, from the fact that the Tweed rises and has nearly half its course within it. It is, in the main, a hilly pastoral and agricultural region, pleasant and well cultivated rather than strikingly picturesque, with rounded hills and numerous streams that make it the best angling county in S. Scotland. Peeblesshire is the county of Allan Ramsay's 'Gentle Shepherd' and of Scott's 'St. Ronan's Well' and 'The Black Dwarf,' as well as of Crawford's 'Bush aboon Traquhair,' Laidlaw's 'Lucy's Flittin,' and several poems by Hogg. Peebles and Innerleithen are its only towns.

A line runs from Leadburn to (10 m.) *Dolphinton* (change carriages) and (21 m.) *Carstairs*, via (6½ m.) *Broomlee*, the station for **West Linton** (*Gordon Arms*; *Mowbray's*), ½ m. N., once a town of some little importance, whose masons were renowned for their skill in carving tombstones.

27 m. **PEEBLES** (**Hydropathic*, ½ m. E., L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Tontine*, R. & B. 9/; *County*, R. & B. 9/; *Cross Keys*;

Crown), an old county town (5537 inhab.) with large woollen mills, is charmingly situated on the Tweed. Its placidity is supposed to be satirized in the old tag, ' Peebles for pleasure.'

The *Cross Keys Inn* (17th cent.) in Northgate claims to be the original of the ' Cleikum Inn ' of Meg Dods (' St. Ronan's Well '). The *Chambers Institution* (10–5 ; adm. free), a library and museum presented to the town by William Chambers (1800–83), the publisher, incorporates the old ducal mansion (1644) in which ' Old Q ', the notorious 4th Duke of Queensberry (1725–1810), was born. It contains a few good paintings and many interesting historical and personal relics. In the old town, beyond the Cuddy Bridge, are the ruins of the *Cross Kirk*, built by Alexander III. Mungo Park (p. 543) practised as a surgeon in Peebles (1801–2) between his African journeys.

***Neidpath Castle** (adm. *6d.*) is beautifully situated on the left bank of the Tweed, c. 1¼ m. above Peebles. The 2nd Earl of Tweeddale held it for Charles II, but the old tower, to which a later castle had been united, was battered by Cromwell's cannon and taken after an obstinate resistance.—A road to the left c. 1 m. farther on, leads across the Tweed to the valley of the Manor Water, with (4½ m.) the *Black Dwarf's Cottage* (rebuilt), where Scott visited the original of his story in 1797.

From Peebles to Symington, 19 m., L.M.S. in 40 min. (4/, 2/5) ; through trains to Glasgow in 2 hrs. (11/5, 6/10). This line ascends Tweeddale for some miles, and traverses a region with many prehistoric camps, and with interesting churches at (3 m.) *Lyne* and (6½ m.) *Stobo*.—From (11 m.) *Broughton* to Moffat by the Devil's Beef Tub, see p. 549.—We enter *Lanarkshire*.—15½ m. **Biggar** (*Station*, R. & B. 8/6 ; *Elphinstone Arms* ; *Clydesdale*, R. & B. 6/6), a country town (1489 inhab.) of one wide street, was the birthplace of Dr. John Brown (1810–82), author of ' Rab and his Friends.'—19 m. *Symington*, see p. 511.

From Peebles to *Innerleithen*, *Galashiels*, and the *Scott Country*, see p. 543.

92. THE SCOTT COUNTRY

The chief centres of the **Scott Country**, i.e. the district personally associated with Sir Walter Scott, which is at the same time the scene of some of his best-known works, are *Melrose*, *Galashiels*, and *Selkirk*. *St. Boswells* is the station nearest to Dryburgh and the junction for Jedburgh and Kelso.—Motor Coaches, starting from Edinburgh in the season, make the round of all the chief places of interest in one long day (see p. 515).

A. Edinburgh to Galashiels, Selkirk, Melrose, and St. Boswells

L.N.E. to *Galashiels*, 33½ m. in 50 min.–1½ hr. (6/11, 4/2) ; to *Melrose*, 37¼ m. in 1–1¾ hrs. (7/9, 4/8) ; to *St. Boswells*, 40½ m. in 1–2 hrs. (8/6, 5/1). Passengers for *Selkirk* (39¾ m. in 1½–2 hrs. ; 8/2, 4/11) change carriages at Galashiels.—Another route to Galashiels runs via Peebles and Innerleithen, see pp. 540, 543.

Road Routes. (i) A 7 to (34 m.) **Galashiels** and (40 m.) **Selkirk**, see Rte. 88 (reversed).—A 6091 runs from Galashiels S.E. to (38 m. from Edinburgh) **Melrose** (p. 544) and is continued thence by A 68 to (44 m.) *St. Boswells* (p. 546).—(ii) A 68, less direct and more hilly, quitting Edinburgh via St. Leonard's St. (Pl. 41, 42), leads via (7 m.) *Dalkeith* (p. 537) and crosses the *Lammermuirs* (summit 1131 ft. at 18½ m.).—26 m. *Lauder* (p. 542).—7 m. *Earlston* (p. 503).—After crossing (2½ m.) the Tweed we turn to the right for (2 m.) **Melrose** (see above).

From *Edinburgh* to (8 m.) *Eskbank*, see p. 540.—9 m. *Newtongrange*, at which is *Newbattle Abbey* (Marquess of Lothian), surrounded by magnificent trees in a fine park (no adm.).—On the right are *Dalhousie Castle* (12th cent.) and *Cockpen Church*, near which lived the Laird of Cockpen, whose wooing Lady Nairne has celebrated in song.—12 m. *Gorebridge* lies near the ruins of *Newbyres Castle*.—12¾ m. *Fushiebridge*.

The keep of *Crichton Castle* (1½ m. N.E., ¾ m. from the main road: key at Crichton manse, close by) dates from the 14th cent.; the remainder, of later date, is in a more elaborate and ornamental style than was usual in Scottish castles.

**Borthwick Castle* (c. 1½ m. S.E.), a massive gloomy double tower built in 1430, is of extraordinary strength and contains several features of interest, but visitors are not now admitted.—William Robertson (1721–93), the historian, was born at the manse of *Borthwick*.

The railway attains its summit level (900 ft.) and begins to descend the valley of the Gala, one time known as Wedale or 'vale of woe.'—19¼ m. *Heriot*.—22½ m. *Fountainhall*.

About 10½ m. S.E. by light railway is **Lauder** (*Black Bull*, R. & B. 6/6; *Lauderdale Temp.*), a dull little town (759 inhab.). In 1482 the Scottish nobles, jealous of Cochrane, the king's architect, and other humbly-born favourites of James III, hanged them from the old bridge of Lauder. Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, as leader in this action, won the title of 'Bell-the-Cat.' The site of the bridge is in the grounds of the stately *Thirlestane Castle* (Earl of Lauderdale), which dates from c. 1672, but includes a tower built by Edward I.

Passing (26¾ m.) *Stow*, of high antiquity, and (29¾ m.) *Bowland* we enter Selkirkshire.

Selkirkshire or *Ettrick Forest*, a beautiful Border county of peaceful hills and lonely valleys, remote from railways, was once a royal hunting ground, but has long since been given over to pastoral solitude and quiet, with only the scattered peel-towers of the moss-troopers to recall its romantic past recorded in many a stirring or pathetic ballad. The 'Flowers of the Forest,' the most pathetic of all, is a lament for Flodden. Yarrow, descending from St. Mary's Loch, and Ettrickdale, parallel on the S., are its famous valleys, while the Tweed flows for a space across its N. part. Scott, sheriff-depute ('Shirra') of the county for 33 years (1799–1832), lived at Ashiestiel in 1804–12; Wordsworth visited and revisited Yarrow; and James Hogg, the 'Ettrick Shepherd,' was a link between the romance of Scott and the joviality of 'Christopher North,' who brought Tibbie Shiel's into fame. Thomas Boston, of the 'Fourfold Estate,' was minister of Ettrick. Galashiels and Selkirk are the only towns in the county.

33½ m. **Galashiels** (see below). We cross the Tweed, near the village of *Bridgend*.—37¼ m. **Melrose** (p. 544). On the left, on a peninsula formed by a loop of the Tweed, is *Old Melrose*, the site of the abbey of St. Aidan (see p. 544).—40½ m. **St. Boswells** (p. 546).

From St. Boswells to *Carlisle*, see Rte. 88A.

B. Galashiels and Selkirk

GALASHIELS (*Royal*, L. 3/6, D. 5/, *Douglas*, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Abbotsford Arms*), on the Gala, is a long grey, modern town (12,946 inhab.), noted for the manufacture of tweeds and woollen hosiery. Its largest buildings are the woollen mills. In Corn Mill Square rises an effective *War Memorial* for 1914–18.

Motor Coaches to neighbouring places of interest; also to *Edinburgh*, *Berwick-on-Tweed*, *North Berwick*, *Moffat*, and *Dumfries*.

Abbotsford (p. 545) may be visited from Galashiels via Abbotsford Ferry (p. 543), either by railway or on foot; motorists must make the detour (3½ m.) via Melrose

Bridge (see below) or (6¼ m.) by the Selkirk road to Lindean.—A pleasant road leads S. to (6½ m.) *Selkirk* (see below), closely following the railway line.

The Road to Melrose, 4 m., leads S.E., parallel with the railway and the Gala. Opposite (1 m.) Langlee House a tablet by the road commemorates Sir Walter Scott's last journey home to Abbotsford (11th July, 1852). We cross (1¾ m.) the *Allan Water*, the narrow glen of which is the 'Glendearg' of Scott's 'Monastery.' Beyond the mansion of Pavilion we pass over (2¼ m.) Melrose Bridge and turn to the left for (4 m.) *Melrose* (p. 544), to the right for (3½ m.) *Abbotsford*.

From Galashiels to Peebles, 18½ m., railway in 40 minutes.—At (2½ m.) *Clovenfords* (Inn) are the well-known Tweed Vineries (visitors admitted).—About 2½ m. farther, on the opposite bank of the Tweed, appears **Ashiestiel**, the house occupied by Sir Walter Scott in 1804–12, the period of the 'Lay,' the 'Lady of the Lake,' and 'Marmion.'—6½ m. *Thornielee*.—We enter *Peeblesshire*.—*Elibank Tower* is seen on the left, about 2½ m. short of (10½ m.) *Walkerburn*.

12 m. **Innerleithen** (2403 inhab; *Traquair Arms*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6) has mineral springs and passes for the original, so far as there is any one original, of 'St. Ronan's Well.' Motor coach in summer to St. Mary's Loch. About 1¼ m. S. is *Traquair House* (no adm.; 17th cent.), with a much older tower, one of the oldest inhabited buildings in Scotland. The stone figures of bears at the avenue gates are supposed to have suggested the bears of Bradwardine at Tully-Veolan in 'Waverley.' The gates have never been opened since they were closed in 1796 on the death of the seventh and last countess of Traquair.—15¼ m. *Cardrona*.—18½ m. *Peebles*, see p. 540.

From Galashiels to Selkirk, 6¼ m., branch railway in ½ hr., via (2¾ m.) *Abbotsford Ferry*, 1 m. S. of the house, with a ferry over the Tweed.

SELKIRK (*County*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Fleece*, D. 5/; *Station*, D. 4/6), a tweed-making royal burgh (5775 inhab.), is situated on a hilly site overlooking the Ettrick. In front of the town-hall is a statue of Scott, and farther on is one of Mungo Park (p. 541). Andrew Lang (1844–1912) was born in the house now named *Viewfield* and used as a cottage-hospital. Selkirk was once famed for its sutors or shoemakers, who distinguished themselves at Flodden. A curious ceremony, 'licking the birse,' prevails at the admission to the dignity of burgess of the town.

Abbotsford may be visited via Abbotsford Ferry (see above) or by road (5¼ m.), but the principal excursions are those to Yarrow and Ettrick (see below), which may be combined in one long round (40 m.).

From Selkirk to St. Mary's Loch, 19 m. (motor coach). The road (A 708) ascends the *Valley of the Yarrow, famous in song from the 'Dowie Dens of Yarrow' downwards.—The name of (3 m.) *Philiphaugh* (r.), a mansion with fine gardens, recalls the disastrous defeat of Montrose by the Covenanters under Leslie (1645). A little farther on a bridge on the left leads to *Bowhill* (Duke of Buccleuch) and to Newark Castle (see below), but we remain on the left bank.—4 m. *Foulshiels*, with the humble cottage in which Mungo Park (1771–1806 ?), the African explorer, was born. On our left, across the river, is seen the massive 15th-cent. ruin of ***Newark Castle,** where the 'Last Minstrel' recited his famous Lay to the Duchess Anne of Buccleuch (p. 537).—5 m. *Broadmeadows House Hotel* (R. & B. 10/, pens. 12/-18/).—Near (9 m.) *Yarrow Church* are four isolated upright stones said to commemorate the fight described in the 'Dowie Dens' ('gloomy glens'; see above), but probably very much older. A rough road (practicable for motors) leads hence to *Kirkhope* (3 m.; p. 544) in Ettrick.—13 m. *Gordon Arms Inn* (R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/), an anglers' inn, stands at the divergence of a road N. to Innerleithen (see above). On our right is the farm of *Mount Benger*, of which James Hogg (1772–1835) was tenant in 1821–30. A road, diverging on the left, leads to (6½ m.) Tushielaw Inn (see p. 544) in Ettrick.—We cross (14 m.) the Douglas Burn, flowing down from the ruined *Blackhouse Tower*, the scene of the elopement of the lovers in the 'Douglas Tragedy.'—

15½ m. *Dryhope Tower*, on the right, is the alleged birthplace of Mary Scott, the 'Flower of Yarrow,' who wedded 'Auld Wat of Harden' (p. 508). We have now reached the N.E. end of ***St. Mary's Loch** (p. 549), the N.W. bank of which we skirt to (19 m.) *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, see p. 549.—The return to Selkirk may be made via Tushielaw Inn and Ettrickdale, see below. To *Tweedsmuir*, see p. 549.

From Selkirk to Tushielaw by Ettrickdale, 15 m. This picturesque route leads S.W. from Selkirk, at first on the right bank of the Ettrick, passing Bowhill (p. 543).—3 m. *Carterhaugh*, where the Ettrick is joined by the Yarrow.—4½ m. *Oakwood Tower*, on a steep bank, was occupied in the 13th cent. by Michael Scot the Wizard (p. 587). We cross to the left bank at (7 m.) *Ettrickbridge*, and beyond (7½ m.) *Kirkhope*, near a pretty river gorge, we enter a pastoral valley.—12 m. *Deloraine*, home of William of Deloraine, 'good at need,' in the 'Lay.'—15 m. *Tushielaw Inn*, an anglers' hotel.

A road, diverging to the N., about ½ m. short of the inn, leads over to (6 m.) Tibbie Shiel's Inn on St. Mary's Loch (p. 549), whence the return to Selkirk may be made down the Yarrow (comp. above).

An interesting road for robust walkers leads from Tushielaw to (19 m.) *Moffat*, following the upper Ettrick via (4 m.) *Ettrick Church*, beside which Thomas Boston (1676–1732), James Hogg (d. 1835), and Tibbie Shiel (p. 549) are buried Hogg was born close by.

C. Melrose and Abbotsford

MELROSE (*Abbey*, R. 6/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *George*, similar charges; *King's Arms*, R. & B. 7/6; *Anderson's*; **Waverley Hydro*, 1 m. N.W., pens. from 15/), the 'Kennaquhair' of Scott's 'Monastery,' is delightfully situated. Many of the older houses show carved stones pillaged from the abbey. A footbridge connects it with *Gattonside*, on the N. bank of the Tweed, but Melrose Bridge is c. 1 m. W. of the town.

****Melrose Abbey,** the beautiful ruined church of the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary (6*d*., children 3*d*.) is open from 8 a.m. till dusk, on Sun. from 2 p.m.

History. In 1136 David I founded and endowed a monastery at Melrose, as a successor to the ancient Culdee monastery at Old Melrose (p. 542). The new abbey lay in the direct forthright of English invasion, and was wrecked again and again, notably in 1322 and 1385. Robert Bruce restored it in 1326 and bequeathed his heart to it; but the present remains represent a later rebuilding of about the end of the 15th cent.; only a small portion is older. In 1544 and 1545 it was plundered and seriously damaged in the Earl of Hertford's invasion, and it was probably never thoroughly restored. The Reformers did it little injury, but the ruins came to be freely used as a quarry for building materials, and wind and weather did the rest. In 1918 the ruins were presented to the nation by the Duke of Buccleuch.

The present ruin represents the E. part of the nave of the church, the transepts with remains of the central tower, and the chancel. Every part, including the exterior, will repay study. The remains of stone vaulting are very elaborate, and the bosses and the capitals display in their intricate and delicate foliage, especially in the leaves of 'curly kale,' the proverbial skill and fancy of the Scottish stone-carvers. The W. front and the W. end of the Nave have disappeared. The S. aisle was flanked by chapels, each used as the burial-place of some distinguished family; the very narrow N. aisle abuts upon the cloister. A stone choir screen separates the central aisle from the monks' choir, obscured by heavy piers and arches erected in 1618. The capitals of the clustered shaft on the S.W. pier of the Tower are amongst the finest carvings in the church.—The Dec. *Window of five lights in the S. Transept is the finest in the abbey.—Off the N. Transept opens the Sacristy, the N. wall of which is perhaps the oldest part of the church (12th cent.).—The Chancel retains its beautiful fretted stone roof. The E. window of five lights divided by a cross transom, with its 'slender shafts of shapely stone,' is finely described in the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel.' Immediately beneath it lies (it is said) the heart of Robert Bruce. The slab of dark marble in front covers the grave of Alexander II (d. 1249). In a chapel on the S. side of the chancel is the alleged tomb of Michael Scot, the Wizard (p. 587).

The church is adjoined on the N. by the Cloisters, the S. walk of which is noted for its fine shallow arcading. Recent excavations have revealed the ground-plan of the monastic buildings.

Abbotsford

Abbotsford is open to visitors from 10–5 every week-day between March 1st and Sept. 30th (adm. 1/). It stands 2½ m. W. of Melrose (motor coaches, see p. 515). Approach from *Galashiels*, see p. 543; from *Selkirk*, p. 543.

From Melrose we follow the pretty Selkirk road to the W. via (1 m.) *Darnick*, whose old Border peel (adm. 10–5; 1/) has been fitted up to convey an idea of the inhabited interior of such a tower. Farther on we turn to the left and reach (2½ m.) the postern in the wall by which tourists are admitted to Abbotsford.

***Abbotsford,** the home of Sir Walter Scott, where he died in 1832, contains many personal memorials of its famous founder besides numerous interesting historical relics collected by him.

Scott purchased the farm (c. 100 acres) of Clarty or Cartley Hole in 1811, rebuilt the house, and added a W. wing, afterwards (1821) erecting a much more ambitious mansion. After financial disaster overtook him the house and library were secured to him and his family by his creditors and friends.

In the *Entrance Hall* a glass-case contains the last suit of clothes worn by Scott. The *Study*, little altered, contains Scott's desk, arm-chair, and table. —The *Library* has a carved ceiling with designs from Roslin Chapel (p. 538), a bust of Scott, by Chantrey (1820), and a portrait of Sir Walter's last surviving son, who died childless in 1847; also relics of Mary, Queen of Scots, Prince Charles Stewart, Flora Macdonald, Balfour of Burley, Rob Roy, Napoleon, Burns, etc.—In the *Drawing Room*, with fine furniture and interesting portraits, the cornice reproduces the 'curly kale' carving of Melrose Abbey.—The *Armoury* contains Scottish weapons; also the pistols of Napoleon and Claverhouse; Montrose's sword; Rob Roy's claymore and dirk, used in 'the '45'; the keys of Lochleven Castle; caricatures and other small pictures.—The *Dining Room*, in which Sir Walter died, is not shown.

To the S. of Melrose rise the three conspicuous summits of the **Eildon Hills** (S. summit 1215 ft.; middle 1385 ft.; N.E. 1327 ft.), from the summit of which Scott could "point out forty-three places famous in war and verse." The group, once a single cone, was split into three in a single night at Michael Scot's (p. 587) command by a demon for whom the wizard was bound to find constant employment. Thomas the Rhymer (p. 503) spent more than three years in the enchanted country within the Eildons after his capture by the Queen of the Fairies.

From Melrose to Dryburgh (see below). This excursion is most directly made via St. Boswells, which is reached either by railway (p. 542) or by the road (4½ m.) leading S.E. from Melrose via the village of Eildon.—A more picturesque road (6 m.), however, runs E. via *Newstead*, passing *Sir Walter's View* (overlooking Old Melrose) at *Gladswood*, and *Bemersyde*, seat of the Haigs for more than 700 years, purchased by national subscription and presented to Field-Marshal Earl Haig in 1921.

From Melrose to ***Galashiels***, see p. 542.

D. St. Boswells (Dryburgh) to Jedburgh and Kelso

L.N.E. to *Jedburgh*, 15½ m. in ¾–1 hr. (3/2, 1/11); to *Kelso*, 11½ m. in 25 min. (2/5, 1/5½). Passengers for Jedburgh change carriages at Roxburgh.

Road to (10 m.) **Jedburgh**, see below; to **Kelso** or **Roxburgh**, 10 m.

St. Boswells (*Rfmts.; Station Hotel; Dryburgh Arms*). The station lies c. 1¼ m. N.W. of *St. Boswells Green*, with its spacious common, which is adjoined (N E.) by the old village of *St. Boswells* or *Lessudden* (Buccleuch Arms, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6). Dryburgh Abbey lies 1½ m. E. of the station, on the other side of the Tweed.

A lane diverging to the l., c. ½ m. S. of the station, leads to a footbridge over the river. Motors either deposit their passengers at the footbridge or make a detour (4 m.) to the abbey via the bridge beyond St. Boswells village.

***Dryburgh Abbey,** the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott, was never of great size or wealth but occupies a charmingly secluded position in a loop of the Tweed, surrounded by ancient yew trees. It is open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. or dusk (1–5 p.m. on Sun.); adm. 6*d*., free on Sat. and Sun.

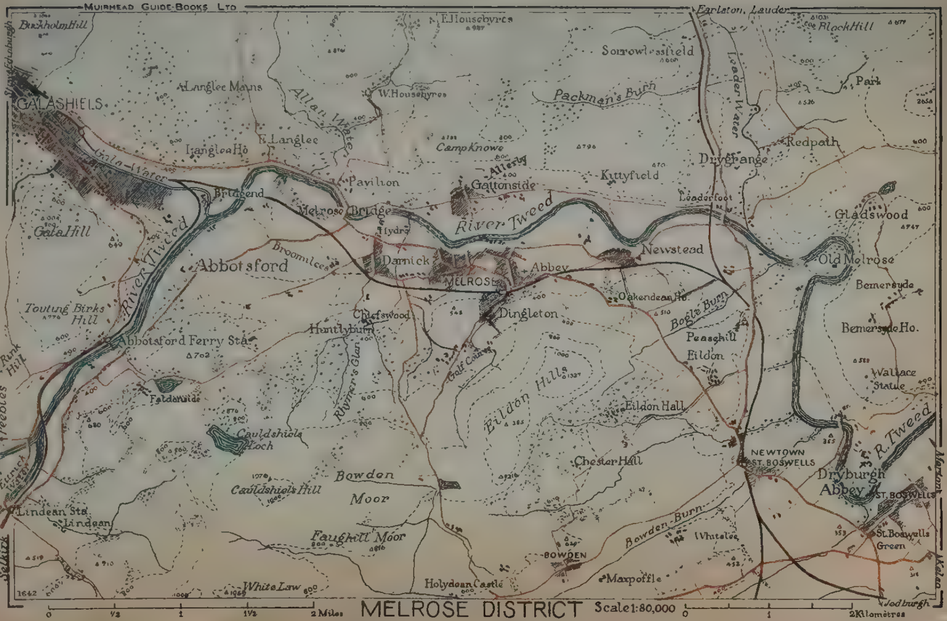
History. On a spot once occupied by the 6th cent. sanctuary of St. Modan, Dryburgh Abbey was founded in 1150 by David I. After its destruction by the Earl of Hertford in 1544 it seems never to have been rebuilt. About 1700 the Abbey lands belonged to Thomas Haliburton, great-grandfather of Scott, but in the next generation they passed from his heirs, leaving them only the right to 'stretch their bones' in the abbey. In 1918 the abbey was presented to the nation by Lord Glenconner.

Of the Church there remain the W. front (good Trans. Norman doorway), the ruined nave with a few column bases, the S. transept adjoined by the *Chapel of St. Modan*, a portion of the choir, and the beautiful E. aisle of the N. transept, known as *St. Mary's Aisle*. In this aisle is the grave of Sir Walter Scott (1771–1832), and here rest also his wife, his son, and his son-in-law, John Gibson Lockhart (d. 1854). Adjoining is the burial-place of the Erskines and of the Haigs of Bemersyde, with the grave of Field-Marshal Earl Haig (1861–1928).

On a lower level, S. of the church, are the Conventual Buildings, including (E. side) the *Chapter House*, *Calefactory*, *Library*, and (S. side) *Refectory*.

From St. Boswells to Jedburgh by road (A 68), 10 m. (railway route, see below). From *St. Boswells Green* (see above) we run E., via (4 m.) *Ancrum Moor*, where the English were defeated in the battle of Ancrum Moor or Lilliard's Edge (1545).—Our road crosses (7 m.) the Teviot and strikes the main road from Hawick. We turn to the l., passing *Bonjedward* (Marquess of Lothian; r.), and then (c. 8 m.) to the r. (just short of Jedfoot Station).—10 m. *Jedburgh*, see p. 547.

The railway follows the right bank of the Tweed.—3 m. *Maxton*. The Waterloo Monument (see p. 547) is long in



MELROSE DISTRICT

Muirhead Guide-Books Ltd
Scale 1:80,000
0
½
1
1½
2 Miles
0
1
2 Kilometres
Galashiels
Buckholm Hill
Edinburgh
Langlee Mains
Langlee Ho.
E. Langlee
Allan Water
W. Househyres
E. Househyres
Sorrowlessfield
Packman's Burn
Camp Knowe
Kittyfield
Earlston, Lauder
Leader Water
Blockhill
Park
Redpath
Drygrange
Leaderfoot
Gladswood
Old Melrose
Bemersyde
Bemersyde Ho.
Wallace Statue
Gala Water
Bridgend
Pavilion
Melrose Bridge
Allerly
Gattonside
River Tweed
Newstead
Hydro
Darnick
Melrose
Abbey
Broomilees
Abbotsford
Gala Hill
Touting Birks Hill
Rink Hill
Peebles
Abbotsford Ferry Sta.
Chiefswood
Huntlyburn
Rhymer's Glen
Dingleton
Golf Course
Oakendean Ho.
Bogle Burn
Peasehill
Eildon
Eildon Hills
Eildon Hall
Faldonside
Cauldshiels Loch
Cauldshiels Hill
Bowden Moor
Faughill Moor
Chester Hall
Newtown St. Boswells
R. Tweed
Dryburgh Abbey
St. Boswells
St. Boswells Green
Merton
Kelso
Ettrick Water
Lindean Sta.
Lindean
Selkirk
White Law
Holydean Castle
Bowden
Bowden Burn
Whitelee
Maxpoffle
Jedburgh

view. On the left appear *Littledean Tower*, and, in the distance, *Smailholm Tower*, the scene of Scott's 'Eve of St. John.'—8½ m. **Roxburgh Junction,** 2 m. from Roxburgh Castle (p. 548).

FROM ROXBURGH JUNCTION TO JEDBURGH, 7 m., branch-line beside the Teviot.—On Penielheugh (1741 ft.), above (4½ m.) *Nisbet*, birthplace of Samuel Rutherford (1600–61), rises the Waterloo Monument (1815).—5½ m. *Jedfoot*.

7 m. **JEDBURGH** (*Royal*, L. 3/, D. 5/; *Spread Eagle*, D. 4/; *Abbey*, L. 2/6, temperance), the county town (2426 inhab.) of Roxburghshire, is prettily situated on the Jed. Its ancient castle was pulled down in 1409.

'Jeddart Justice,' like Lydford Law (p. 117), consisted in hanging a man first and trying him afterwards. Mrs. Somerville (Mary Fairfax; 1780–1872), the mathematician, and Sir David Brewster (1781–1868) were born at Jedburgh. Prince Charles Stewart lodged at No. 11 Castlegate, in 1745; Burns at No. 27 Canongate in 1787; and Wordsworth at No. 5 Abbey Close in 1803.

***Jedburgh Abbey** (8 till dusk; Sun. from 2 p.m.; adm. 6*d*.), a grand old building of red sandstone in the E.E. and Norman style, is situated on the river bank, c. 1 m. from the station.

HISTORY. The priory founded in 1118 on this site by David I became an abbey in 1147. In 1285 Alexander III was married in the church to Iolande, daughter of the Count of Dreux. The abbey suffered severely from the invasions of the English, notably in 1523, when it was bombarded by the Earl of Surrey, and in 1544–45 when it was sacked by the Earl of Hertford. After the Reformation part of the nave was used as a parish church until 1875. In 1913 the abbey was taken over by the Ancient Monuments Commission on behalf of the nation.

The long NAVE (130 ft.) of nine bays is one of the finest examples of Transition in Scotland, with three tiers of arches remarkable for grace and lightness. The main arcade is pointed and supports a triforium of round arches and a clerestory of pointed arches.—The restored TOWER (86 ft.; view) is supported on round arches.—The N. TRANSEPT still entire, with a good window, is a fine specimen of the Dec. style (14th cent.).—The CHOIR, now of two bays only, has massive round piers carried up to include the triforium in a semicircular arch embracing two smaller arches.—The elaborate but weather-worn exterior decoration of the Norman door (restored) on the S. side of the nave is repeated in facsimile on a modern doorway farther to the W. A fragment of the cloister has been laid bare to the S. of the church.

In Queen St., parallel with High St., is **Queen Mary's House** (9–8; Sun. 1–5; adm. 6*d*.), the old bastel house in which Queen Mary lay ill after her exhausting ride to visit Bothwell at Hermitage Castle (p. 507). It contains a museum of interesting relics.

On quitting Roxburgh Junction the railway crosses the Teviot on a high viaduct. Beyond the Tweed appears Floors Castle (p. 548).

11½ m. **KELSO** (*Cross Keys*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6–6/; *Queen's Head*, R. & B. 7/6; *Ednam House*, R. 5/–7/6, D. 5/, unlicensed), somewhat partially described by Scott as "the most beautiful if not the most romantic village in Scotland," lies ½ m. from the station on the other side of the Tweed, at its junction with the Teviot.

History. Kelso underwent its share of affliction at the hands of English invaders, notably in 1522, 1544, and 1545. Queen Mary spent two nights at Kelso in 1566. In 1715 the rebel forces proclaimed James VIII in the market-place, and in 1745 Prince Charles Stewart stayed two nights here on his northward retreat. Walter Scott in 1783 was for six months a pupil at the old grammar school; and here, in 1802, the Ballantyne Press issued the first two volumes of his 'Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border.'

A 'Kelso convoy' is a bare civility from host to parting guest: 'a step and a half ower the door-stane.'

We approach the town by a fine bridge, by Rennie (1803), affording a justly famous view of the abbey close by.

***Kelso Abbey** (adm. free ; 8 till dusk, Sun. from 2 p.m.), a Norman and E.E. structure, was one of the largest of the Border abbeys, though little remains but its extreme W. end.

History. The abbey, one of the earliest completed by David I, was founded in 1128, and under royal favour soon rose to wealth and influence, its mitred abbots claiming precedence over even St. Andrews until a decision was given against them by the king in 1420. Garrisoned as a fortress in 1545, it was taken by the Earl of Hertford, who slaughtered the defenders and reduced the building to ruins. From 1649 till 1771 the transept was used as a parish church. The Duke of Roxburghe presented the abbey to the nation in 1919.

The abbey church had a long nave and choir, with transepts at each end, and tall towers above the crossings. There now remain part of the W. front, a porch with part of a deeply moulded doorway, the W. transepts, two bays of the choir, and the S. and W. sides of the W. tower. The Norman porch of the N.W. transept is surmounted by a reticulated gable. The tower was supported by four magnificent E.E. arches, 45 ft. high, of which two remain. Around the walls of the church, both inside and out, ran an elegant interlaced arcade, on the ground level.

Close to Kelso stands **Floors Castle** (Duke of Roxburghe), built by Vanbrugh in 1718 and altered to its present Tudor aspect by Playfair about 1849 (adm. to the ground on Wed. ; permit at the National Bank in Kelso). A holly tree in the park is said to mark the spot where James II, besieging Roxburgh Castle in 1400, was killed by the bursting of a cannon.

The scanty remains of *Roxburgh Castle* lie 1¼ m. W. of Kelso ; *Ednam*, birthplace of James Thomson (1700–48), author of 'The Seasons,' is 2½ m. N., near *Hume Castle* (p. 503) ; and *Yetholm*, once noted as the headquarters of the Scottish gipsies, is c. 8 m. S.E. (motor-bus).

From Kelso to *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, see p. 349.

93. MOFFAT AND ITS ENVIRONS

Moffat, the terminus of a short branch-line from *Beattock* (p. 510), on the main L.M.S. railway from the S. (Rte. 88B), is reached by train from *Edinburgh* (Princes St.) in 1¾–3 hrs. (12/11, 7/9) ; from *Glasgow* (Central) in 1¾–2¾ hrs. (12/6, 7/6).—Motor Coach from Edinburgh, see p. 515.

MOFFAT (*Annandale Arms ; Buccleuch Arms*, L. 3/6, D. 5/ ; *Star ; Moffat House*, private), a pleasant little town with a spa and a golf course, is a good centre for excursions among some of the finest Border scenery, abounding in interesting associations with the Covenanters.

Motor coaches run to *St. Mary's Loch*, the *Devil's Beef Tub*, *Dumfries*, *Peebles*, *Keswick*, etc., and among the chief points in the environs are the *Three Waters Meet* (the Moffat, Annan, and Evan) ; *Garpol Glen* (2 m. S.W.) ; *Lochwood Tower*. *Hartfell* (2651 ft.), *White Coomb* (2695 ft.) and *Lochfell* (2256 ft.) are the chief ascents.

From Moffat to St. Mary's Loch, 15 m. (motor coaches, see above ; occasionally going on to Selkirk). This fine and picturesque excursion follows the Moffat Water up Moffat Dale. We cross (2 m.) the Craigie Burn (left) amid woods, but Craigieburn House, birthplace of Jean Lorimer, Burns's 'Chloris,' is not seen. 3 m. *Burns's Cottage* stands on the site of an inn in which Burns wrote his jovial song, 'O Willie brewed a peck o' maut.' From (5½ m.) *Capplegill*, at the mouth of a wild glen (l.), a refuge of the Covenanters, a cart road on the right leads over the shoulder of *Bodesbeck Law* (2173 ft.), associated with Hogg's 'Brownie of Bodesbeck,' to the upper waters of the Ettrick (p. 544).—Another wild glen opens on the left at (7 m.) *Carrifran*, and 3 m. farther is (10 m.) the stream on which, 10 min. to the left, is the ***Grey Mare's Tail** (over 200 ft. high), one of the highest waterfalls in Scotland. A long tumulus near the road is known as the 'Giant's Grave.'

Good walkers may ascend the steep hillside, on the left of the fall, and follow the stream to (1 hr.) its source in dark **Loch Skene** (c. 1700 ft.), a wild and solitary little 'lochan' or tarn, situated under *Lochcraig Head* (2625 ft.).

From (11 m.) *Birkhill* (1080 ft.; temperance inn), where we pass from Dumfriesshire into *Selkirkshire*, the road descends close to the Yarrow.—14 m. *Chapelhope* was the haunt and home of Hogg's 'Brownie of Bodesbeck,' until the imprudent benevolence of his host set him wandering again. We skirt the little *Loch of the Lowes* (i.e., of the lakes), once probably part of St. Mary's Loch, from which it is now separated.

15 m. ***St. Mary's Loch** (*Rodono Hotel*; *St. Mary's* or *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, pens. 84/), c. 3 m. long by ¼ m. broad, is "the lone St. Mary's silent lake" of 'Marmion,' on which the swan "floats double, swan and shadow." *Tibbie Shiel's Inn*, long kept by Tibbie Shiel (Isabella Richardson; 1783-1878), the famous scene of one of the 'Noctes Ambrosianae' of Christopher North (Prof. Wilson) and Hogg, stands on our right, close to the lake; the road passing it leads S.E. to (6 m.) Tushielaw and (21 m.) Selkirk (see p. 544).—We skirt the W. shore of St. Mary's Loch. On the hillside, to the left, is a seated statue, by A. Currie, of James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd (p. 542).—16 m. *Rodono Hotel*, delightfully situated above the road and overlooking the lake, takes its name from the ancient barony of Rodonna. On the hillside, 1¾ m. farther on and c. 1 m. from the foot of the loch whence issues the Yarrow, are the scanty ruins of *St. Mary's Church* and its peaceful graveyard, "where the shepherds of Yarrow are sleeping."

Many traditions cling around this remote spot, where a service is annually held in August. The lovers in the 'Douglas Tragedy' were buried in the chapel, with the customary appearance of briar roses from their graves. The chapel is the scene of Hogg's ballad of 'Mary Scott,' and his 'Mess John' has its scenes in the vicinity.

From *Tibbie Shiel's Inn* to *Selkirk* or to *Tweedsmuir*, see pp. 543-4.

FROM MOFFAT VIA THE DEVIL'S BEEF TUB TO BROUGHTON, 23 m. (motor coaches). We follow the Edinburgh road to the N., which mounts steadily (views).—In (5½ m.) we reach the **Devil's Beef Tub,** a large semi-circular hollow among the hills on the right, where the Johnstones are said to have hidden the cattle 'lifted' in their raids.—A short distance farther we reach the watershed where 'Tweed, Annan, Clyde, Rise out o' ae hillside,' and the road begins to descend beside the infant Tweed.—From (14¾ m.) *Tweedsmuir* a fair road leads to (12 m.) *Rodono*, on St. Mary's Loch (p. 549).—16 m. *Crook Hotel* (R. & B. 7/, L. 3/. D. 4/6, well spoken of), whence *Broad Law* (2754 ft.), second only to Merrick (p. 569) among Scottish hills S. of the Forth, may be ascended in 2 hrs.—Some 5½ m. farther, 1½ m. short of Broughton, a road leads off on the right for (1½ m.) *Drumelzier*, where Merlin's grave is pointed out.—23 m. *Broughton*, on the railway from Peebles to Biggar, see p. 541.

94. FROM EDINBURGH TO GLASGOW

Edinburgh and Glasgow are connected by three direct railway routes, of which the most interesting is described below. The routes via *Midcalder* and *Holytown* and via *Bathgate* lead through industrial regions. About 1¼ m. from Holytown is *Carfin*, a mining village, with a grotto dedicated in 1922 to Our Lady of Lourdes, and visited by thousands of pilgrims.—Some travellers may prefer to approach Glasgow via the *Trossachs* (comp. Rte. 102), a route, however, not adapted for those with luggage.

From Edinburgh to Glasgow via Linlithgow

47¼ m. L.N.E. (from Waverley Station) in 1–2½ hrs. (6/3, 3/9); to (17½ m. *Linlithgow* in ½–¾ hr. (3/7, 2/2); to (25½ m.) *Falkirk* (High) in 37 min.–1 hr. 44 min. (5/3, 3/2); to (41 m.) *Lenzie* in 1 hr. 40 min.–2 hrs. 22 min. (6/1, 3/8).

ROAD ROUTE, 47 m. We leave Edinburgh via Haymarket (Pl. 29, 30) and (A 8) *Corstorphine* (p. 536), beyond which (5¼ m.) we follow A 9.—8½ m. *Kirkliston* (see below).—8½ m. **Linlithgow** (see below).—8 m. *Falkirk* (p. 551). From (1½ m.) *Camelon* A 803 runs to (3½ m.) *Dennyloanhead*, where we join A 80. —3 m. *Cumbernauld*. We enter (14 m.) **Glasgow** (Rte. 95) via Garngad Rd. (Pl. 21).

Edinburgh, see Rte. 90. Leaving Waverley Station the train passes through a tunnel of ½ m. to (1½ m.) *Haymarket*, the station for the W. end of Edinburgh.—Farther on we enter a district of large corn-fields and numerous mansions. The Pentland Hills are seen on the left, and on the right a glimpse is obtained of the Forth Bridge cantilevers (p. 539).—5½ m. *Gogar*.—8¼ m. *Ratho*.

A spur-line runs from Ratho to (4 m.) *Dalmeny* (p. 539) and the Forth Bridge via (1½ m.) *Kirkliston* (Newliston Arms, R. & B. 5/6), with its fine Romanesque church.

Beyond Ratho our line is carried by one of the longest viaducts in Scotland (36 arches) across the Almond Water, which separates Midlothian from West Lothian.

West Lothian or **Linlithgowshire**, the smallest Scottish county but two (p. 573), has a coast-line of c. 15 m. on the estuary of the Forth, with Bo'ness as its chief harbour. It shares the reputation of the other Lothians (p. 503) for good farming, but its mineral wealth (coal, oil-shale, iron) is more important. Linlithgow South Queensferry, Blackness and Barnbougle Castles, Dalmeny, with its fine church, and Torphichen, with its memories of the Knights of St. John, are among its historic sites. The Forth Bridge (p. 539) unites the county with Fifeshire.

Vast heaps of waste shale recall the once profitable shale-oil industry of this region. We catch a glimpse (r.) of the ruined *Niddry Castle*, where Queen Mary passed the first night after her escape from Lochleven.—12 m. *Winchburgh*; 14½ m. *Philpstoun*.

17½ m. **LINLITHGOW** (*Star and Garter*; *St. Michael's*, R. & B. 6/6, L. or D. 3/, pens. 12/), the county town of West

Lothian, is an ancient little place (3880 inhab.) with steep-pitched roofs and several fountains ('Lithgow for wells, Glasgow for bells'), besides one of the most interesting churches in Scotland and the ruins of one of the finest palaces.

History.—Linlithgow was one of David I's royal burghs and early a place of some importance. Edward I of England built a tower here in 1307, afterwards incorporated in the palace, long a favourite royal residence. In 1570 the Regent Moray, as he rode through "old Linlithgow's crowded town," was shot from a balcony by James Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh, who escaped on a horse held in readiness at the back of the house, as related in Scott's ballad of 'Cadyow Castle.' The house was immediately burned and its owner, John Hamilton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, captured at Dumbarton Castle in 1571, was put to death. In 1646 the palace beheld the last meeting of the Scottish National Parliament. In 1651–59 the town was garrisoned by Cromwell, and in 1745 Prince Charles Stewart passed through it.

On quitting the station we turn to the left for (5 min.) the palace. The *County Buildings*, on the S. side of the High St., stand on the site of the house from which the Regent Moray was shot (tablet).—The precincts of the palace and church are entered through a fine embattled *Gateway* erected by James V. The ***Church** *of St. Michael*, in the Scottish Dec. style (16th cent.) showing marked French influence, is one of the finest parish churches in Scotland. It is open 3.30–5 p.m. It was in the S. transept, called St. Catherine's Aisle, that just before Flodden an apparition warned James IV against war with England.

The ***Palace** (10–5; adm. 6*d.*), situated on an elevation partly surrounded by the loch, is a fine example of a fortified palace, externally somewhat heavy and severe, but with a more attractive inner quadrangle.

The W. side of the quadrangle dates partly from the reign of James III; the S. and E. sides, architecturally the richest, from the reign of James V, who, like his daughter Mary, was born in the palace. The N. side was rebuilt by James VI. The palace was burned, probably accidentally, by General Hawley's troops (p. 552) in 1746.

On the W. side of the quadrangle are the *Royal Apartments*, fitted up most probably by James IV. On the first floor is the room in which Mary, Queen of Scots, was born on Dec. 7th, 1542. The N.W. tower staircase ascends to a little octagonal turret, known as *Queen Margaret's Bower*, where that queen vainly awaited the return of James IV from Flodden.

About 4½ m. N.E., on the Forth, is *Blackness Castle* (adm. 6*d.*), of unknown antiquity, one of the four fortresses which, by the Articles of Union, were to be left fortified.

Motor-Buses ply from Linlithgow to *Bo'ness*, *Stirling* and *Bridge of Allan*, *Edinburgh*, etc.

Just after quitting Linlithgow we enter *Stirlingshire.*—19¾ m. *Manuel* is the junction of branch-lines to (4 m.) *Bo'ness*, contracted from *Borrowstounness*, a busy little industrial town (10,162 inhab.) and coaling port, and to (17½ m.) *Coatbridge.*—At (22¼ m.) *Polmont* we diverge (left) from the line to Larbert and Stirling (p. 572).

25½ m. **Falkirk** (*Railway*, R. & B. 6/6, L. or D. 2/6; *Royal*) is a busy centre of the coal and iron industries (33,308 inhab) formerly noted for its *Trysts,* or great cattle-fairs. Carronades (an old type of naval gun) were first made at the Carron Ironworks (1 m. N.), founded in 1760.

Falkirk gives name to two important battles. In the first Edward I defeated William Wallace in 1298; in the second, Prince Charles Edward, retreating N., inflicted a severe repulse on General Hawley in 1746.

From Falkirk a branch-railway runs to (3 m. N.E.) **Grangemouth** (*Queen's; Zetland Arms*), an active and growing seaport (9699 inhab.) at the E. end of the Forth and Clyde Canal.

From Falkirk to *Larbert, Stirling,* and the *North,* see p. 572.

After quitting Falkirk the train (views to the N.) runs parallel with the Forth and Clyde Canal (p. 559), and follows for a time the line of the Roman *Wall of Antoninus* (known also as *Graham's* or *Grime's Dyke*).

This fortification against the N. tribes was a turf rampart, with a parallel foss on the N. and a military road on the S., and extended from the Forth near Bo'ness (p. 551) to (36 m.) the Clyde near Bowling (p. 559), a distance of c. 36 miles. It dates from c. 140 A.D., in the reign of Antoninus Pius.

Beyond (31¾ m.) *Castlecary* we have views, on the right, of the *Kilsyth Hills* (1870 ft.).—41 m. *Lenzie,* a suburb of Glasgow.—From Castlecary the line has run through a detached portion of Dumbartonshire; we now enter Lanarkshire.

Lanarkshire, extending from Glasgow and the black and busy industrial district in the N. to the pastoral solitudes near the sources of the Clyde, 50 m. to the S., lies mainly in the basin of the Clyde, and its alternative name might well be Clydesdale. The most populous county in Scotland, though only tenth in point of size, it is divided into three 'wards.' The Upper Ward, in the S., with Lanark as its chief town, comprises more than half the county; the Middle Ward has Hamilton as its capital; in the small Lower Ward is Glasgow. The supreme economic asset of Lanarkshire is the great Glasgow coal and iron basin, with all its varied industries. The Upper Ward, covered in the S. with rolling rounded hills, is pastoral and agricultural, though lead is mined at Leadhills. The orchards in the vale of Clyde about Lanark and Bothwell have been celebrated for ages; and the famous Clydesdale draught horses were first bred in this ward. This county was the scene of William Wallace's early exploits against the English at Lanark, of the final collapse of the cause of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Langside, and of the alternate victory and defeat of the Covenanters at Drumclog and Bothwell Bridge.

We run via (44 m.) *Bishopbriggs* and a long tunnel beyond (45¾ m.) *Cowlairs* to (47¼ m.) **Glasgow** (Queen St. Station).

95. GLASGOW AND ITS ENVIRONS

GLASGOW (1,113,600 inhab.), by far the most populous town and most important sea-port in Scotland and the second city for population in Great Britain, is a busy, strenuous, and opulent commercial community and the centre of an industrial district, in which almost no manufacture in the United Kingdom is unrepresented. The ship-building yards on the Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock are renowned all over the globe. Glasgow, mainly in Lanarkshire, is situated on the Clyde, 14 m. above Dumbarton, where the Firth of Clyde begins. It contains a fine ancient cathedral, a university, a notable gallery of art, and many splendid public buildings, though the relics of its antiquity have almost disappeared.

Railway Stations. *Central* (Pl. 26; L.M.S.), for Carlisle and England by the West Coast Route, Edinburgh, Balloch (Loch Lomond), etc.—*St. Enoch* (Pl. 34; L.M.S.), for Carlisle (Waverley Route), Greenock, and S.W. Scotland.—*Buchanan Street* (Pl. 20; L.M.S.), at the N. end of Buchanan St., for the North.—*Queen Street* (Pl. 27; L.N.E.), for Edinburgh, West Highland Line, England by the East Coast Route, etc., with 'Low Level' station for Balloch, etc.

Suburban Railways, with numerous local stations. Cathcart Circle from *Central* (High Level).—Subway (every 4 min.; three stations 1*d*., more 1½*d*.) from *St. Enoch* (subway station).—Rutherglen to Maryhill via *Central* (Low Level).

Hotels. *Central (Pl. a; 26), at the Central Station, R. 9/, B. 4/, L. 5/, D. 7/6; *St. Enoch (Pl. b; 33, 34), at St. Enoch Station, R. 7/, B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *North British (Pl. c; 27), at Queen St. Station, R. 8/, B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; Grand (Pl. d; 18), at Charing Cross, R. & B. 8/6–10/6, D. 6/, pens. 16/; Royal (Pl. f; 19), 106 Sauchiehall St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, T. 3/; Bath (Pl. h; 19, 26), 152 Bath St., R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/, T. 3/, D. 4/; Adelphi, Union St., new; Cranston's Waverley, 172 Sauchiehall St., temperance, R. 8/6, B. 3/, L. 3/ or 4/6, D. 3/; Imperial (Pl. g), R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 4/6, George (Pl. k), R. & B. 9/6, Ivanhoe, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, Nos. 244, 235, and 185 Buchanan St.; Kenilworth, 5 Queen St. (Pl. 34), R. & B. 8/6, Mackay's, 36 Glassford St. (Pl. 34), R. & B. 9/6, two commercial houses.—Residential Hotels. Green's, 22 Woodlands Terrace (Pl. 18); More's (Pl. e; 25), 18 India St., temperance, R. 7/, B. 3/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; and many others.

Restaurants (closed on Sun., except those in the hotels). At the *Hotels*; also **Ferguson & Forrester*, 36 Buchanan St.; *Grosvenor*, 74 Gordon St.; *Royal*, 10 West Nile St., L. 2/3, D. 5/; *Queen Anne*, 199 Argyle St.; *White*, 7 Gordon St.; *Swanson*, 219 Argyle St.; *Queen's Kosher*, 12 Queen St.—Luncheon and Tea Rooms. *Lang's*, 83 West George St. and 73 Queen St. (sandwiches, etc.; customers help themselves); *Brown*, 79 Vincent St.; *Ca d'Oro*, 122 Union St.; *Cranston's Tea Rooms*, 28 Buchanan St. and 17 Renfield St.; *Miss Cranston's*, 205 Ingram St.; *Craig*, 123 and 453 Sauchiehall St.; etc.

General Post Office (Pl. 27), George Square, open 6–10, Sun. 9 or 10–4 or 5; telegraph office always open.

United States Consulate, 45 Renfield St. (Pl. 26).

Cabs (on Sun. and between midnight and 6 a.m., a fare-and-a-half). Taxi-cabs, 1/6 per mile, 4½*d*. for each additional ¼ m.—Horse Cabs, 1/6 per mile, 9*d*. for each addit. ½ m. Luggage over 56 lb., 6*d*.

Tramways. An efficient and remarkably cheap service (½*d*.–2*d*.) traverses the principal streets and plies to outlying suburbs. Suburban cars run via Paisley to *Kilbarchan* and via Coatbridge to *Airdrie*. At Dalmuir the Glasgow service connects with the Dumbartonshire tramways for *Loch Lomond*, etc., and at Cambuslang or Uddingston for the Lanarkshire tramways for *Hamilton*, *Motherwell*, *Garfin*, etc.

Motor Omnibuses. Practically every town and village within a wide radius around Glasgow is reached by one or other of the innumerable motor-bus services, the chief starting-places of which are Cathedral St. (Pl. 27), Carlton Place (Pl. 33, 40), Renfrew St. (Pl. 19), and Great Clyde St. (Pl. 33, 34).—Motor Coaches to *Edinburgh*, *Stirling*, *Ayr*, *Perth*, *Liverpool*, *Manchester*, *London*, etc. — Charabanc Excursions in summer to *Ayr*, the '*Three Lochs*' (Loch Lomond, Gareloch, Loch Long), the *Trossachs*, *Loch Earn*, the *Scott Country*, *Oban* and *Inveraray*, *Kenmore*, *Killiecrankie*, etc.

Ferries (free) cross the Clyde at *Clyde St.* (Pl. 32), *Finnieston* (Pl. 31), *Govan* (vehicular), and *Whiteinch* (vehicular).

Steamers to places on the *Clyde* (see Rte. 97) start at the Broomielaw (Pl. 32, 33), on the N. bank. The packets for *Campbeltown*, the *Hebrides*, *Belfast*, and *Dublin* berth on the same side a little downstream; while the coasting steamers to *England*, *Ireland*, etc. (p. 495) usually start from the S. bank. The liners for Canada or the United States sail from the docks.

Amusements. Theatres. *King's* (Pl. 18), Bath St.; *Royal* (Pl. 19), Hope St.—Varieties. *Alhambra*, Wellington St. (Pl. 26; *Coliseum*, Eglinton St.; *Empire* (Pl. 26), Sauchiehall St.; *Pavilion* (Pl. 19), Renfield St.—CINEMAS. *Picture House*, 140 Sauchiehall St.; *Cranston's Picture House*, 15 Renfield St.; *La Scala*, 155 Sauchiehall St.; *New Savoy*, Hope St.; etc.—CONCERTS. *Scottish Orchestra*, on Tues. and Sat. evenings in winter (Nov.–Feb.), in St. Andrew's Halls (p. 556); data about other concerts from Paterson, 152 Buchanan St.—GLASGOW FAIR is an old-established public holiday, in the 2nd or 3rd week in July, when the factories, etc., are closed, but no fair is now held.

History. St. Kentigern (d. 603), alias St. Mungo ('dear one'), is the patron saint of Glasgow, and his miracles figure in the arms of the city, and the city motto —in its fuller form, 'Let Glasgow flourish by the preaching of the Word'—is carried back to him. Glasgow relapsed into paganism, but in 1115 David I restored the bishopric. The first cathedral was finished in 1136. In 1300 Wallace won the battle at 'Bell o' the Brae' (see below). In 1450 the University was founded. Montrose entered the city after the battle of Kilsyth in 1645 and raised a forced loan. In 1650 and in 1651 Cromwell was in Glasgow. Both in 1715 and 1745 the city remained loyal to the Hanoverian government. Prince Charles Stewart spent ten days here on his northward retreat in 1745 and levied contributions on the city, whose trade had grown steadily in importance since the Union of 1707. The first attempts to deepen the river at Glasgow date from c. 1768, and the last hundred and fifty years have seen the development of a fordable stream into the present harbour, where the largest ocean steamers can enter the docks. The earliest dock dates from 1867.

The four principal railway stations (comp. the Plan) are all situated near the centre of the city, which may be placed about BUCHANAN STREET (Pl. 26, 27), the most fashionable shopping resort, in the neighbourhood of several prominent public buildings—the *Royal Bank*, with the *Royal Exchange* (Pl. 27; 1829) behind it, facing Queen St.; the *Western Club*; the *Stock Exchange*; etc.

At the N. end of Queen St. opens the spacious **George Square** (Pl. 27), with a tall Doric column bearing a statue of Sir Walter Scott, about a dozen other statues, and a noble *Cenotaph*, by Sir John Burnet (1924). On the S. side is the *General Post Office* (1876–78), in the Italian style, and on the E. side are the **Municipal Buildings** (Pl. 27), an elaborate but not wholly successful edifice in the Venetian Renaissance style, by William Young (1889), with a good extension to the E. by John Watson (1923). The tower is 240 ft. high. Visitors are admitted daily to the magnificently decorated interior 10.30–12 and 2–4, Sat. 10.30–12.

George St. (Pl. 27), leading E. from the square, past the huge *Royal Technical College* (1903), joins High St. at its curved N. portion, known as 'Bell o' the Brae,' where in 1300 William Wallace is said to have defeated the English garrison in a skirmish. We ascend the hill, and soon come in sight of the cathedral with the Necropolis behind it.—High St. is continued by Castle St., No. 3 in which (l.) is **Provand's Lordship*, dating from c. 1470 and probably the only pre-Reformation house now left in Glasgow (adm. 6*d.*; daily except Sun. & Thurs. 10–1 & 2–5, in winter 10–12 & 2–4).

Conspicuous in front of us rises the large *Royal Infirmary*, founded in 1792 on the site of the old bishops' castle, and famous as the place in which Lister developed his antiseptic treatment.

***Glasgow Cathedral** (Pl. 28), dedicated to St. Mungo, the only unmutilated survivor of the great Gothic churches of South Scotland, is mainly in the E.E. style of the 13th cent., though several periods are represented in its architecture. Striking peculiarities are the very slight projection of the transepts and the construction of the E. end in two stories, so that the crypt is really the 'Laigh Kirk' or Lower Church.

The choir is now used as a parish church (the High Church), with services on Sun. at 11 and 2. On week-days the cathedral is open free from 10 to 4 or 5.

HISTORY. The church built above St. Kentigern's grave in 1123–36 was burned in 1192. Bp. Jocelin began the present church, and his beautiful crypt was consecrated in 1197, though little of it now remains. The choir and tower are of the 13th cent. The stone spire was added nearly 200 years later. The nave, begun early in the 14th cent., was not finished until 1480. At the Reformation the church was 'purged' of all 'monuments of idolatry,' but the building was preserved. In 1650 Oliver Cromwell sat in the nave to hear himself denounced as a 'sectary and blasphemer' in a sermon of two hours by **Dr. Zachary Boyd.**

Interior. The NAVE is stately and well proportioned, with a triforium of two arches to each bay and a clerestory. The clustered columns separating it from the aisles have plain capitals. The *CHOIR, a beautiful example of E.E. Gothic, now used as the High Church, is raised 3 ft. above the nave and is entered by a low elliptic-arched doorway in the fine *Rood Screen (15th cent.), on which are representations of the Seven Deadly Sins. The arrangement of the E. choir aisle is interesting. Adjoining the choir on the N.E. is the *Sacristy*, a square chamber with a central shaft. Cromwell's chair is shown here.—From the S. transept steps descend to BLACKADER'S AISLE, founded by Bp. Blackader (d. 1508), a fine vaulted crypt sometimes known as the 'Aisle of St. Fergus,' or the 'Aisle of Car Fergus'; and on the roof is a rude carving of the two-wheeled car constructed by St. Mungo to bring St. Fergus's body to burial at Glasgow.—The 12th cent. *CRYPT, or *Laigh Kirk*, to which steps descend from the nave on both sides of the choir, is the chief glory of the cathedral. Its E. end repeats the arrangement of the E. end of the choir above, but here the chapels are separated by solid walls instead of by columns. In the centre is the traditional tomb of St. Mungo (d. 603), but only the base remains. In the S.E. chapel is St. Mungo's Well, and in that adjoining is the tomb of Bp. Robert Wishart (d. 1316), who crowned Robert the Bruce. Near the N.E. porch a brass plate marks the grave of Edward Irving (1792–1834). 'Rob Roy's Pillar,' from behind which that outlaw whispered his warning to Francis Osbaldistone in 'Rob Roy,' is pointed out to visitors.—In the *Chapter House*, at the N.E. angle, are a bell of 1594 and an interesting Covenanter's gravestone.

On the hill behind the cathedral, reached by the 'Bridge of Sighs' spanning the valley of the Molendinar, is the **Necropolis**, the most conspicuous monument in which is a Doric column erected in 1825 to the memory of the Reformers and crowned by a statue of John Knox. Michael Scott (1789–1835), author of

'Tom Cringle's Log,' and William Miller (1810–72), author of 'Wee Willie Winkie,' are buried here.

From the cathedral we descend to 'the Cross,' at the S. end of High St., with the now isolated *Cross Steeple* (Pl. 34), the sole relic of the old Tolbooth (c. 1628), the prison described in 'Rob Roy.' Here the Gallowgate and London St. diverge to the E., the Saltmarket to the S., and the Trongate to the W.—all important names in the commercial annals of the city.

The SALTMARKET (Pl. 34), running from the Cross to the Clyde, was long a fashionable part of the town, and here Bailie Nicol Jarvie, Rob Roy's Lowland cousin, enjoyed 'a' the comforts o' the Sautmarket' in the early part of the 18th century. The *Court House*, the seat of the High Court, in this street faces **Glasgow Green** (Pl. 41, 42), a flat riverside park of 136 acres, the frequent scene of popular demonstrations. In 1745 Prince Charles Stewart reviewed his troops on the Fleshers' Haugh, at the S. end of the Green, before resuming his retreat to the North. On the Green is the *People's Palace* (open free; Mon., Wed., and Fri. 10–5, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10–9; Sun. 2–5), an interesting museum including an Old Glasgow Room and a picture gallery, etc.

From the Cross the busy TRONGATE (Pl. 34), passing (l.) the *Tron Steeple* (126 ft. high), surviving from a church of 1637 burned down in 1793, is continued by Argyle St. to St. Enoch Square and Buchanan St. (p. 554). A few yards farther on Jamaica St. diverges (l.) for the Broomielaw and Glasgow Bridge.

Glasgow Bridge (Pl. 33), dating in its present form from 1899, and the parallel *George V Bridge* (1928), a few yards downstream, cross from the Broomielaw to SOUTHERN GLASGOW, which is of no great interest to tourists.

About ½ m. from the river is the attractive *Queen's Park*, with a local museum and art gallery in *Old Camphill House*. A column at the S. gate of the park marks the site of the battle of *Langside* (1568), where the adherents of Mary, Queen of Scots, were defeated by the Regent Moray, 11 days after her escape from Lochleven (p. 586). Three days later the Queen crossed the Solway into England.

In WESTERN GLASGOW are the Art Gallery, the University, and Kelvingrove Park, the most convenient approaches to which are Argyle St. (Pl. 16–34) and Sauchiehall St. (Pl. 17–19), which lead respectively from the S. and the N. end of Buchanan St. (p. 554) and converge c. 1½ m. farther W., beside the Art Gallery.

From Charing Cross (Pl. 18), a busy cross-roads in Sauchiehall St., North St. leads S. to the **Mitchell Library** (1911; Pl. 18), the chief public library in the city, including an important Burns collection and other special collections (open free daily, 9.30 a.m. to 9 or 10 p.m.).—Immediately behind the library, with their chief entrance in Granville St., are the **St. Andrew's Halls** (1877), where the principal concerts and public meetings take place.

The ***Art Gallery and Museum** (Pl. 16) occupy a palatial red sandstone building in a Spanish or French Renaissance style situated in Kelvingrove Park and opened in 1901. The collection of paintings, one of the most important in the kingdom, is rich in Dutch works, and includes notable examples of Rembrandt, Titian, and Giorgione, besides an interesting representation of the modern French and Scottish schools. The museum, in addition to its scientific departments, includes a section devoted to 'Old Glasgow,' a fine assemblage of ship-models, and rich collections of applied art.

The building is open free on Mon., Wed., and Fri. 10–5, Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10–9; Sun. 2–5. Tea room on the first floor.

Ground Floor. The *Central Hall* contains SCULPTURES (*Statue of William Pitt, by *Flaxman*; *Femmes de Pêcheurs, by *Pierre Braecke*). From Hall N (*Zoology*), on the right, a staircase ascends to the modern paintings; from Hall B (*Ship Models*), on the left, the staircase leads to the Old Masters.

First Floor. PAINTINGS. Among Dutch and Flemish works are: *11. *Mabuse*, Virgin and Child by a fountain; 27. *Rombouts*, Gamblers; 128. *Caspar Netscher*, Lady in a white satin dress; 165. *Mieris*, Music lesson; *180. *Frans Hals*, Head of a boy; *181. *Rembrandt*, Man in armour; 12. *Van der Goes*, St. Victor and donor; 30. *Rubens*, Nature adorned by the Graces. The Italian works include: *1005. *Titian*, Holy Family; *370. *Giorgione*, Woman taken in adultery; *365. *Botticelli*, Virgin and Child with St. John; 787. *Raphael*, Virgin with the lizard.—The French works include interesting examples of *Watteau* (1070, 1071. Camp scenes), *Vanloo*, and *Boucher*, besides good representative 19th cent. paintings by *Rousseau, Troyon, Daubigny, Corot, Millet* and others; also the so-called Morton portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots (c. 1580). British works: *J. M. Whistler*, *Portrait of Thomas Carlyle; portraits by *Sir Henry Raeburn* and *Sir Joshua Reynolds*; *Sir John Lavery* (Pavlova); characteristic Scottish landscapes by *Sir George Harvey, Horatio McCulloch, Sam Bough, Colin Hunter* (Good-night to Skye), *Wm. McTaggart, Guthrie*, and others.

In Dumbarton Road (leading to *Partick*), opposite the Art Galleries, is *Kelvin Hall* (Pl. 16; rebuilt after a destructive fire in 1926), for exhibitions, carnivals, etc. Behind it is the *Sick Children's Hospital* on Yorkhill.

From the Art Gallery we walk across the attractive **Kelvingrove Park** (Pl. 16, 17, 10), or *West End Park*, through which the Kelvin flows, to the ***University** (Pl. 9), on Gilmore Hill, a striking edifice designed by Sir Gilbert Scott in a kind of E.E. Gothic style with characteristic Scottish details.

The tower, which commands a wide view, the Bute Hall (110 ft. long, 74 ft. high), and the smaller Randolph Hall are shown on application to the porter (at the foot of the tower; daily 10–5, Sat. 10–2; gratuity), the University Library on application on Mon., Wed., and Fri. in summer 11.30–2, at other seasons daily 11–2.30; but the Hunterian Museum is open free daily, 10–5, Sat. 10–2.

Glasgow University was founded in 1450, in the reign of James II, and until 1870, when it was removed to Gilmore Hill, occupied the Old College in High St. "Here Adam Smith taught doctrines which have changed the policy of nations, and Watt perfected discoveries that have subdued the elements to be the ministers of mankind." It has c. 4500 students, who wear short red gowns, including c. 1400 women. *Queen Margaret College* for women, near the S.W. corner of the Botanic Gardens (see below), was founded in 1883 and incorporated with the University in 1893.

The **Hunterian Museum and Library** contains not only the valuable collection of anatomical preparations bequeathed in 1783 by Dr. William Hunter, but also fine illuminated MSS., rare books, autographs, antiques, portraits, good paintings, and some interesting relics.

To the N. of the University lies the favourite residential district of HILLHEAD (Pl. 9, 10), adjoined by DOWANHILL (Pl. 1), with the Observatory, on the west. —On the N. these areas are skirted by **Great Western Road** (Pl. 2–11), flanked by terraces and mansions, which extends N.W. in a straight line. In this road is the entrance to the *Botanic Gardens* (Pl. 2; adm. free; closed at dusk), on the bank of the Kelvin, containing the large Kibble Palace and other hot-houses.

Excursions from Glasgow

Glasgow has been cynically described as a good place to get away from, and it is certainly an excellent starting-point for innumerable excursions. Of the out-and-home excursions for one day the favourites are those on the beautiful estuary of the Clyde (Rte. 97), to the Falls of Clyde (see below), and to Loch Lomond and the Trossachs (Rte. 102).

To Lanark and the Falls of Clyde: by railway from the Central Station to *Lanark* (32¼ m.) or by motor-bus from Cathedral St. (24 m. in c. 1 hr. 50 min., 2/).

Lanark (*Clydesdale*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; *Victoria*; *Black Bull*), is an ancient but uninteresting town (6268 inhab.), in which Sir William Wallace, who is said to have lived in 12 Castlegate, near the church, began his revolt against the English in 1297. Motors for the round of the Falls may be hired at the station or hotels. Of the ***Falls of Clyde**, two are above Lanark, the third (Stonebyres) is below. Quitting the town by Wellgate we descend S. by a zigzag road to (1 m.) *New Lanark*, a group of cotton mills on the Clyde, and famous as the scene of the socialistic experiments of Robert Owen (p. 456), who was manager from 1800 to 1828.—From the lodge of **Bonnington** House, c. ½ m. farther on, a path (adm. 6*d*.) ascends along the beautiful bank of the Clyde to (½ m. more) **Cora Linn* (86 ft. high), the finest of the falls, in a magnificent amphitheatre of rocks, with the ruined Cora Castle on the brink of the opposite cliff. The path goes on, with a divergence for Wallace's Leap and Wallace's Cave, to (c. ¾ m. more) *Bonnington Linn* (30 ft.), where the river descends in two foaming branches separated by a rocky island. We now return to Lanark and, passing to the r. of the church, descend to cross the Clyde at (1¾ m.) *Kirkfieldbank* (Inn). A by-road on the l., immediately beyond the bridge, leads to the West Lodge of Corehouse, where walkers are admitted (6*d*.) to view the falls of Cora Linn and Bonnington from the left bank. For Stonebyres Fall, however, we keep straight on and (c. 1 m. from the bridge) reach the beginning of the path (adm. 6*d*.) that leads down to *Stonebyres Fall* (60–70 ft.), a double fall except in times of spate. This is seen to best advantage from a little way down the stream, nearly opposite the large electric power house on the right bank.—Visitors may now return to Lanark or go on to (4½ m.) *Crossford* (Inn), whence a path leads up the Nethan to (½ m.) *Craignethan Castle* (16th cent.), accepted as the original of **Tillietudlem Castle** in 'Old Mortality,' and enthusiasts may perhaps identify the window out of which Jenny soused the hot broth over Cuddy Headrigg. From the castle a footpath leads W. to (¾ m.) Tillietudlem station, whence we may take a train back to Glasgow. Beyond Crossford the road goes on to (13¼ m.) *Hamilton* (see below).

From Lanark to *Douglas* and *Ayr*, see p. 566.

From Glasgow to Hamilton. Hamilton, 11¾ m. S.E. of Glasgow, may be reached by railway from Queen St. (Low Level) via Bothwell, or from the Central Station via Blantyre, or by motor omnibus from Cathedral St. via Bothwell.—9¼ m. **Bothwell** (*Clyde*), on a height above the Clyde, lies in a pleasant region of villas. Joanna Baillie (1762–1851), the poet, was born in Bothwell manse. *Bothwell Bridge* (rebuilt in 1826), on the main road ¾ m. S.E. of the station, was the scene of the rout of the Covenanters (1679) by Claverhouse, described in 'Old Mortality.' *Bothwell Castle*, c. 1 m. from Bothwell station, in the midst of beautiful grounds, is perhaps the finest 13th cent. castle in Scotland. The grounds are open on Tuesday. In 1488 it was granted to Patrick Hepburn, created Earl of Bothwell, who exchanged it four years later for Hermitage Castle (p. 507). Thus the earls of Bothwell had a very brief connection with the castle.—A footbridge, ½ m. W. of Bothwell, crosses the Clyde to Blantyre.

Blantyre, a mining village with cotton-mills, was the birthplace of David Livingstone (1813–73; house preserved as a memorial).—**Hamilton** (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6; *Commercial*), a cheerful and busy town (39,420 inhab.) in a mining district, is situated about a mile from the junction of the Clyde and Avon. *Hamilton Palace*, the former seat of the dukes of Hamilton, has been pulled down, but its park, with the remarkable ducal *Mausoleum* and a race-course, repays a visit. The High Parks, S. of the town, are traversed by the Avon, about a mile up which are the romantically situated ruins of **Cadzow Castle.**

From Glasgow to *Ayr*, see Rte. 98; to *Balloch*, see Rte. 96; to the *Clyde*, see Rte. 97; to *Edinburgh*, see Rte. 94; to *Fort William* and *Mallaig*, see Rte. 113; to *Greenock, Gourock*, and *Wemyss Bay*, see Rte. 97A; to *Oban*, see Rte. 112; to *Perth* (Aberdeen, Inverness), see Rtes. 101, 103; to *Stirling* and *Callander*, see Rte. 101; to the *Trossachs*, see Rte. 102B.

96. FROM GLASGOW TO BALLOCH AND LOCH LOMOND

23½ m. L.N.E. (Queen St. Station) in ¾–1 hr. (2/11, 1/9); to *Dumbarton*, 15¼ m. in ½ hr. (2/1, 1/3); to *Balloch*, 20 m. in 1 hr. (2/9, 1/8); to *Craigendoran*, 23 m. in 40–50 min. (2/11, 1/9).—*Dumbarton* may be reached also by L.M.S. (from Central Station, low level; 37–50 min.); and *Helensburgh* has another station on the West Highland Line (see p. 612).

From Queen St. Station (Low Level) the line runs N.W. to *Charing Cross* and the local stations of *Partick, Jordanhill*, and *Scotstounhill*.—6¼ m. *Yoker*.

We now enter **Dumbartonshire,** once known as Lennox (comp. p. 560), which includes the industrial Vale of Leven (see below) and many favourite coast-resorts on the Clyde, the Gareloch, and Loch Long, as well as the romantic beauties and associations of Loch Lomond (see below). This is the county of Tobias Smollett.

7 m. *Clydebank* (46,515 inhab.).—10½ m. *Old Kilpatrick*.—At (12 m.) *Bowling* the *Forth and Clyde Canal* enters the Clyde.

15¼ m. **Dumbarton** (*Elephant*, R. & B. 7/, L. 2/, D. 3/6), a busy industrial town (22,933 inhab.) near the mouth of the Leven, with important shipbuilding yards, was the probable birthplace of St. Patrick. ***Dumbarton Castle** (adm. free 10–4 or 6; Sun. 2–4 or 6) is built upon an isolated basaltic rock (240 ft.), c. 1 m. round. This ancient royal hold, whence Mary Queen of Scots, then a child of six, was secretly conveyed to France in 1548, consists now of a group of modern barracks with an ancient dungeon, but the view from the top is beautiful.—15¾ m. *Dalreoch*, a suburb of Dumbarton.

A line diverges here, via (7¼ m.) **Craigendoran** (*Queen's*), important only for its quay, a busy centre of passenger steamer traffic, for (8 m.) **Helensburgh** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Imperial*, R. & B. 7/6, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a favourite summer resort of modern origin. Near the pier an obelisk commemorates Henry Bell, who in 1812 launched the 'Comet' (3 h.p.) on the Clyde, the first practical steamboat in Europe.

Helensburgh lies at the mouth of the *Gareloch* (p. 562). This loch, Loch Long, Arrochar, Loch Lomond, and Glen Fruin may be visited by road in a round of 35 miles. A shorter round (13¾ m.), with fine views leads via Glen Fruin and Faslane Bay.

From Upper Helensburgh by rail to *Arrochar* and the North, see p. 612.

The Balloch line ascends the industrial valley of the *Leven* via (17¼ m.) *Renton*, near which Tobias Smollett (1721–71) was born.—20 m. **Balloch** (*Tulliechewan*, unlicensed, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6, pens. 12/–14/) lies ½ m. from the S. end of Loch Lomond. Some trains go on to (20½ m.) *Balloch Pier*.

From Balloch a line runs to (30¼ m.) *Stirling* (p. 572) via *Buchlyvie* and Drymen.—To the *Trossachs* and *Callander*, see p. 576.—Steamers on *Loch Lomond*, see p. 560.

***Loch Lomond** (23 ft.), 24 m. long by ¾–5 m. wide, is the largest lake in Great Britain, and makes high claims to be the most beautiful. Stretching in its long narrow N. reach between ranges of fine and lofty mountains, it expands in the S. to embrace a charming group of wooded islands, while its banks exhibit a delightful variety of pastoral and wooded scenery.

The W. bank of the loch is skirted throughout by a good road and, N. of Tarbet, by the West Highland Railway (p. 612); on the E. bank there is no road N. of Rowardennan.

Loch Lomond divides Dumbartonshire (W.) from Stirlingshire (E.). The ancient name was Loch Leven, whence the surrounding country came to be known as Levenax or Lennox (p. 559). The leading clans on the shores of the loch were the MacGregors and the Colquhouns. Rob Roy (p. 575) was the presiding genius in the early 18th cent., and the whole district around Inversnaid is Rob Roy's country.

STEAMER FROM BALLOCH TO ARDLUI, 2 hrs., twice daily, thrice on Sats. The first pier is at (25 min.) *Balmaha*, whence we steer across the loch to (45 min.) **Luss** (*Hotel*, pens. 12/), picturesquely situated on the W. bank at one of the loveliest parts of the loch. Thence we re-cross to (65 min.) **Rowardennan** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, pens. 13/), the usual starting-point for the ascent of Ben Lomond.

Ben Lomond (3192 ft.), which is covered with grass to the top, can be easily ascended before the return of the steamer (up 2–3 hrs., down 1½ hrs.). An easy track, beginning opposite the hotel, leads all the way to the top, but demands caution in misty weather. The *View is varied and extensive.

As we steam N., Ben Lomond (r.) dominates the scene.—The next pier is at (1½ hr.) **Tarbet** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/6), a summer resort, with a station (Arrochar and Tarbet), ¾ m. W., on the West Highland Line (p. 612).—Ahead we enjoy a beautiful view up Glen Falloch at the head of the loch; to the W., Ben Vorlich and the rugged Cobbler (p. 562) are well seen.—At (1¾ hr.) **Inversnaid** (p. 576) the route from the Trossachs comes in (see Rte. 102).—On the rocks on the right, high up, is *Rob Roy's Cave* (p. 576), where Bruce is said to have sheltered in 1306.—At (2 hrs. 10 min.) **Ardlui** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/), a station on the West Highland Railway (p. 612), the steamer halts for c. 2 hrs. A coach goes on twice daily up Glen Falloch to (8¼ m.) *Crianlarich* (p. 606).

97. THE CLYDE

The ***Clyde**, rising among the hills of Tweeddale (p. 549), 80 m. from Glasgow, becomes the Firth of Clyde below Dumbarton, and beyond Gourock expands into a wide and beautiful estuary, with many ramifications, rendered accessible in summer by a busy network of excellent steamer services (p. 562). GREENOCK, GOUROCK, WEMYSS BAY, and CRAIGENDORAN, reached from Glasgow by rail, are the points at which the Clyde steamers are usually joined; but the descent of the river all the way from Glasgow (*e.g.*, in the 'Columba') is of great interest, though it entails an early start and adds c. 2 hrs. to the voyage.

A. From Glasgow to Greenock, Gourock, and Wemyss Bay

There are three routes by rail (23–25½ m.) from Glasgow to Greenock, all of which touch Paisley, though at different stations. Passengers who propose to join a steamer at *Greenock* (Prince's Pier) start from St. Enoch Station (Pl. 34); those bound for *Gourock* or *Wemyss Bay* from the Central Station (Pl. 26).

St. Enoch Station, see p. 553.—7¾ m. **Paisley** (*Globe*; *George*, R. & B. 7/), on the White Cart, is a busy industrial town (84,837 inhab.) with a remarkable Abbey Church.

The town, once famous for fine 'Paisley shawls' with Oriental patterns, is now known mainly as the largest thread-producing town in the world, with the immense factories of the Coats-Clark Company. It was the birthplace of Alexander Wilson (1766-1813), American ornithologist; of Robert Tannahill (1774-1810; at No. 8 Castle St.); and of 'Christopher North' (John Wilson, 1785-1854; at No. 63 High St.).

The ***Abbey,** a fine Decorated structure, mainly of the 15th cent., is open free daily (in Apr.–Sept. 10.30-1 and 2–4.30; in Oct.–March 10.30–1 and 2–3). The West Front is a graceful composition, with a deeply recessed E.E. doorway flanked by two blind arches and surmounted by three traceried windows.—The place of the S. transept is occupied by *St. Mirrin's Chapel (1499), with interesting sculptures from the life of the saint, and the recumbent effigy (originally in the choir) of Marjory (d. 1317), daughter of Robert Bruce, through whom the crown came to the Stewart line. The *Museum* (free daily from 11 a.m.), in High St., has relics of Alexander Wilson and Tannahill, an interesting collection of Paisley shawls, and a picture gallery.

On the Clyde, N. of Paisley (railway or tramway), lies (3 m.) **Renfrew** (14,161 inhab.), an ancient county town, with shipyards, which gives the title of baron to the Prince of Wales.—Paisley has railway communication with *Ardrossan, Ayr, Kilwinning*, etc.

9¾ m. *Elderslie* was the birthplace of William Wallace (1272 ?–1305). Beyond (17½ m.) *Kilmacolm* (Hotel; Hydropathic, pens. from 15/6) the line climbs to 400 ft., commanding wonderful views. We descend through tunnels, partly under the streets of Greenock, to (24 m.) *Lynedoch St. Station* and (25½ m.) *Prince's Pier Station* at Greenock, .

GREENOCK (*Tontine*, R. & B. 10/, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Western, Ritchie's*, unlicensed), birthplace of James Watt (1736–1819) and of Capt. Kidd (d. 1701), is a busy seaport (81,120 inhab.) and an important industrial town, with large shipyards, sugar refineries, engineering works, rope-walks, etc. Greenock has four railway stations, and the Prince's Pier is one of the busiest centres for passenger steamers on the Clyde. Immediately off Greenock lies the important roadstead known as the 'Tail of the Bank.'

The *Watt Monument*, in Union St., contains a statue of Watt by Chantrey and the Greenock Library. Adjoining are a *Museum* (adm. free) and a *Hall*, with modern paintings.

Nicolson St. ascends to the picturesque *Cemetery*, in which are the remains and tombstone of Burns's 'Highland Mary' (p. 566), removed in 1920 from the graveyard of the old *North Kirk* (1591). This church has been carefully re-erected on Seafield Esplanade, W. of Prince's Pier. It has stained-glass windows by Burne-Jones, Morris, Rossetti, and F. M. Brown.

The trains from the Central Station at Glasgow (see p. 553) run via Paisley and (20¼ m.) *Port Glasgow* to (23 m.) *Greenock*

(Central Station), and thence go on to (26¼ m.) **Gourock** (*Ashton*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Queen's*), a highly popular summer resort (10,128 inhab.) and steamer centre.

A coast-road (motor-bus) runs hence via the *Cloch Lighthouse* to (14 m.) *Largs* (p. 563).

At Port Glasgow (see p. 561) diverges the line for (31 m.) **Wemyss Bay** (*Rfmts.*; *Wemyss Bay Hydropathic*, pens. from 18/; *Wemyss Bay Hotel*, pens. 12/6), where many Clyde steamers call (comp. below).

Motor-cars ply in summer to *Gourock* (see above), 8 m. N., and to *Largs* (p. 563), 6 m. S.

B. Steamers on the Clyde

The steamer services afford opportunities for some of the most delightful excursions in Scotland. No one service touches at all, or nearly all, the piers, but the connections in most cases are fairly convenient, and numerous circular tours by steamer and rail are arranged. Tickets are taken on board. Refreshments may be obtained on all the steamers, and regular meals (B. 3/, L. 3/6, D. 4/, high tea 3/) are served on the well-equipped steamers that ply on the longer routes. On Sun. practically all the services are suspended, except those to Dunoon and Rothesay.

To Garelochhead from Craigendoran (p. 559) in c. 50 min. via the **Gareloch**, touching at *Helensburgh*, *Rosencath*, *Clynder*, etc.—9½ m. *Garelochhead* Hotel) finely situated, has a station on the West Highland Railway (p. 612), by which we may return.

To Loch Goil and Loch Long, from Gourock or Greenock. We cross the Clyde to *Blairmore* and ascend **Loch Long,** one of the longest, deepest, and most beautiful fjords of Scotland, separated by the rugged peninsula of Ardgoil ('Argyll's Bowling Green') from **Loch Goil,** which is generally visited first. From *Lochgoilhead*, a road leads via *Hell's Glen* to (9 m.) *St. Catherine's*, opposite Inveraray (p. 564). At the head of Loch Long is **Arrochar** (*Arrochar*, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Ross's*; *Henderson's*), finely situated, and only 1½ m. W. of Tarbet on Loch Lomond (p. 560). For the return to Glasgow by rail, see p. 612. Arrochar is a good centre for excursions. To the W., and ascended from the Glen Croe road, rises *Ben Arthur* (2891 ft.), better known as the **Cobbler** from an alleged resemblance to a shoemaker bending over his last. A fine road (motor-coach twice daily) leads through the wild **Glen Croe* to (22 m.) *Inveraray* (p. 564).

To Dunoon and Rothesay, from Greenock, Gourock, or Wemyss Bay. From Gourock we cross the firth to *Blairmore*, near the entrance of the *Holy Loch*. From *Kilmun*, on this loch, a fine road (motor-coach twice daily) leads via *Loch Eck* to (12¾ m.) *Strachur* (p. 564) on Loch Fyne, whence a steamer plies to Inveraray.—Beyond the Holy Loch we touch at *Hunter's Quay* (headquarters of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club), *Kirn*, and *Dunoon*, which form one long community. **Dunoon** (*Argyll*, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *McColl's*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; *Crown*, D. 4/6), one of the most popular of the Clyde resorts (14,735 inhab.), is one of the best centres for steamer excursions. A statue commemorates Burns's 'Highland Mary' (p. 566), who was born on the farm of Auchamore, 1 m. from the town.—From *Innellan* (Royal) we go on to *Toward Point* and thence cross the strait to **Rothesay** (*Bute Arms*, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Royal*, R. & B. 10/6, D. 5/; *Victoria*; *Glenburn Hydropathic*, pens. from 16/), the capital of the island of *Bute*, and an ancient royal burgh (15,218 inhab.), giving the title of duke to the Prince of Wales. It is perhaps the most popular resort on the Clyde. The Royal Northern Yacht Club has its headquarters here and holds a regatta in July.—Inconspicuously situated in the old town, c. 3 min. above the pier, is **Rothesay Castle** (adm. free; 10–4 or 5), said to have been founded in the 11th cent. by Magnus Barfod or Barefoot of Norway, though the existing remains mainly date from the 14th cent. 'palace' in which Robert III died in 1406, eight years after creating his ill-fated son David (p. 587) the first duke of Rothesay. Beside the parish church, ½ m. farther N. by High St., is the ruined chancel of the old Gothic church of *St. Mary*, containing two canopied tombs with three effigies.

The island of **Bute** (19,465 inhab.), giving name to **Buteshire**, which embraces Bute, Arran, and the Cumbraes (see below), is c. 15 m. long and c. 3 m. broad. Various pleasant excursions, on foot or by motor coach, may be made from Rothesay in its hilly and pretty interior. *Barone Hill* (530 ft.), 1½ m. S.W., is a good view-point.—A tramway runs N. from Rothesay to (2 m.) *Port Bannatyne* (Kyles of Bute Hydropathic, pens. 16/6) on Kames Bay, and to (5 m.) *Ettrick Bay*, on the W. coast.—A road (motor-bus) leads S. from Rothesay to (8 m.) *Kilchattan Bay* (see below), passing near (4 m.) *Mount Stuart*, the modern Gothic seat of the Marquess of Bute.

To LARGS AND MILLPORT from Wemyss Bay (7 times daily). *Largs* (Royal; Victoria), a pleasant summer resort on the Ayrshire coast, is famous for the battle in which Alexander III defeated Haco of Norway in 1263. It is reached from Glasgow by a roundabout railway route via Ardrossan (p. 565).—After touching at *Fairlie* the steamer crosses the channel to **Millport** (*Garrison Hydropathic*; *Royal George*), a favourite summer resort on the island of *Great Cumbrae*, with the episcopal *Cathedral of Argyll and the Isles*. The steamer goes on to *Kilchattan Bay*, at the S. end of Bute.

To ARRAN. The direct and quickest approach is via *Ardrossan* (1–1½ hrs. by rail from Glasgow), whence steamers cross to (1 hr.) *Brodick*, *Lamlash*, and *Whiting Bay*; but more interesting is the steamer route from Greenock, Gourock, or Wemyss Bay to *Corrie*, *Brodick*, *Lamlash*, and *Whiting Bay*. The Campbeltown steamer (see below) calls daily at *Loch Ranza*.—The mountainous **Island of Arran** (8294 inhab.; c. 20 m. long by 10 m. broad), 12 m. off the Ayrshire coast, is the largest island in the estuary of the Clyde, and is characterised by its noble sky-line, culminating in Goatfell (see below). The island belongs to the Duchess of Montrose, whose seat, the modern Brodick Castle, lies near *Brodick*, on the E. coast. A fair coast road (c. 55 m.) runs all round the island, and motor-buses ply to and from various points. *Lamlash* (Ship Hotel), the largest village, off which lies *Holy Island*, is 3½ m. S. of Brodick. Here Haco of Norway assembled his shattered fleet after the battle of Largs (see above); and from *Kingscross Point*, the S. horn of Lamlash Bay, Bruce embarked for his descent on Carrick. About 3½ m. farther is *Whiting Bay* (Hotel).

The ascent of ***Goatfell** (2866 ft., c. 3 hrs.), Scott's 'Ben Ghoil, the Mountain of the Wind,' is usually made from Brodick. A fine descent may be made through **Glen Sannox* to *Corrie* (Hotel), on the coast c. 6 m. N. of Brodick by road. About 8 m. N.W. of Corrie is *Loch Ranza* (Hotel, good, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6, pens. 90/), a beautiful inlet of the sea, c. 1 m. long, a noted herring station and favourite summer resort, with a picturesque castle (14th cent.). Here Bruce landed on his return from Rathlin in 1306.

To CAMPBELTOWN from Greenock, Gourock, or Wemyss Bay, twice daily in summer in c. 4 hrs., steaming down Kilbrennan Sound between Arran and the long, narrow peninsula of *Kintyre*, on which is the steamer station of *Carradale*. —**Campbeltown** (*Argyle*; *White Hart*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/6) is a plain little town (6757 inhab.) noted for its numerous whisky distilleries, and a fishing centre of importance. A light railway runs across the peninsula to (5½ m.) *Machrihanish* (Ugadale Arms, pens. from 17/8), a hamlet with a famous golf course; and a motor-bus runs daily to *Tarbert* (p. 564), in connection with the 'Columba' (see below). Norman Macleod (1812–72) was born at Campbeltown.

A hilly coast-road runs S. to (c. 13½ m.) the *Mull of Kintyre*, passing (4½ m.) *Achinhoan Head*, with St. Kieran's Cave, which recent discoveries tend to identify as perhaps the earliest Christian chapel in Scotland (6th cent.), and (14½ m.) the site of *Dunaverty Castle*.

C. From Glasgow to Ardrishaig (Oban) or to Inveraray

To ARDRISHAIG. The 'Columba,' a well-appointed tourist steamer (day return 7/6, 5/, or, including B., D., and tea, 14/, 11/), leaves Glasgow (Bridge Wharf, Pl. 33) in summer daily except Sun. at 7.11 a.m., and reaches *Ardrishaig* at 12.40 p.m. (returning at 1.45 p.m.). Through-route to Oban (see Rte. 112).

Passengers from Glasgow, leaving by train ½–1½ hrs. later, may embark at Greenock, Gourock, or Rothesay; passengers from Edinburgh, leaving at 6.30–7 a.m., at Dunoon. In winter the 'Columba' starts from Greenock (c. 9 a.m.).

To INVERARAY. Turbine steamer 'Queen Alexandra,' excellently appointed, from Glasgow, Greenock, or Gourock, direct to Inveraray (c. 4¼ hrs. from Greenock; 6/, 4/).—There are four alternative routes: (*a*) to *Ardrishaig* (see below), and thence by motor-bus; (*b*) to *Kilmun* (p. 562), and thence by motor-bus via Loch Eck; (*c*) to Lochgoilhead (p. 562), and thence by motor-bus via Hell's Glen; (*d*) to Arrochar (p. 562), and thence on foot or by car via *Glen Croe*.

From Glasgow to *Greenock*, *Gourock*, or *Wemyss Bay* by rail, see p. 560; thence to *Rothesay*, see p. 562.—Leaving Rothesay the steamer passes the mouth of *Loch Striven* (r.), and enters the ***Kyles of Bute,** the strait that curves round the N. end of Bute, and touches at *Colintraive* (Hotel). On the right opens *Loch Riddon*, on which lies *Ormidale*.—*Tighnabruaich* (Royal Hotel, at Auchenlochan Pier, R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/), with its attractive villas, is one of the favourite family summer resorts on the Clyde.—A motor-car plies hence to (12½ m.) *Otter Ferry* (see below).—Rounding Ardlamont Point we enter **Loch Fyne** (c. 40 m. long), one of the largest sea-lochs in Scotland, famous for its herrings.—The Ardrishaig and the Inveraray steamers now follow different courses.

The 'Columba' (for Ardrishaig) crosses the loch to **Tarbert** (*Tarbert Hotel*; *Columba*), whence a motor-bus (8/) plies to (37½ m.) *Campbeltown* (p. 563).

From *West Tarbert* steamers ply to **Islay**: on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. via *Gigha* to *Port Ellen* (Islay, White Hart), the principal village, with good golf links at *Machrie* (Machrie Hotel, pens. 16/), 3 m. N.W.; and on Mon., Wed., and Fri. via *Jura* to *Port Askaig* (Hotel). At the S. end of Islay a monument commemorates the American soldiers and sailors drowned when the 'Tuscania' was torpedoed off shore (Feb., 1918).

The 'Columba' skirts the Knapdale coast and *Loch Gilp*, and reaches (73 m.) **Ardrishaig** (*Royal Hotel*). Thence to *Oban*, see Rte. 112.

From Ardrishaig a motor-bus runs daily except Sun. on the W. bank of Loch Fyne to (26 m.) *Inveraray* (see below).

The INVERARAY STEAMER steers directly up Loch Fyne, passing *Otter Ferry* and *Crarae*, to its terminus.

Inveraray (*Argyll Arms*, pens. 18/; *George*), a very small but historic royal burgh (490 inhab.) and still the nominal capital of Argyllshire, is picturesquely situated, and the surrounding woods are unsurpassed in Scotland.

Close to the town is ***Inveraray Castle** (no adm.), the ancestral seat of the Duke of Argyll ('MacCallum More,' properly MacCailean Mor), built by Adam c. 1780. The conical wooded hill (850 ft.) is *Duniquoich* (path to the top).

From Inveraray a road leads round the head of Loch Fyne, via (4½ m.) the restored tower of *Dunderave* (the 'Doom Castle of Niel Munro'), and (10 m.) *Cairndow*, to (16 m.) *St. Catherine's* and (20 m.) *Strachur*.

Another fine road (motor-coach) ascends the wooded *Glen Bray* to (15 m.) *Dalmally* (p. 607), on the Oban railway. From (7¾ m.) the summit level we have a magnificent *View of Loch Awe (p. 607), which we later skirt for about 3 miles.

98. FROM GLASGOW TO AYR. THE BURNS COUNTRY

45½ m. L.M.S. in c. 2½ hrs.; to *Kilmarnock*, 24¼ m. in ½–1 hr. (4/9, 2/10); to *Mauchline*, 33¾ m. in 1¼–1½ hrs. (6/6, 3/11). This line, though not the direct route to Ayr, introduces us to an important part of the 'Burns Country,' and is a section of one of the main L.M.S. routes between Glasgow and the South (Carlisle); comp. p. 513. Carriages are changed at Mauchline. There is a direct branch-line from Kilmarnock to Ayr.

Direct Route (1–1¾ hrs.) from St. Enoch Station.—7¾ m. *Paisley* (p. 561).—23½ m. *Dalry*.—27 m. *Kilwinning* (Eglinton Arms), the first home of Scottish freemasonry. A line diverges here for (32 m. from Glasgow) **Ardrossan** (*Kilmeny*) and (43 m.) *Largs* (p. 563). From Ardrossan steamers run to Largs, Ireland, and the Isle of Man (see p. 311).—30 m. *Irvine*.—35 m. *Troon* (Marine) and (38 m.) *Prestwick* (Queen's), both with fine golf-courses.—41½ m. *Ayr*.

Road Routes. (i) Via Kilmarnock, 33 m. We quit Glasgow via Eglinton St. (Pl. 40).—Beyond (7 m.) *Newton Mearns* we rise by a moorland road to (6 m.) 731 ft.—4 m. *Fenwick*.—4 m. **Kilmarnock** (see below; entering via Wellington St., leaving via Titchfield St.).—8 m. *Monkton*.—1½ m. *Prestwick* (see above).—2½ m. **Ayr** (p. 566), entering by Main St. (Pl. A 2). [Another route (26 m.) to *Kilmarnock* (entering via Hill St.) runs via *Pollokshaws*, *Barrhead* (8 m.) and *Dunlop* (17 m.).]—(ii) Via Kilwinning, 42 m. We quit Glasgow by Paisley Road (Pl. 36; A 737).—7 m. *Paisley* (p. 561).—3 m. *Thorn*.—9 m. *Beith* (r. for Kilbirnie).—5 m. *Dalry* (see above; r. for West Kilbride).—4 m. *Kilwinning* (see above; r. for Ardrossan, 5½ m.).—A 78: 3 m. *Irvine* (see above).—7 m. *Monkton*, and thence to (4 m.) **Ayr**, see above.

Leaving St. Enoch Station the trains run via (7½ m.) *Barrhead* (11,466 inhab.) to (12½ m.) *Caldwell*, where we pass from Renfrewshire into Ayrshire.

Ayrshire is, of course, the 'Land of Burns,' and although it is of no striking beauty, its streams, its hills, its vales, and even its villages are touched with the magic of a poetry that has made their names familiar the world over. The county, which has a sea-front fringed with noted golf-links, is divided by the Irvine and the Doon into the districts of Cunningham (N.), Kyle (centre), and Carrick (S.). On its inland borders are the wild moorlands of the Covenanters. Ayrshire claims both Bruce (comp. p. 566) and Burns as sons; among lesser lights are James Boswell and John Galt, the novelist.—The earldom of Carrick, once held by Bruce, is an appanage of the Prince of Wales.

24¼ m. **Kilmarnock** (*Station*, T., R., & B. 10/6, L. 3/), a manufacturing town (35,756 inhab.), is of interest for its Burns associations. The first edition of Burns's poems was printed here in 1786, and the *Laigh Kirk* (rebuilt) figures in Burns's poem 'The Ordination.' The tall * *Burns Monument* (1879; adm. 2*d*.), in Kay Park, near the station, has a statue of the poet by W. G. Stevenson, and an important Burns Museum, with MSS., all the editions of the poems hitherto published, and personal relics. Kilmarnock House, the old manor of the Earls of Kilmarnock, now belongs to the town.

A railway (poor connections) runs hence to (33 m.) *Hamilton* (p. 558), via (14½ m.) *Drumclog*, where Claverhouse was routed by the Covenanters in 1679, and (20 m.) *Strathaven*, with the ruins of Avondale Castle (10th cent.).

26 m. *Hurlford*.—33¾ m. **Mauchline** (*Black Bull*; *Loudoun Arms*) was closely associated with Burns during his stay at Lochlea (1777–84) and Mossgiel (1784–88). The churchyard was the scene of the 'The Holy Fair,' but the church has been rebuilt (1829).

The 'Holy Willie' of the famous 'Prayer,' was an elder and 'Daddy Auld' was minister at Mauchline. Opposite the churchyard gate is the cottage of 'Poosie Nansie,' the scene of the 'Jolly Beggars.' On the other side of the churchyard are 'Auld Nanse Tinnock's' and 'Burns's House,' with the humble upper chamber (adm. 3*d.*) in which the poet and Jean Armour, daughter of a Mauchline mason, set up house in 1788.

About ½ m. N. of Mauchline is a *Burns Memorial Tower* (adm. 2*d.*), and 1 m. farther is the farm of **Mossgiel** (house rebuilt), with the "very field where Burns ploughed up the Daisy."—About 1¼ m. farther on a road diverging on the right leads to *Lochlea*, the earlier home of the Burns family.

38 m. **Tarbolton** (*Crown*). The 'Castle o' Montgomery,' where Mary Campbell, Burns's 'Highland Mary,' was dairymaid, rises ½ m. S.W.—40¼ m. *Annbank*.

45½ m. **AYR** (*Station*, Pl. a, R. & B. 11/, D. 6/6; *Dalblair*, Pl. b, D. 6/6; *Ayr Arms*, Pl. c), the centre of the 'Burns Country,' is an ancient town (35,741 inhab.) and a summer resort with a popular race-course.

The little *Tam o' Shanter Inn* (Pl. B C 3), near the beginning of High St., is the accepted starting-point of the exciting ride so graphically described by Burns. The *Wallace Tower* (Pl. B 3; 1832) succeeds an older tower from which William Wallace is said to have made a daring escape. The **Auld Brig** (Pl. A B 2), dating from the latter part of the 13th cent., has survived Burns's 'New Brig' (1788), which was replaced in 1877 by a newer bridge.

From Ayr to the Brig o' Doon, 2¼ m. (tramway 3*d.*).—The road follows the general line of Tam o' Shanter's memorable ride (comp. the Plan).

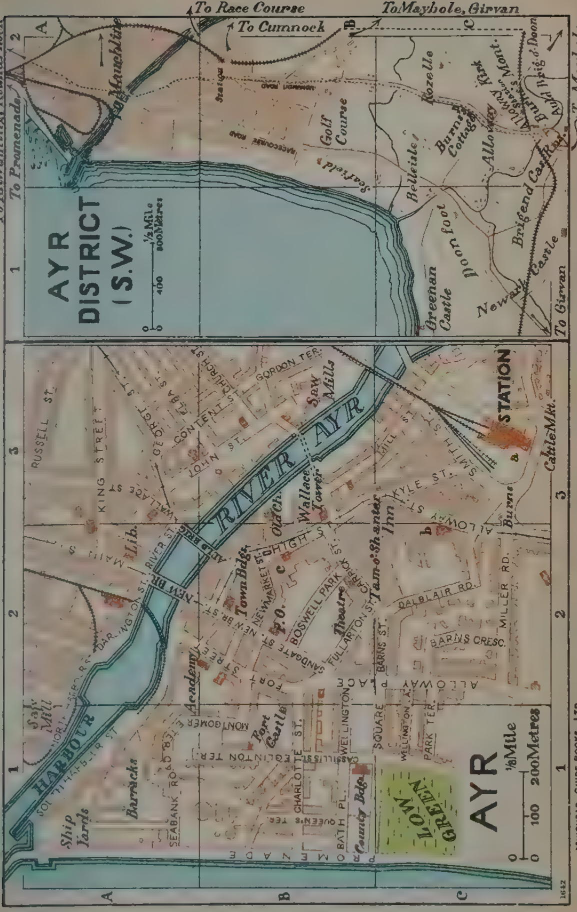
2 m. ***Burns's Cottage** (Pl. C 2; adm. 3*d.*), in which Robert Burns (1759–1796) was born, is adjoined by a museum, with a most interesting collection of Burns memorials. To the right lies *Cambusdoon*, in the park of which was "the cairn Whare hunters fand the murder'd bairn." About ½ m. farther stands old *Alloway Kirk* (Pl. C 2), a ruin long before Burns's day, in which Tam witnessed the witches' orgy. In the churchyard are buried Burns's father (1721–84) and mother. Near Alloway station and the Burns Monument Hotel rises **Burns's Monument** (adm. 3*d.*), with some interesting personal relics of the poet.—Close by the Doon is spanned by two bridges. The bridge with a single arch is the Auld Brig o' Doon, the keystone of which was won barely in time by Tam's stout nag 'Meg.' After crossing the Doon Tam had a ride of c. 12 m. via Maybole and Kirkoswald to his farm of Shanter (see below).

From Ayr to Girvan by the Coast Railway, 21¾ m. in c. 1 hr. (4/5, 2/8), a picturesque line affording charming sea-views.—3 m. *Alloway*, close to Burns's Monument.—8 m. *Dunure*, with a ruined castle.—13 m. *Glenside* is the station for *Culzean Castle* (1777; Marquess of Ailsa), with grounds open on Wednesday.—The station of (15¼ m.) *Maidens* is c. 1 m. N. of Shanter Farm and c. 2 m. N.W. of *Kirkoswald* (Inn), where 'Tam o' Shanter' (Douglas Graham) and 'Souter Johnnie' (John Davidson) are buried.

16½ m. **Turnberry** (**Station Hotel*, first class, R. & B. 15/6, L. 4/6, D. 7/6) is a noted golfing centre. *Turnberry Castle* (ruins) claims to be the birthplace of Robert Bruce (1274–1329; comp. p. 510).—21¾ m. **Girvan** (p. 570).

From Ayr a line runs to (26 m.) *Muirkirk* (Eglinton Arms), with ironworks, and thence via (35½ m.) *Douglas* to (44¾ m.) *Lanark*.—*Douglas Castle* (Earl of Home) was rebuilt in 1759, and of Scott's 'Castle Dangerous' there remains but a small ivy-covered fragment close to the mansion. In the parish churchyard is the chancel of the *Church of St. Bride* (12th cent.), containing the effigied tombs of the great family of Douglas.

A pleasant expedition from Ayr may be made by rail or motor-bus to (15 m.) *Dalmellington* (Eglinton; Black Bull), for **Loch Doon** (5 m. long), 4 m. S., and thence by motor-bus to (38 m. from Ayr) *New Galloway* (p. 569).


AYR
½ Mile
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AYR DISTRICT (S.W.)
½ Mile
0
400
800 Metres
To Kilwinning, Kilmarnock
To Promenade
To Race Course
To Cumnock
To Maybole, Girvan
To Mauchline
Station
Cumnock Road
Racecourse Road
Golf Course
Seafield
Belleisle
Rozelle
Burns' Cottage
Alloway Kirk
Burns' Mont.
Auld Brig o' Doon
To Maybole
Brigend Castle Rd.
Doonfoot
Greenan Castle
Newark Castle
To Girvan
Harbour
Ship Yards
Barracks
Salt Mill
North Harbour St.
South Harbour St.
Seabank Road
Darlington St.
Main St.
Lib.
River St.
New Br.
Auld Brig
River Ayr
Russell St.
King Street
Wallace St.
George St.
Elba St.
Church St.
Content St.
Gordon Ter.
John St.
Saw Mills
Old Ch.
Wallace Tower
Town Bdge.
High St.
Newmarket St.
New Br. St.
Sandgate St.
Fort St.
Academy
Fort Castle
Montgomerie Ter.
Eglinton Ter.
Cassillis St.
Charlotte St.
Wellington Sq.
Queen's Ter.
Bath Pl.
County Bdgs.
Low Green
Esplanade
Boswell Park
Carrick St.
Theatre
P.O.
Fullarton St.
Barns St.
Tam-o'-Shanter Inn
Kyle St.
Mill St.
Smith St.
Station
Cattle Mkt.
Alloway St.
Burns
Dalblair Rd.
Barns Cresc.
Miller Rd.
Alloway Place
Wellington Sq.
Park Ter.
Square
A
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C
1
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3
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1642

Motor-Buses ply from Ayr to *Mauchline, Auchinleck, Lugar, Sanquhar, Girvan, Kilmarnock*, etc. Steamers in summer to the Clyde, and occasionally to *Girvan* and *Ailsa Craig*.—From Ayr by railway to *Stranraer*, see p. 570.

99. DUMFRIES AND ITS ENVIRONS

DUMFRIES (*Station*, R. & B. 11/, D. 6/6; *King's Arms; County*, R. & B. 8/6), on the Nith, with 15,778 inhab., was the home of Robert Burns for five years before his death in 1796. In Burns St. (formerly Millbrae), off St. Michael's St., the S. continuation of High St., is **Burns's House** (adm. 3*d*.), whither he removed in 1793, containing numerous personal relics, MSS., and books. **Burns's Tomb**, in the neighbouring cemetery of St. Michael's Church (1754), is a mausoleum in the form of a Greek temple, with a sculptured group of the Muse of Poetry finding Burns at the plough (gratuity; when closed apply at Burns's House).—At the other end of High St., beyond the *Mid Steeple*, or old Town Hall, is *Greyfriars Church*, near the site of the Greyfriars Monastery, in the church of which Bruce slew the 'Red Comyn' in 1306. The *Globe Tavern*, in a narrow passage off High St., a favourite 'howff' cf Burns, exhibits his chair, punch-bowl, jug, and ladle.—Three bridges cross the Nith to *Maxwelltown*, incorporated with Dumfries in 1929, which has an observatory and museum.

***Lincluden Abbey** (adm. 3*d*), 1½ m. N.W. of Dumfries by road (2¾ m. by a path by the Nith), a picturesque ruin picturesquely situated at the junction of the Cluden and the Nith, was founded in the 12th cent. for Benedictine nuns. Only the choir and part of the transepts of its small but beautiful church (15–16th cent.) remain. In the choir is the tomb of Margaret (d. c. 1430), daughter of Robert III.

Ellisland (now national property), the farm (170 acres) by the bank of the Nith which Robert Burns rented in 1788–91, lies 6 m. N. of Dumfries, and is best visited thence by road, though the stations of Auldgirth and Holywood are nearer (c. 2½ m.).

Caerlaverock Castle (adm. 6*d*.), on the Solway, 8 m. S. of Dumfries, beyond (5½ m.) *Caerlaverock*, where 'Old Mortality' (Robert Paterson) is buried, belonged to the Maxwells, Earls of Nithsdale, and supplied some hints for 'Ellangowan' in 'Guy Mannering.' Though the castle is mentioned c. 1220, the ruins date mainly from the 15th century. The decorations in the courtyard should be noticed.

***Sweetheart Abbey** or **New Abbey** (motor-bus), a ruin on the right bank of the Nith, 7½ m. S. of Dumfries, was founded in 1275 by Devorguilla, widow of John Baliol (p. 223), who caused the heart of her husband to be buried with her in her tomb in this charming spot. **Criffel** (1866 ft.; view), to the S., may be easily ascended hence in c. 2 hours.

From Dumfries to Moniaive, 17½ m., light railway in 1 hr. At (5 m.) *Irongray* Helen Walker (d. 1791), the original of 'Jeanie Deans,' lies beneath a tombstone erected by Scott.—10½ m. *Dunscore* (Inn). About 1½ m. N.E. is the ruined tower of *Lag*, seat of Sir Robert Grierson (1650–1736), Scott's Sir Robert Redgauntlet.—**Craigenputtock**, the moorland farm of 773 acres, the home of Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh, his wife, in 1828–34, lies c. 8 m. W. (motor-car from Dumfries, c. 24/). Here 'Sartor Resartus' was written and Lord Jeffrey and Emerson entertained.—About 1 m. beyond (13½ m.) *Crossford*, on the left, appears *Maxwelton House*, birthplace of 'Annie Laurie' (c. 1682), the subject of perhaps the most popular song in the language.—17½ m. *Moniaive* (Craigdarroch Arms), birthplace of James Renwick (1662–88), the last Covenanter martyr, lies 7 m. from *Thornhill* (p. 512) by road.

Motor-Buses ply from Dumfries to *Thornhill* (passing near *Ellisland*), *New Abbey*, *New Galloway*, *Moffat*, *Carlisle*, etc.

100. FROM DUMFRIES TO STRANRAER

73 m. L.M.S. in c. 3 hrs. (15/2, 9/1). This line is part of the express route from London (Euston) to Ireland via Stranraer and Larne (Belfast): to *Stranraer*, 405¼ m. in 9¼ hrs. (68/9, 41/3), to *Belfast*, in 10½–13¼ hrs. (71/3, 46/9, 42/9).

Road (A 75), 77 m. We quit Dumfries (Maxwelltown) via Galloway St. (Pl. C 1).—9 m. *Crocketford* (r. for New Galloway, see below).—9 m. **Castle Douglas** (see below; l. for Kirkcudbright, 9 m.).—Beyond (15 m.) *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* (p. 569) we skirt Wigtown Bay to (12 m.) *Creetown* (p. 569).—6 m. **Newton Stewart** (p. 569).—16 m. *Glenluce* (p. 570).—10 m. **Stranraer** (p. 570).

The direct road (A 712) diverging r. at (9 m.) *Crocketford* (see above) for (23 m.) **New Galloway** (p. 569) and (41 m.) *Newton Stewart* (p. 569) is hilly and sometimes rough, but affords fine views of wild Galloway.

The railway, passing through some of the finest and wildest scenery in southern Scotland, traverses the district of **Galloway,** which comprises both Kirkcudbrightshire and Wigtownshire, and until the end of the 12th cent. included also Carrick in Ayrshire (p. 565). Though the Picts of Galloway supported Kenneth Macalpine, and won from him the honour of leading the van of the Scottish armies, they professed no allegiance to the Scottish crown until the reign of Malcolm Canmore (c. 1060), and even thereafter they maintained a quasi-independence under native 'lords' or 'kings' until the death of the last in 1234. In the 14th cent. the chief families in Galloway were the Baliols and Comyns, who naturally opposed the Bruce, and after the overthrow of Edward Baliol the lordship of Galloway was bestowed (c. 1370) upon the Douglases, who exercised a haughty and somewhat lawless dominion until their deprivation in 1458. Galloway then passed to the crown, but was administered by hereditary sheriffs or stewards until the abolition of such jurisdictions in 1747. The Covenants (p. 513) were obstinately supported in Galloway, and the 'wild western Whigs' were largely recruited from that region.

Kirkcudbrightshire or *East Galloway* is known also as the 'Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,' because, on the deprivation of the Baliols, their lordship was placed under a royal steward. From 1526 till 1747 this office was hereditary in the family of Maxwell. The county has a bold and picturesque coast-line on the Solway, which plays its part in 'Guy Mannering' and in many smugglers' tales. In the N.W. is the desolate and wild hill country described in Crockett's romances. The four most N. parishes, in the basin of the Ken—Carsphairn, Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells—form the district of Glenkens.

Wigtownshire or *West Galloway*, the S.W. extremity of Scotland, comprises the Rhinns of Galloway, i.e. the double peninsula on the W., the Machars or low lands, in the triangle between Wigtown and Luce Bays, and the Moors, in the N. It is a grazing and agricultural county, with a much-developed coast-line with many 'smugglers' caves.' Stranraer is the principal town. At Whithorn Christianity was first introduced into Scotland by St. Ninian (4th cent.).

Dumfries, see Rte. 99. The railway crosses the Nith and enters Kirkcudbrightshire.

14½ m. **Dalbeattie** (*Maxwell Arms*; *Commercial*), a little grey granite town (2998 inhab.), on the Urr, is a starting-point for several pretty excursions.

The *Mote of Urr* (78 ft. high), c. 2½ m. N., an almost circular mound (91 by 76 ft.), surrounded by a trench and standing on a platform, is a remarkable example of early fortification. Several pleasant seaside resorts on the Solway are reached by motor-bus from Dalbeattie; motor-bus to (8 m.) *Auchencairn*, 5 m. from Dundrennan Abbey (p. 569).

19¾ m. **Castle Douglas** (*Douglas Arms*, R. & B. 9/, D. 3/6; *Victoria*), a busy country town (2801 inhab.), is situated near the N. end of *Carlingwark Loch* (¾ m. long, ¼ m. broad).

On an island in the Dee, 1½ m. W., is **Threave** or **Threive Castle,** long the headquarters of the Douglases, afterwards that of the Earls of Nithsdale. In 1455 is was the last of the Douglas strongholds to surrender to James II, who employed 'Mons Meg' (p. 520) against it. In 1640 the interior was wrecked by the Covenanters.

A branch-line runs hence to (10¼ m.) **Kirkcudbright** (pron. Kir-coo-bry; *Royal*, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 5/; *Commercial*), a county town (2100 inhab.) and small port on the estuary of the Dee, with the ruins of a *Castle* (1582) of the McLellans of Bombie (adm. *3d.*). About 6 m. S.E. (motor-bus) are the slight but beautiful ruins of **Dundrennan Abbey** (adm. *6d.*), founded in 1142 for Cistercians from Rievaulx (p. 340). Mary, Queen of Scots, is said to have passed her last night in Scotland (May 15th, 1568) in this abbey.

Motor-Buses from Kirkcudbright to (8 m.) *Gatehouse-of-Fleet* (see below).

Our line crosses the narrow *Loch Ken* (4½ m. long), just above its junction with the Dee, and enters a wild and desolate region.—28½ m. **New Galloway**, a station 5 m. S. of the village (*Kenmure Arms*, R. & B. 5/6, D. 3/6; *Crosskeys*), to which motor-buses ply, going on to (3½ m. more) **Dalry** (*Lochinvar*, R. & B. 8/6), in an interesting region.

From New Galloway a motor-coach runs daily in summer to (22 m.) *Dalmellington* (for Ayr, see p. 566) via (11 m.) *Carsphairn* (Salutation); and another to (18 m.) *Newton Stewart* (see below) by one of the wildest roads (A 712) in the S. of Scotland.

From (38½ m.) the station of *Gatehouse-in-Fleet* a bus plies twice daily to (6 m. S.) **Gatehouse-of-Fleet** (*Murray Arms*, R. & B. 8/6), the 'Kippletringan' of 'Guy Mannering,' an unassuming town with a small harbour.

The road from Gatehouse to (12 m.) *Creetown* (see below) passes near the ruins of *Anwoth Church*, where Samuel Rutherford was minister in 1627–29, and traverses a district reminiscent of the novel of 'Guy Mannering.' Motor-bus to *Kirkcudbright* (see above).

43¼ m. **Creetown** (*Barholm Arms*; *Ellangowan*), on Wigtown Bay, is usually identified as the 'Portanferry' of 'Guy Mannering' (but comp. p. 567).—Dr. Thomas Brown (1778–1820), moral philosopher, was born in the manse of *Kirkmabreck*, 2 m. S.—We cross the Cree and enter *Wigtownshire* (p. 568).

49½ m. **NEWTON STEWART** (*Galloway Arms*, D. 5/; *Crown*, D. 4/6; *Creebridge House*, R. 4/, L. 3/, D. 4/), a small town of one long street (1831 inhab.), is a gateway to interesting environs rather than interesting in itself. Contiguous is *Minnigaff*, with its ruined church.

A fine expedition (motor-coach 4/) may be made hence to (13 m. N.) ***Loch Trool**, one of the gems of Scottish scenery. **Merrick** (2764 ft.), the highest Scottish mountain S. of the Clyde, rises c. 8 m. N. of Loch Trool.

From Newton Stewart to Wigtown and Whithorn, 18¼ m. in 50 min. (4/, 2/5).—7 m. **Wigtown** (*Galloway Arms*, R. & B. 6/6, pens. from 11/), the county town (1299 inhab.) and a royal burgh since 1457, lies at the mouth of the Bladnoch. The *Martyrs' Monument* (1858), above the town, and a tombstone in the cemetery, commemorate the Wigtown Covenanting martyrs, two of whom, Margaret McLauchlan, aged 63, and Margaret Wilson, aged 18, were tied to stakes and left to drown in the rising tide at the mouth of the Bladnoch (1685).

We cross the Bladnoch; on the left is the ruined *Baldoon Castle*, home of David Dunbar, ill-fated husband of the 'Bride of Lammermoor.'—11 m. *Whauphill* (Whaup Inn) is the station for (6 m.; motor-bus) *Port William*, a small harbour on Luce Bay, near which is Monreith House (Sir Herbert Maxwell), with interesting gardens (open on Tues.); and (15½ m.) *Millisle* is the station for (1 m. E.) *Garlieston*, another small port.

18½ m. **Whithorn** (1033 inhab.; *Temperance*; *Grapes*) possesses the remains of a 12th cent. priory church (adm. 3*d*.), claiming to occupy the site of the earliest stone church in Scotland, built by St. Ninian in 397, and known as the *Candida Casa* ('White House'). Another chapel, at *Isle of Whithorn*, 3½ m. S.E. (motor-bus), disputes this honour. *St. Ninian's Cave* (adm. by special permit), 3 m. S.W. of Whithorn, is said to have been an oratory of the saint.

Motor-Buses ply from Newton Stewart to *Murray's Monument*, *Glen Trool*, *Gatehouse-of-Fleet*, *New Galloway*, *Kirkcudbright*, etc.

About 4 m. beyond (56 m.) *Kirkcowan* are seen (r.) the ruins of *Carscreuch*, a seat of Lord Stair, whose daughter Janet (d. 1669) was the unhappy 'Bride of Lammermoor.'—64½ m. *Glenluce* (King's Arms) lies 1½ m. S.E. of *Luce Abbey* (founded in 1190), a scanty ruin.—Short of (67½ m.) *Dunragit* the Ayr and Glasgow line comes in on the right.—70½ m *Castle Kennedy*, 1 m. S. of *Lochinch Castle* (1870), the stately Scots-French château of the Earl of Stair, standing near the ruins of **Castle Kennedy,** built in the reign of James VI and destroyed by fire in 1715. The beautiful *Gardens and grounds (open on Wed. and Sat.) are especially noted for the pinetum.

73 m. **STRANRAER** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 9/6; *George*, R. & B. 9/), at the head of Loch Ryan, is the starting-point of the shortest sea-passage to Ireland (to Larne, c. 2½ hrs.; see p. 495), but has little to offer the tourist.

Some of the trains go on to (7½ m.) **Port Patrick** (*Portpatrick*, R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Downshire Arms*), an attractive summer resort, once a packet-station, on the W. coast of the Rhinns of Galloway, near the ruins of *Dunskey Castle* (c. 1570).

From Stranraer to Drummore, 17½ m., motor-bus twice daily, traversing the S. part of the **Rhinns of Galloway,** the double peninsula that forms the S.W. extremity of Scotland. *Drummore* (Queen's), a small fishing port, is in the parish of *Kirkmaiden*, the most southerly parish in Scotland, recalling Burns's line "Frae Maidenkirk to Johnny Groat's." The road may be followed S. to (5 m.) the *Mull of Galloway* (210 ft.; lighthouse).

From Stranraer to Ayr (Glasgow), 58½ m. L.M.S. in 2½–3 hrs. (12/1, 7/3). The railway touches the coast only near Girvan, but the road (52 m.) skirts Loch Ryan and keeps near the sea the whole way, except for the digression through the picturesque *Glen App*, beyond (9 m.) *Finnart Bay*.

At (5½ m.) *Dunragit* the Railway turns to the N., and beyond (12 m.) *New Luce* and (16½ m.) *Glenwhilly* enters Ayrshire.—From (29 m.) *Pinwherry* a motor-bus plies thrice daily down the beautiful valley of the *Stinchar* to (10 m.) *Ballantrae* (King's Arms; Royal), a small port, which, however, is not the scene of the 'Master of Ballantrae.'—A good sea-view opens on the left.—37 m. **Girvan** (*King's Arms*, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Royal*; *Ailsa*), a sea-bathing and golfing resort (7272 inhab.). About 10 m. off the coast here, a sentinel at the mouth of the Clyde, stands the picturesque pyramidal islet of **Ailsa Craig** (1114 ft.; c. 2 m. round), known as 'Paddy's Milestone,' as half-way between Belfast and Glasgow (excursion steamer in summer; 3/6). Motor-buses run from Girvan to *Barr* (8 m. E.S.E.) and to (12½ m.) *Ballantrae*. To Ayr by the coast railway, see p. 566.

From Girvan the main through trains take an inland course.—49½ m. **Maybole** (*King's Arms*, R. & B. 7/, L. 3/, D. 5/), a town (4436 inhab.) making agricultural implements and shoes, is the capital of *Carrick* (p. 565). The *Tolbooth* was the town mansion of the Kennedies, and the *Tower* (restored) was the abode of the Lords Cassillis, hereditary bailiffs of Carrick. About 2 m. S.W. are the considerable remains of **Crossraguel Abbey,** founded in the 13th cent. for Cluniac monks from Paisley, approached by a turreted gatehouse on the W.—52 m. *Cassillis*.—We cross the Doon.—About ½ m. beyond (54 m.) *Dalrymple*, *Mount Oliphant*, the farm to which the Burns family removed in 1766, is seen on the left.

58½ m. **Ayr** (p. 566); thence to *Glasgow*, see pp. 566, 565.

IX. CENTRAL AND EASTERN SCOTLAND

ROUTE	PAGE
101. Glasgow or Edinburgh to Stirling and Callander	571
Bannockburn, 573. Alloa, 573. Dollar, 573. Bridge of Allan, 573. Dunblane, 573. Doune, 574.	
102. The Trossachs Tour	574
A. Edinburgh to the Trossachs via Callander	574
B. Glasgow to the Trossachs via Aberfoyle	576
103. Stirling to Perth	576
Gleneagles, 576. Scone, 578. Crieff, 578. Comrie, 578. Spittal of Glenshee, 579.	
104. Perth to Inverness	579
Dunkeld, 580. Pitlochry, 580. Blair Atholl, 581. Kingussie, 582. Aviemore, 582. The Cairngorms, 582. Grantown, 583. Culloden, 584.	
105. Edinburgh to Perth via the Forth Bridge	584
Dunfermline, 585. Kinross, 586. Loch Leven, 586.	
106. Edinburgh to Dundee and to St. Andrews	586
Kirkcaldy, 586. Thornton, 587. Largo, 587. Anstruther, 587. Falkland, 587. Cupar, 587. Leuchars, 588.	
107. Dundee to Aberdeen	591
Arbroath, 591. Bell Rock, 592. Montrose, 592.	
108. Perth to Aberdeen	592
Blairgowrie, 592. Forfar, 593. Brechin, 593. Stonehaven, 594. Dunnottar, 594.	
109. Aberdeen and its Environs	594
Ballater, 597. Balmoral, 598. Braemar, 598. Glen Tilt, 599. Peterhead, 599. Fraserburgh, 599.	
110. Aberdeen to Inverness	600
A. Via Keith, Orbliston, and Elgin	600
Elgin, 601. Forres, 602. Nairn, 602.	
B. Via Keith, Craigellachie, and Elgin	603
C. Via Portsoy, Buckie, and Elgin	603

101. FROM GLASGOW OR EDINBURGH TO STIRLING AND CALLANDER

FROM GLASGOW (Buchanan St., L.M.S.), 46½ m. in 1½ hr. (9/5, 5/8).—FROM EDINBURGH (Princes St., L.M.S.), 52¼ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (10/10, 6/6). An alternative route (L.N.E.; 56 m.) runs from Waverley Station via the Forth Bridge and Dunfermline.

Road from Edinburgh, 54 m. We quit Edinburgh via Haymarket (Pl. 29, 30) and Corstorphine (A 9).—8½ m. *Kirkliston* (p. 550).—8½ m. *Linlithgow* (p. 550).—8 m. *Falkirk* (p. 551).—3 m. *Larbert* (see below).—5½ m. *Bannockburn* (p. 573).—2½ m. **Stirling** (see below).—6 m. *Dunblane* (p. 573). Thence by A 820 to (4 m.) *Doune* (p. 574) and on by A 84 to (8 m.) **Callander** (p. 574).

The line from Glasgow (22 m.) via *Glenboig* joins that from Edinburgh (28½ m.) via *Falkirk* at **Larbert,** a junction of importance in Stirlingshire.

The Highlands and Lowlands meet in **Stirlingshire,** which stretches from E. to W. across the waist of Scotland, from the shores of the Forth to the banks of Loch Lomond. Its central position early gave this county importance, and many decisive battles have been fought within its bounds: Stirling Bridge (1297), two battles of Falkirk (1298 and 1746), Bannockburn (1314), Sauchieburn (1488), and Kilsyth (1645). Stirling, its ancient capital, looks down from a historic past upon the fertile Carse of Stirling and the famous Links of the Forth.

32½ m. *Plean.*—34 m. *Bannockburn* lies c. 2 m. E. of the famous battlefield of 1314 (p. 573).

36½ m. **STIRLING** (*Golden Lion, Station,* R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/; *County,* R. & B. 6/; *Arcade,* R. & B. 7/; *Waverley*), a historic old town, overlooks the Forth, with its ancient castle on a bluff (340 ft.) recalling the Castle Rock at Edinburgh.

History. Alexander I died in the castle in 1124, William the Lion in 1214. Stirling, surrendered to the English in 1296, but retaken by Wallace next year, was the last place in all Scotland that held out (until 1304) against Edward I; and it was in order to raise the siege of Stirling, ten years later, that Edward II hazarded the fateful fight of Bannockburn. Under the Stewarts Stirling was a favourite royal residence. Within its walls were born James II (1430) and James V (1512), styled 'Knight of Snowdoun' from an ancient, perhaps poetic, name of the castle.

As we ascend to the castle by the steep Castle Wynd we pass *Mar's Work,* a singular fragment of Scottish domestic architecture (1570) on our left, and, on our right, *Argyll's Lodging* (c. 1630), a fine specimen of an aristocratic town mansion (now a military hospital).

The ***Castle** (fee to guide 1/; free on Sun. afternoon) occupies a commanding position, but its historical buildings have been sacrificed to the requirements of a modern barrack.

The four stunted drum towers at the *Entrance Gateway* are attributed to James III (1460–88). In the Outer Court are (l.) the *Palace* of 1540, a fantastic edifice with curious pillars and emblematic figures; opposite is the *Parliament Hall* of James III; and on the N. side is the *Chapel Royal*, rebuilt in 1594 by James VI. A passage beside the chapel admits to a small garden, whence a flight of steps ascends to the **Douglas Room,** in which James II stabbed the Earl of Douglas in 1452. It contains a few historical relics.—The views from '*Queen Victoria's Look-out*' above the Douglas garden, and from the W. ramparts overlooking the King's Garden far below are magnificent.

Close to Mar's Work, and reached from the Castle Esplanade via the cemetery (view from the Ladies' Rock), stands the ***High Church** (divided into two churches since 1656), a remarkable Gothic building, with a choir (1494) considerably higher than the nave (c. 1270; 15th cent. windows and roof).

In this church Mary was crowned in 1543 at the age of 8 months, and James VI in 1567, when a year old—John Knox preaching the sermon on the latter occasion.

Cowane's Hospital or *Guildhall*, a quaint old charitable institution (17th cent.), close to the church, contains a few antiquities.—Other interesting local antiquities and a modern picture-gallery may be seen in the *Smith Institute* (adm. 6*d.*; 10-4 or 5), in Corn Exchange Road, leading to the King's Park.

Stirling Bridge, leading to (2 m.) the *Abbey Craig*, with the conspicuous *Wallace Monument* (1869; adm. 2*d.*), crosses the Forth beside the **Old Bridge** (c. 1400), but the battle of Stirling Bridge, at which Wallace defeated the Earl of Surrey in 1297, was fought at a wooden bridge, of which no trace remains, c. 1 m. farther upstream.

Cambuskenneth Abbey (adm. 2*d.*), c. ¾ m. W. of Stirling by ferry across the Forth, was founded by David I in 1147, and at one time was perhaps the richest abbey in Scotland. All that now remains is a very noble detached tower (E.E.) and the W. doorway of the church. A monument erected by Queen Victoria marks the tomb of James III (d. 1488) and his Queen, Margaret of Denmark.

Near the old village of *St. Ninian's* or *St. Ringan's*, 1½ m. S. of Stirling (motor-bus), is the field of **Bannockburn,** where the Scots, under Robert Bruce, won a famous victory over a much larger English army under Edward II in 1314. Bruce's standard is said to have been planted on the *Borestone* (comp. the map), but modern research places the battlefield about 2½ m. E. of the traditional site.—This neighbourhood (exact spot doubtful) witnessed also the *Battle of Sauchieburn* in 1488, when James III was defeated by his insurgent nobles. *Beaton's Mill*, where the wounded king was stabbed to death, is pointed out c. 2 m. S. of St. Ninian's.

From Stirling to Alloa and Kinross, 23½ m., L.N.E. in 1–1½ hrs. (4/10, 2/11).—Before (4½ m.) *Cambus* (junction for *Alva*) we enter *Clackmannanshire* (55 sq. m.), the smallest county in Scotland.—6½ m. **Alloa** (12,421 inhab.; *Crown*) is noted for its manufactures of hosiery, ale, and whisky. Near the modern *Alloa House* (Earl of Mar and Kellie) is *Alloa Tower* (13th cent.), a stronghold of the earls of Mar, in which Queen Mary, James VI, and his son Prince Henry all spent part of their youth.—12¾ m. **Dollar** (1584 inhab.; *Castle Campbell*, R. & B. 8/), with Dollar Academy, a well-known and well-endowed school for boys. Above the village are (c. 1 m.) the ruins of ***Castle Campbell** (adm. 6*d.*), occupying an isolated position on the steep hill-side, and guarded by deep gorges which meet 300 yards below the fortress. It was burned by Montrose in 1645 in revenge for the destruction of Airlie Castle (p. 589).—From Dollar the ascent of **Ben Cleuch* (2363 ft.), the highest of the *Ochil Hills*, is a walk of 6½ m. N.W., passing Castle Campbell.—We cross the Devon and enter *Kinross shire.*—17 m. *Rumbling Bridge* (Hotel, R. & B. 11/, D. 6/), with the ***Rumbling Bridge** over the Devon. Above the bridge we visit the *Devil's Mill*, a waterfall, and below it (c. 1 m.) the **Caldron Linn.*—18½ m. *Crook of Devon.*—23½ m. **Kinross** (p. 586).

Another line runs from Stirling to (21½ m.) *Aberfoyle* (p. 576) and (30¾ m.) *Balloch* (p. 559).—Motor-Buses ply to *Bannockburn*, to *Bridge of Allan* and *Dunblane*, to *Linlithgow*, etc., and motor-coaches in summer to the *Trossachs, Aberfoyle, Strathyre, Dunfermline*, etc.

From Stirling to *Crieff* via Gleneagles, see p. 576; to *Dunfermline*, see p. 585; to *Perth*, see Rte. 103; to the *Trossachs* via Callander, see Rte. 102.

As it quits Stirling the railway crosses the Forth, with views of Ben Lomond, Ben Venue, and Ben Ledi.—39¼ m. **Bridge of Allan** (**Allan Water*, R. from 7/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Queen's*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Carmichael's*, D. 4/, unlicensed), a charmingly situated and very favourite inland health resort and spa, and an admirable centre for motor-coach and other excursions.

The grounds of *Airthrey Castle*, 1 m. S., are open on Thursday, those of *Keir*, 1 m. N.W. on Friday.

Crossing the *Allan*, we enter *Perthshire.*—41½ m. **Dunblane** (**Hotel-Hydro*, R. & B. 9/6, L. 4/, D. 6/, above the town;

Stirling Arms*, R. & B. from 6/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/), with 2931 inhab., is notable for its ***Cathedral, a beautiful Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., with later additions. Incorporated with the church, at an awkward angle, is a Norman tower, o which the four lower stones date from the original church founded in 1150. High above the W. portal (E.E.) is the small so-called ' Ruskin Window.'

The Cathedral (restored), now the Parish Church (adm. 3*d*.), is open on Sat 10–5, on other week-days 10–3 or 5. It contains several interesting early monuments, a Celtic cross (c. 900), ancient and modern wood carvings, and in the W. wall a strange little vaulted chamber known as ' Kate Ogie's Hole.'—The library of the saintly Robert Leighton (1611–84), Bishop of Dunblane in 1662–70, is preserved in a house marked with a mitre near the gate of the churchyard.

About 3 m. E. is **Sheriffmuir,** celebrated for the indecisive battle (1715) between the Earl of Mar, who commanded the Pretender's forces, and the Duke of Argyll, at the head of the royal troops.

Motor-Buses ply to *Stirling, Linlithgow*, etc.—From Dunblane to *Perth* see Rte. 103.

45½ m. *Doune* (Woodside ; Temperance), on the rapid Teith. ***Doune Castle** (gratuity), built by Robert, Duke of Albany (d. 1420), is, though a ruin, one of the grandest relics of Scottish baronial architecture.

In 1745–46 it was held for Prince Charles Stewart, and in it were confined the hero of Scott's ' Waverley,' and also the prisoners taken at Falkirk, including Home, the author of ' Douglas.'

52½ m. **Callander** (*Dreadnought*, R. & B. from 11/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6 ; *Ancaster Arms*, R. & B. 8/6 ; *Hydro*, c. 1 m. S.W., pens. from 25/ ; *Caledonian*, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/, D. 5/), as the nearest railway station to the whole romantic region of Scott's ' Lady of the Lake ' (motor coaches in all directions), is an animated resort in summer.

About 1½ m. N.E. are the pretty *Bracklinn Falls*, on the Keltie.—A picturesque road leads W. via (1 m.), *Kilmahog*, to (2½ m.) the ***Pass of Leny**, going on by the E. bank of *Loch Lubnaig* (p. 605) to (9 m.) *Strathyre*.—**Ben Ledi** (2875 ft. ; *View) is easily ascended in c. 1½ hr. from (2¼ m.) the farm of *Coilantogle*.—The *Lake of Menteith* (p. 576) lies 7 m. to the S. of Callander.

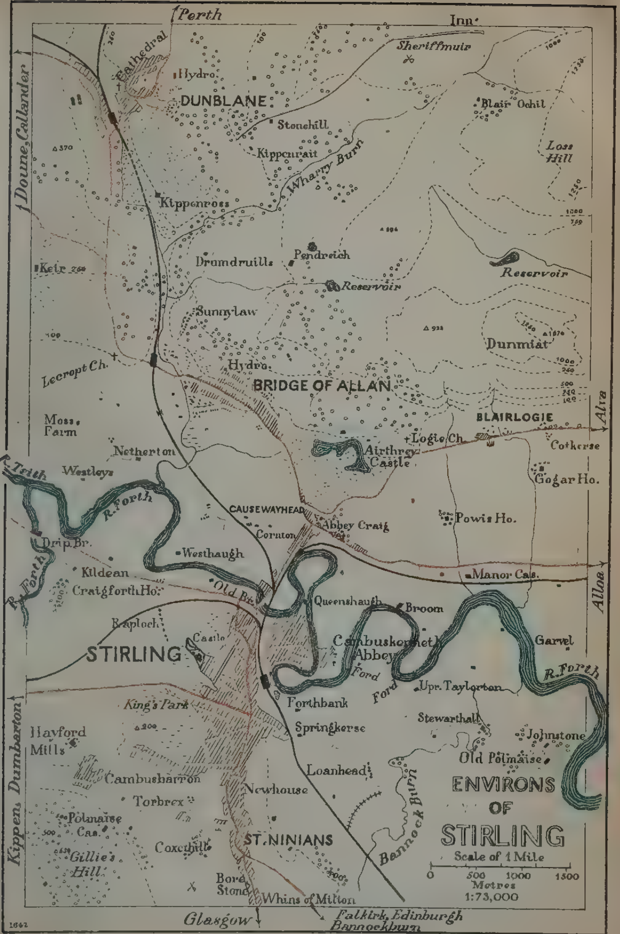
From Callander via the *Trossachs, Loch Katrine*, and *Loch Lomond* to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 102 ; to *Oban*, see Rte. 111 ; to *Perth* via Dunblane, see Rte. 103.

102. THE TROSSACHS TOUR

The famous ***Trossachs Tour,** one of the most popular in Scotland, takes the traveller through a region of beautiful and varied scenery—the lovely setting for the romantic episodes of ' The Lady of the Lake ' as well as for some of the dramatic scenes of ' Rob Roy.' There are several alternative routes, but travellers are recommended to join one of the organized round tours beginning at *Edinburgh* or *Glasgow*, which are easily made in one day. The Trossachs tour, interrupted by two lakes, cannot be made by motor-car.

A. From Edinburgh to the Trossachs via Callander

Railway to *Callander*, 52½ or 56 m., see Rte. 101. Thence Motor Coach to (9½ m.) *Trossachs Pier* ; Steamer on Loch Katrine to (7 m.) *Stronachlachar* ; Coach to (5 m.) *Inversnaid* ; Steamer on Loch Lomond to (18½ m.) *Balloch* ; Railway via (19½ m.) *Glasgow* to (66¾ m.) *Edinburgh*.—This tour can be made also in the reverse direction in rather less time.—Fare for the complete round


Perth
Inn
Sheriffmuir
Cathedral
Hydro
DUNBLANE
Stonehill
Blair Ochil
Loss Hill
Kippenrait
Wharry Burn
Doune, Callander
Kippenross
Keir
Dumdruills
Pendreich
Reservoir
Reservoir
Sunnylaw
Dunmiat
Lecropt Ch.
Hydro
BRIDGE OF ALLAN
BLAIRLOGIE
Alva
Moss Farm
Logie Ch.
Airthrey Castle
Cotkerse
Netherton
Gogar Ho.
R. Teith
Westleys
R. Forth
CAUSEWAYHEAD
Abbey Craig
Powis Ho.
Cornton
Drip Br.
Westhaugh
R. Forth
Kildean
Manor Cas.
Craigforth Ho.
Old Br.
Alloa
Queenshaugh
Broom
Raploch
Castle
STIRLING
Cambuskenneth Abbey
Garvel
Ford
Ford
Upr. Taylorton
R. Forth
King's Park
Forthbank
Stewarthall
Kippen, Dumbarton
Hayford Mills
Springkerse
Johnstone
Old Polmaise
Loanhead
Cambusbarron
Newhouse
Bannock Burn
Torbrex
ENVIRONS OF STIRLING
Polmaise Cas.
Coxethill
ST. NINIANS
Gillie's Hill
Scale of 1 Mile
0 500 1000 1500
Metres
1:73,000
Bore Stone
Whins of Milton
Glasgow
Falkirk, Edinburgh
Bannockburn
1642

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(10¾–13½ hrs.): 1st cl. and cabin 30/9, 3rd cl. and cabin **24/**; to Glasgow (8½–10½ hrs.) 25/9, 21/3.

At **Callander** (p. 574) we quit the train for the motor-coach. —The Trossachs road leads W., with Ben Ledi full in view, turns to the left at (1 m.) *Kilmahog*, and presently follows the N. bank of **Loch Vennachar** (4 m. long), at the base of Ben Ledi, where already the followers in Fitz-James's famous chase had begun to tail off. At its E. end was *Coilantogle Ford*, the scene of the combat between Fitz-James and Roderick Dhu, and at its W. end is *Lanrick Mead*, the muster-place of the Clan-Alpine, i.e., the MacGregors. Quitting the loch, we mount to the clachan of *Duncraggan*, and then descend to the picturesque *Brig o' Turk*, which spans the Turk or Finglas Water, descending from *Glen Finglas*. Farther on we reach the small but lovely ***Loch Achray**, and halt for luncheon at the large *Trossachs Hotel* (R. & B. from 11/, L. 4/, D. 6/6).

A coach runs twice daily from this point to (6¾ m.) *Aberfoyle* (p. 576).—Bealach-nam-Bo (see below) is within an hour's walk of the hotel.

The gorge of the ***Trossachs** ('bristly country'), where Fitz-James's chase ended with the death of his 'gallant grey,' extends from Loch Achray to Loch Katrine, between *Ben A'an* (1750 ft.; *View) on the right, and *Ben Venue* (2393 ft.) on the left.

The road through this exquisitely beautiful and luxuriantly wooded rugged region has been made entirely since Sir Walter Scott's day. About half-way through the pass a road diverges (l.) for **Bealach-nam-Bo**, the 'pass of the cattle,' through which the MacGregors used to drive their plunder from the lowlands. Here is some of the grandest scenery in the district.

From the *Trossachs Pier* (Rfmts.), situated on a lovely bay at the E. end of ***Loch Katrine**, a little steamer (return fare 4/6) plies several times daily in summer to Stronachlachar on the S. bank.

Loch Katrine is one of the chief sources of the water supply of Glasgow (34 m. distant), of which fact there are numerous reminders in the neighbourhood.

Though farther on the banks become tamer, there is a charming view as the steamer makes its way through the narrow channel into the open loch. On the right is the site of the *Silver Strand* (now submerged), where Fitz-James met the Lady of the Lake, on the left the Bealach-nam-Bo (see above), and lower down the *Goblin's Cave*. In front is *Ellen's Isle*. Ben Lomond (l.) and the mountains beyond Loch Lomond come into sight.

At **Stronachlachar**, 'the mason's point,' coaches meet the steamer to convey passengers to Inversnaid by a picturesque hilly road, passing *Loch Arklet* (507 ft.), whence it descends rapidly.

A path leads N.W. from Stronachlachar to (2 m.) *Glengyle*, at the head of the loch, birthplace of Robert MacGregor or Campbell (1671–1734), cattle-lifter and outlaw, better known as 'Rob Roy,' i.e. 'red Robert' (from the colour of his hair).

At **Inversnaid** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/) we reach the "bonny, bonny banks of Loch Lomond," and embark in the steamer sailing down the loch to Balloch, as described (in the reverse direction) in Rte. 96.

Just S. of the pier, on the Arklet Water, is the waterfall where in 1803 Wordsworth met 'The Highland Girl' of his charming poem. A path leads N. by the loch-side to (1 m.) *Rob Roy's Cave.*—A ferry may be taken from Inversnaid across Loch Lomond to *Inveruglas*, for Glen Sloy (see p. 612).

Balloch, and thence to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 96.

B. From Glasgow to the Trossachs via Aberfoyle

L.N.E. from Queen St. Station (Pl. 27) to *Aberfoyle*, 34¼ m. in 1½–1¾ hr (6/11, 4/1); Horse Coach to *Trossachs Pier*, 6 m.; thence as in Rte. 102A Fares for the round (8¾ hrs.), 23/6, 20/.

We diverge from the line to Edinburgh at (6¼ m.) *Lenzi* (p. 552).—8 m. *Kirkintilloch* (junction for *Kilsyth*, 5 m.).— 11½ m. *Lennoxtown.*—12½ m. *Campsie Glen.*—28½ m. *Bucklyvie* (junction for Stirling, 16 m.).—34½ m. **Aberfoyle** (c. 90 inhab.; *Bailie Nicol Jarvie*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/), the 'clachan' where Osbaldistone and Bailie Nicol Jarvie met Rob Roy.

A good hill road leads hence to (15 m.) Inversnaid (see above), via *Loch Ard* the *Pass of Aberfoyle*, and the *Falls of Ledard.*—About 4 m. E. of Aberfoyle is *Port of Menteith* (Lake Hotel, L. 4/, D. 4/6), on the bank of the pastoral **Lake of Menteith.** In the priory of *Inchmahome* (now a picturesque ruin) on an islan in the lake the child Queen Mary found refuge for nearly a year before he departure for France in 1548 (p. 559).

From Aberfoyle to the Trossachs, 6 m. The exceedingly picturesque but very hilly road is closed to motor-car and motor-cycles, but is open to other vehicles (toll). Horse coaches ply twice daily in summer to and from the *Trossach Pier* and *Trossachs Hotel* (see p. 575).

103. FROM STIRLING TO PERTH

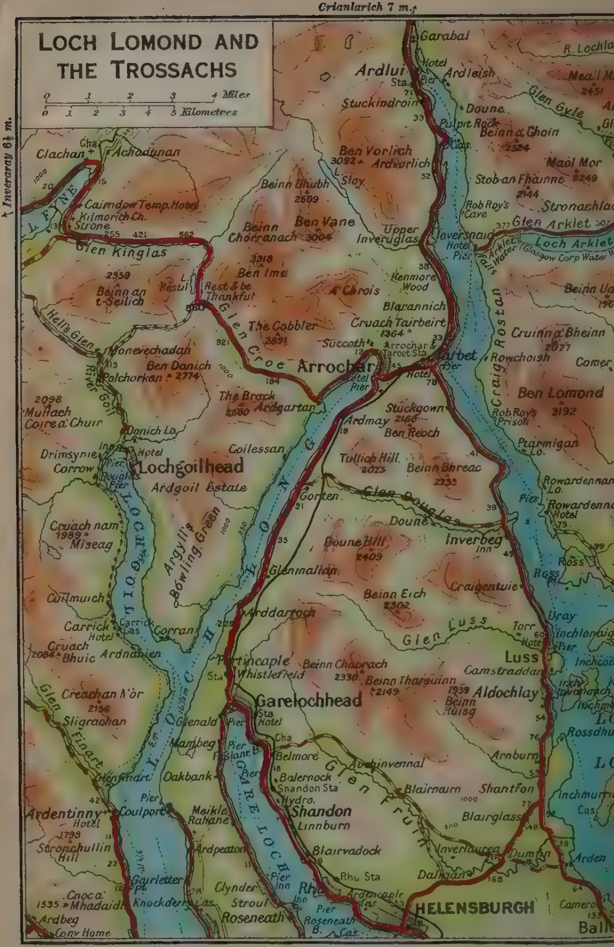
33 m. L.M.S. in 50–90 min. (6/11, 4/2).—An alternative route (L.N.E (41 m.; in 1½–2 hrs.) runs via *Alloa* and *Kinross* (see pp. 585 6).

Road (A 9), 34 m. We leave Stirling via Wallace St. (Pl. A 3).—6 m *Dunblane* (p. 573).—6 m. *Greenloaning* (see below).—5½ m. *Gleneagles* (se below).—2½ m. *Auchterarder* (see below).—2½ m. *Aberuthven.*—11½ m. **Pert** (p. 577) is entered via York Place (Pl. B 1).

From *Stirling* to (5 m.) *Dunblane*, where we diverge fro the line to Callander, see Rte. 101.—11 m. *Greenloaning* (Allanbank) is the station for the great Roman camps of **Ardoc* (the Roman station of *Lindum*), in the grounds of *Ardoc House* beyond *Braco*, c. 1½ m. N. (adm. on application).—17 m. **Gleneagles** (**Gleneagles Hotel*, R. 15/, B. 4/6, L. 5/6 D. 8/6). Adjoining the hotel, a palatial enterprise of th railway company, are two fine 18-hole golf courses.

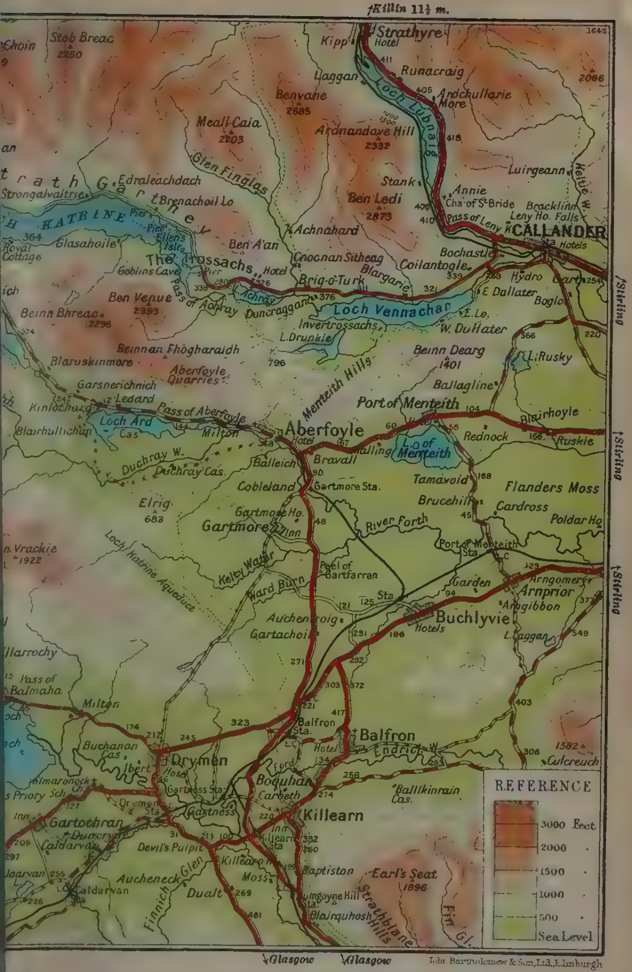
From Gleneagles a branch-line runs N. to (9 m.) *Crieff* (p. 578); and a roa leads S. to (11 m.) *Rumbling Bridge* (p. 573).

Beyond (19¼ m.) *Auchterarder* (2263 inhab.) we have fine view (l.) of Ben Ledi, Ben Vorlich, Crieff, and Gle



LOCH LOMOND AND THE TROSSACHS

0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres
Crianlarich 7 m.
Inveraray 6½ m.
Garabal
R. Lochla
Hotel
Ardlui
Ardleish
Sta.
Pier
Meall M
2451
Glen Gyle
Stuckindroin
Doune
Pulpit Rock
Beinn a Choin
2524
Ben Vorlich
3092
Ardvorlich
L. Sloy
Maol Mor
2249
Stob an Fhainne
2144
Stronachla
Rob Roy's Cave
Clachan
Cha.
Achadunan
L. FYNE
Cairndow Temp. Hotel
Kilmorich Ch.
Strone
Beinn Dhubh
2509
Beinn Chorranach
Ben Vane
3004
Upper Inveruglas
Inversnaid
Hotel
Pier
Arklet Falls
Arklet Water
Glen Arklet
Loch Arklet
Glasgow Corp Water W
Glen Kinglas
2559
Beinn an t-Seilich
L. Restil
Rest & be Thankful
3318
Ben Ime
A'Chrois
Kenmore Wood
Beinn Ua
Blarannich
Hell's Glen
Glen Croe
The Cobbler
2891
Cruach Tairbeirt
1364
Craig Rostan
Cruinn a' Bheinn
2077
Succoth
Arrochar & Tarbet Sta.
Tarbet
Pier
Hotel
Rowchoish
Comer
Monevechadan
Ben Donich
2774
Arrochar
Hotel
Pier
River Goil
Polchorkan
2098
Mullach Coire a' Chuir
The Brack
2580
Ardgartan
Stuckgown
Ardmay
2168
Ben Reoch
Ben Lomond
3192
Rob Roy's Prison
Ptarmigan Lo.
Donich Lo.
Drimsynie
Inn
Hotel
Corrow
Pier
Lochgoilhead
Douglas Pier
Ardgoil Estate
Coilessan
Tullich Hill
2075
Beinn Bhreac
2233
Rowardennan Lo.
Rowardennan Hotel
Pier
LOCH LONG
LOCH GOIL
Gorten
Glen Douglas
Doune
Inverbeg Inn
Cruach nam Miseag
1989
Argyll's Bowling Green
Doune Hill
2409
Ross
Glenmallan
Craigentuie
Beinn Eich
2302
Cuilmuich
Arddarroch
Glen Luss
Uray
Torr
Hotel
Inchlonaig
Pier
Carrick Cas.
Carrick Hotel
Corran
Luss
Inchcon
Cruach Bhuic
2084
Ardnahien
Portincaple
Whistlefield
Sta.
Beinn Chaorach
2338
Beinn Tharsuinn
2149
Camstraddan
Aldochlay
Inchtavannach
Inchmo
1939
Beinn Ruisg
Glen Sligrachan
Creachan Mòr
2156
Garelochhead
Sta.
Hotel
Pier
Glenald
Rossdhu
Glen Finart
Mambeg
Cha.
Pier
Slane B.
Belmore
Auchinvennal
Glen Fruin
Arnburn
GARE LOCH
Pier
Balernock
Shandon Sta.
Hydro.
Blairnairn
Shantron
Glenfinart
Oakbank
Inchmurrin
Cas.
Ardentinny
Hotel
Coulport
Pier
Meikle Rahane
Shandon
Linnburn
Blairglass
1798
Stronchullin Hill
Ardpeaton
Blairvadock
Inverlauren
Dumfin
Arden
Garlletter Pt.
Rhu Sta.
Daligan
Cnoc a' Mhadaidh
1535
Knockderry Cas.
Clynder
Strouel
Pier Inn
Rhu
Inn
Ardencaple Cas.
HELENSBURGH
Camero
Ardbeg
Conv. Home
Roseneath
Pier
Roseneath B.
Cas.
Ball


↑Killin 11¼ m.
Stob Breac 2250
Strathyre Hotel
Kipp
Runacraig
Laggan
Loch Lubnaig
Benvane 2685
Ardchullarie More
2066
Meall Caia 2203
Ardnandave Hill 2332
Glen Finglas
Edraleachdach
Strath Gartney
Strongalvaltrie
Brenachoil Lo.
Loch Katrine
Pier
Ellen's Isle
364
Royal Cottage
Glasahoile
The Trossachs
Goblins Cave
Hotel
Ben A'an
Achnahard
Stank
Ben Ledi 2873
Annie
Cha. of St. Bride
Luirgeann
Keltie W.
Bracklinn
Leny Ho. Falls
Pass of Leny
CALLANDER
Sta. Hotels
Bochastle
Coilantogle
Cnocnan Sitheag
Blargarie
Brig o' Turk
Achray
Pass of Achray
Ben Venue 2393
Beinn Bhreac 2295
Duncraggan
Loch Vennachar
Hydro
Cart
E. Dullater
W. Dullater
E. Lo.
Boglo
↑Stirling
Invertrossachs
L. Drunkie
Beinn an Fhògharaidh
Blaruskinmore
Aberfoyle Quarries
796
Menteith Hills
Beinn Dearg 1401
Ballagline
L. Rusky
Garsnerichnich
Ledard
Kinlochard
Loch Ard
Pass of Aberfoyle
Port of Menteith
Blairhoyle
Blairhullichan
Cas.
Milton
Aberfoyle
Hotel
Sta.
L. of Menteith
Rednock
Ruskie
↑Stirling
Duchray W.
Duchray Cas.
Balleich
Bravall
Malling
Tamavoid
Cobleland
Gartmore Sta.
Flanders Moss
Elrig 683
Brucehill
Cardross
Gartmore Ho.
Gartmore
Inn
River Forth
Poldar Ho.
Port of Menteith Sta.
Ben Vrackie 1922
Loch Katrine Aqueduct
Kelty Water
Peel of Gartfarran
Garden
Arngomery
Arnprior
↑Stirling
Ward Burn
Sta.
Buchlyvie
Hotels
Arngibbon
Auchentroig
Gartachoil
L. Laggan
Mallarochy
Pass of Balmaha
Milton
Balfron Sta.
Balfron
Buchanan Cas.
Drymen
Hotel
Endrick W.
1582
Culcreuch
Ibert
Gartness Sta.
Ford
Boquhan
Carbeth
Ballikinrain Cas.
Kilmaronock Ch.
Priory Sch.
Drymen Sta.
Gartness
Killearn
Inn
Gartochran
Duncryne
Caldarvan
Killearn Sta.
Devil's Pulpit
Killearn Ho.
Baptiston
Earl's Seat 1896
Moss
Auchenecк Glen
Dualt
Gargunnock
Caldarvan
Finnich Glen
Dumgoyne Hill Sta.
Strathblane Hills
Blairquhosh
Fin Gl.
REFERENCE
3000 Feet
2000
1500
1000
500
Sea Level
↓Glasgow
↓Glasgow

John Bartholomew & Son, Ltd, Edinburgh

Turret. Near (23½ m.) *Dunning* is the mansion of *Gask* (1801; relics of Prince Charles Stewart), beside which are the scanty remains of the 'Auld House' (1666), of the Baroness Nairne's song.—Beyond (29 m.) *Forgandenny* we cross the Earn, and traverse the long Moncreiffe tunnel.

33 m. **PERTH** (33,208 inhab.), an ancient city with large dye-works and textile factories, etc., is charmingly situated on the Tay.

Hotels. STATION (Pl. a; C 1), R. & B. 11/6, L. 3/, 4/, D. 6/, pens. from 15/; ROYAL GEORGE (Pl. b; A 3), George St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/, 6/, pens. 84/–126/; SALUTATION (Pl. c; B 3), 34 South St., good, old established, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, 4/, D. 5/6; ROYAL BRITISH (Pl. d; C 1) Leonard St., R. & B. 9/6, L. 3/6, D. 5/6; WAVERLEY (Pl. e; B 1), 31 York Place, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, pens. 84/; COUNTY (Pl. g; B 2), County Place, R. & B. 7/, pens. 70/; REID'S TEMPERANCE, York Place, R. & B. 7/; QUEEN'S, Leonard St., temp., R. & B. 7/6, tea 2/6.

Post Office (Pl. B 2), High Street.

Motor Coaches run to *Crieff, Dunkeld, Pitlochry,* etc., and in summer to the *Trossachs, Loch Tay, Kinloch Rannoch, Pitlochry* and *Blairgowrie, Braemar, Sma' Glen, Rumbling Bridge, Montrose, St. Andrews,* etc.—COACH to *Braemar* via Blairgowrie and Glenshee, see p. 579.

History. As capital of Scotland until c. 1452 Perth was a civil and religious centre of importance. It was at one time known also as St. John's Town or St. Johnstoun, and the phrase, a 'St. Johnstoun's tippet,' means (like 'Bridport dagger'; p. 86) a hangman's halter. In the Blackfriars Monastery James I was assassinated in 1437 (p. 578). The destruction of this and the other great monasteries in Perth was the first fruits of Knox's famous iconoclastic sermon in St. John's Church in 1559. In 1600 the city was the scene of the Gowrie Conspiracy (see below).

In front of the *City Hall*, in King Edward St., a replica of the ancient Mercat Cross commemorates Edward VII, and in the square behind stands the church of ***St. John** (Pl. B 3), an interesting cruciform structure of various dates, but mainly of the 15th cent. (recently well restored). The present choir was built c. 1440.

That Edward III slew his brother, the Earl of Cornwall, before the high altar in St. John's in 1335 is an unauthenticated tradition. John Knox here preached, in 1559, his momentous sermon which sent an iconoclastic storm over Scotland, drastic and destructive far beyond the preacher's intentions. In 1644 800 Covenanters were confined in the church by Montrose after his victory at Tibbermuir (p. 578).

The *County Buildings* (Pl. B 3; 1820), in Tay St., occupy the site of Gowrie House (1520), the scene of the still mysterious Gowrie Conspiracy of 1600, which was apparently an attempt by the Earl of Gowrie to secure the person of James VI, and therewith political advantage.—A little to the S. is the *Natural History Museum* (Pl. C 3), and to the N., beyond the Victoria Bridge, is **Perth Bridge** (Pl. A 3), by Smeaton (1766–71), from which there is a magnificent view of the Grampians.

Beyond the bridge lies the **North Inch** (Pl. A 2, 3), a spacious public park, the scene in 1396 of the remarkable judicial combat between the Clan Chattan and the Clan Quhele (Kay), so graphically described in 'The Fair Maid of Perth.' The North Port, opposite a statue of Prince Albert, leads from the North Inch to Curfew Row, in which stands the **Fair Maid's House** (Pl. A 2; 9–dusk, adm. 3*d.*).

Behind the house and facing the North Inch stood the *Blackfriars Monastery*, founded in 1231 by Alexander II and destroyed in 1559. Here James I, the poet-king, was assassinated in 1437, in spite of the devotion of Catherine Douglas, who thrust her arm into the staples of the door in place of the missing iron bar.

The **South Inch** (Pl. C 2, 3) was once used for archery and witch-burnings. On its far side is the *General* (*Convict*) *Prison for Scotland*, built in 1812 for French prisoners of war.—*St. Ninian's* (Pl. A 2; open 9–6) is the handsome episcopal cathedral for the diocese of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane.

***Kinnoull Hill** (729 ft.), the S.W. spur of the Sidlaw Hills, rising abruptly from the Tay E. of Perth, is a noted view-point.—On the opposite side of the Tay, S. of Perth, rises *Moncrieffe Hill* (725 ft.).

Scone Palace (no adm.; pron. 'scoon'), seat of the Earl of Mansfield, stands on the left bank of the Tay, c. 2 m. N. of Perth Bridge. The present castellated mansion (1803–8) occupies the site of an ancient abbey and palace destroyed by the 'rascal multitude' in 1559. Kenneth Macalpine (9th cent.) is said to have brought hither from Dunstaffnage the 'Stone of Scone,' on which the Scottish kings were crowned and which was carried off to England in 1297 by Edward I. It was traditionally identified with Jacob's pillow at Bethel (afterwards the 'Lia Fail' or 'Stone of Destiny' at Tara in Ireland), or, less improbably, with Columba's pillow on Iona.

Huntingtower Castle, formerly named Ruthven, which stands 3 m. N.W. of Perth, on the motor-bus route to Almondbank, was the scene of the 'Raid of Ruthven' in 1582, when James VI, a youth of 16, was kidnapped by the Earl of Gowrie.

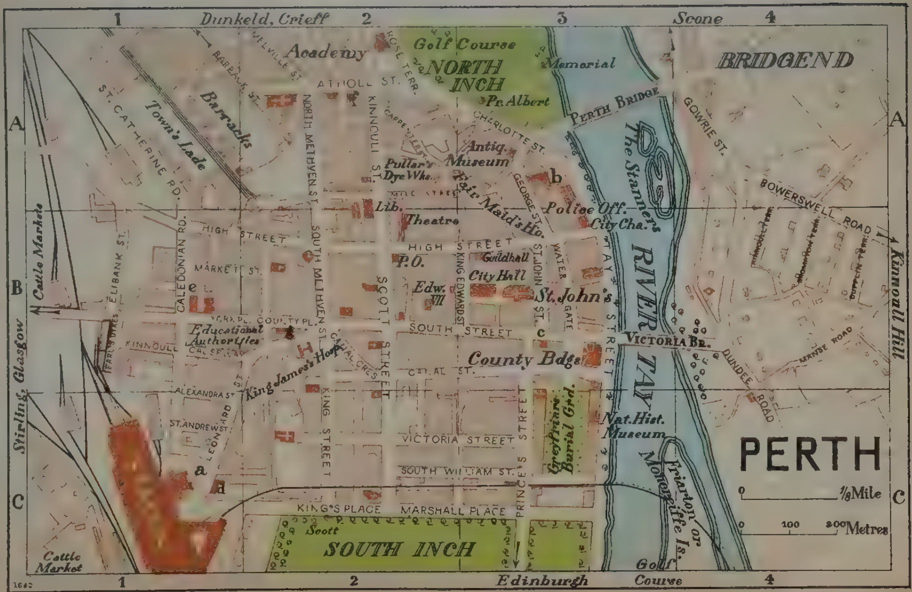
FROM PERTH TO CRIEFF AND BALQUHIDDER

39 m., L.M.S. in 1½ hrs. (8/1, 4/10); to *Crieff*, 17¾ m. in 38 50 min. (3/7, 2/2).

We diverge W. from the line to Inverness.—3 m. *Ruthven Road.*—4 m. *Almondbank.*—5 m. *Tibbermuir*, or *Tippermuir*, where Montrose defeated the Covenanters in 1644.—6½ m. *Methven Junction*, for (1¼ m.) *Methven* (pron. Meff'en), whence a road runs N.E. up *Glen Almond*, passing (4½ m.) Trinity College, an Episcopalian boys' school founded in 1841.—11½ m. *Madderty*, with the ruined *Inchaffray Abbey*.

17¾ m. **Crieff** (*Strathearn House Hydro*, pens. from 16/6; *Drummond Arms*, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Duncan's*, R. & B. 8/), the chief town (5865 inhab.) of *Strathearn*, is an admirable centre for excursions. About 3½ m. S. is **Drummond Castle** (Earl of Ancaster), with its beautiful old-fashioned *Garden (open on Wed. and Sat.), and c. 5 m. N. is the quaint village of *Fowlis Wester*, with an ancient Celtic Cross, with jougs attached. A fine expedition (motor-coach) leads N.E. to (12 m.) *Amulree* (Hotel) through the interesting *Sma' Glen*, with the tomb of Ossian. Other coaches run in summer to *Loch Tummel* and *Loch Rannoch*, *Loch Lomond*, *Killiecrankie*, *Loch Tay*, *St. Andrews*, etc.

23¾ m. **Comrie** (*Royal*; *Ancaster Arms*; *Gillespie's*, temperance) is a charming summer resort, situated immediately over the great geological fault that separates the Highlands from the Lowlands, and therefore subject to


PERTH
1/8 Mile
0
100
200 Metres
1
2
3
4
A
B
C
Dunkeld, Crieff
Scone
Kinnoull Hill
Edinburgh
Stirling, Glasgow
Cattle Markets
Cattle Market
BRIDGEND
Golf Course
NORTH INCH
SOUTH INCH
Memorial
Pr. Albert
Scott
Academy
Barracks
Town's Lade
RIVER TAY
The Stanners
Friarton or Moncreiffe Is.
Golf Course
PERTH BRIDGE
VICTORIA BR.
GOWRIE ST.
BOWERSWELL ROAD
DUNDEE ROAD
MANSE ROAD
ROSE TERR.
ATHOLL ST.
MELVILLE ST.
BARRACK ST.
ST. CATHERINE RD.
CHARLOTTE ST.
CARPENTER ST.
KINNOULL ST.
NORTH METHVEN ST.
SOUTH METHVEN ST.
MILL STREET
GEORGE ST.
Antiq. Museum
Pullar's Dye Wks.
Fair Maid's Ho.
Police Off.
City Cha.
Lib.
Theatre
HIGH STREET
MARKET ST.
CALEDONIAN RD.
ELIBANK ST.
P.O.
Edw. VII
Guildhall
City Hall
St. John's
KING EDWARD ST.
ST. JOHN ST.
WATER GATE
TAY STREET
SCOTT STREET
SOUTH STREET
COUNTY PL.
Educational Authorities
KINNOULL CAUSEWAY
King James's Hosp.
CANAL CRES.
CANAL ST.
County Bdgs.
ALEXANDRA ST.
ST. ANDREW ST.
LEONARD ST.
KING STREET
VICTORIA STREET
SOUTH WILLIAM ST.
PRINCE'S STREET
Greyfriars Burial Grd.
Nat. Hist. Museum
KING'S PLACE
MARSHALL PLACE
a
b
c
d
e
1640

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slight earthquakes. Hence we visit (c. 1 m.) the *Falls of Lednock*, below *Dunmore* (837 ft.; view), a hill bearing an obelisk in memory of the 1st Lord Melville (1742–1811).—Between Comrie and St. Fillans the railway crosses the Earn four times. Beyond the charming village of (29½ m.) **St. Fillans** (*Drummond Arms*, L. 4/, D. 6/) it skirts the N. bank of **Loch Earn** (7 m. long), a lovely Highland loch, overlooked on the S. by Ben Vorlich and Stuc-a-Chroin (steamer five times daily in summer to Lochearnhead). *Ben Vorlich* (3224 ft.) is ascended in 2½ hrs. from *Ardvorlich*, on the S. bank.—37 m. *Lochearnhead* (Hotel, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), a pretty village.—39 m. **Balquhidder**, on the line to Oban, see p. 605.

From Perth to Braemar via Blairgowrie, 51 m. Road (A 93), offering (especially between Blairgowrie and Braemar) one of the finest drives in Scotland. Frequent motor-buses to (16 m.) *Blairgowrie*; thence once daily to (35 m.) *Spittal of Glenshee*. The railway route to Blairgowrie (20½ m. in ¾–1 hr.) is via Coupar Angus (see Rte. 108).—2 m. *Scone*, see p. 578.—The road farther on passes to the right of *Campsie Linn* and skirts the grounds of *Stobhall*, an interesting old mansion (c. 1578; adm. on Sat., 10–5). Beyond (10 m.) *Cargill* and (11 m.) the *Bridge of Isla* we pass (l.) the grounds of *Meikleour*, with a great beech hedge, 80 ft. high and ⅛ m. long, planted in 1746.—16 m. **Blairgowrie**, see p. 592.—Beyond (16½ m.) *Rattray* the Braemar road enters the lovely **Gorge of the Ericht*, with red sandstone walls 200 ft. high, and after 3 m. descends to (22 m.) *Bridge of Cally* (Inn, L. 3/6, D. 4/), whence a road (A 924) leads via Strath Ardle and *Kirkmichael* (7 m.) to *Pitlochry* (19 m.; p. 580). Our road (to the r. beyond the bridge) ascends *Glen Shee*, via (25 m.) *Persie*. The broken and precipitous S. face of *Glas Maol* (3502 ft.) is prominent to the N.E.—35 m. **Spittal of Glenshee** (1125 ft.; *Invercauld Arms*, L. 3/6, D. 5/6), once a 'hospital' or shelter for travellers. We ascend Glen Beg, via (41½ m.) an awkward zigzag known as the *Devil's Elbow* (1950 ft.), to (42 m.) the *Cairnwell Pass* (2199 ft.), the highest pass on a main road in Great Britain. Here we enter Aberdeenshire and begin the more gradual descent of *Glen Clunie* to (51 m.) **Braemar** (p. 598).

From Perth to *Aberdeen*, see Rte. 108; to *Inverness*, see Rte. 104; to *Dundee*, see p. 586; to *Edinburgh* by the Forth Bridge, see Rte. 105; to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 101.

104. FROM PERTH TO INVERNESS

118 m., L.M.S. in 3¾–5¾ hrs. (24/7, 14/9); to *Pitlochry*, 28½ m. in 53–81 min. (6/, 3/7); to *Aviemore*, 83½ m. in 2½–3½ hrs. (17/4, 10/5).—At *Drumochter* (1484 ft.) this line reaches the highest level of any railway in Britain. Through L.M.S. trains from *London* (Euston) in 13½–14½ hrs. (109/7, 65/9). The scenery is extremely fine, though perhaps not so varied as that on the West Highland or Callander and Oban railways. An alternative route (144 m.) runs via Aviemore and Forres.

Road (A 9), 117 m., following practically the same course as the railway. We quit Perth by the Dunkeld Road (Pl. A 1).—15 m. *Dunkeld* (p. 580).—13 m. *Pitlochry* (p. 580).—7 m. *Blair Atholl* (p. 581).—18½ m. *Drumochter Summit* (1500 ft.; p. 581).—19½ m. *Kingussie* (p. 582).—12 m. *Aviemore* (p. 582).—7 m. *Carrbridge* (p. 583).—14 m. *Moy* (p. 583).—11 m. **Inverness** (p. 583), entered by Kingsmills Rd. (Pl. C 2). There are few steep hills and the surface is very fair.

Perthshire, through which runs the first part of the present route, is the central Scottish county and, in Sir Walter Scott's opinion, "the fairest portion of the Northern Kingdom." The Grampians, the Sidlaws, and the Ochils are among its mountains; Lochs Tay, Earn, Rannoch, Ericht, and Katrine are its largest lakes; the Tay is its great river. Ruined castles and lordly mansions of historic fame overlook its straths and glens; grouse moors, great treeless deer-forests and salmon streams abound. There are cathedrals at Dunkeld and Dunblane. Perthshire includes the territorial districts of *Atholl*, *Breadalbane*, *Gowrie*, *Menteith*, *Methven*, *Stormont*, and *Strathearn*.—Within the county were fought the battles of Mons Graupius (A.D. 86), Luncarty (990), Methven (1306), Dupplin (1332), Tippermuir (1645), Killiecrankie (1689), and Sheriffmuir (1715).

Quitting Perth (p. 577), the line soon crosses the Almond.—4½ m. *Luncarty*, known for the defeat of the Danes by Kenneth III in 990.—From (7¼ m.) *Stanley* we may visit Campsie Linn and Stobhall on the other side of the Tay (comp. p. 579).—10½ m. *Murthly*, with the fine woods of Murthly Castle and a large county lunatic asylum.—15½ m. **DUNKELD** (*Birnam*, near the station, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Atholl Arms*, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/; *Royal*; *Taybank*), an ancient cathedral city (647 inhab.), lies on the left bank of the Tay, c. ¾ m. from the station, which is at **Birnam**, on the right bank. Gavin Douglas (1474–1522), the poet, was bishop of Dunkeld. The venerable and picturesque ***Cathedral** (adm. 6*d*.), beside the river, was desecrated in 1560, and the nave (1406–64) and aisles (good Flamboyant tracery) are still roofless. The tower was completed in 1501. The aisleless Choir (1318–1400) has been restored as the parish church. It contains the alleged effigy of Robert II's natural son, Alexander Stewart, the vicious Earl of Buchan (d. 1394), better known as the 'Wolf of Badenoch.' The Chapter House (1457–65), on the N. side of the choir, is now the tomb-chapel of the Dukes of Atholl, whose seat, *Dunkeld House*, has finely-wooded grounds (adm. on Sun., except in the shooting season).

Above *Birnam* (see above) rises BIRNAM HILL (1324 ft.; view). *Birnam Wood* is said by Pennant never to have recovered from the march to Dunsinane; some fine old trees, including an oak and a sycamore on the Terrace Walk by the Tay below the hotel are said to be the sole survivors.—*Craigiebarns* (1106 ft.), on the Dunkeld side of the river, is another good view-point.—The road up Strath Bran to (9 m.) *Amulree* (p. 578) passes close to (c. 2 m.) the *Falls of the Bran*, with the pretty *Rumbling Bridge*.

From Dunkeld motor-buses run to (12 m.) *Blairgowrie* (p. 579).

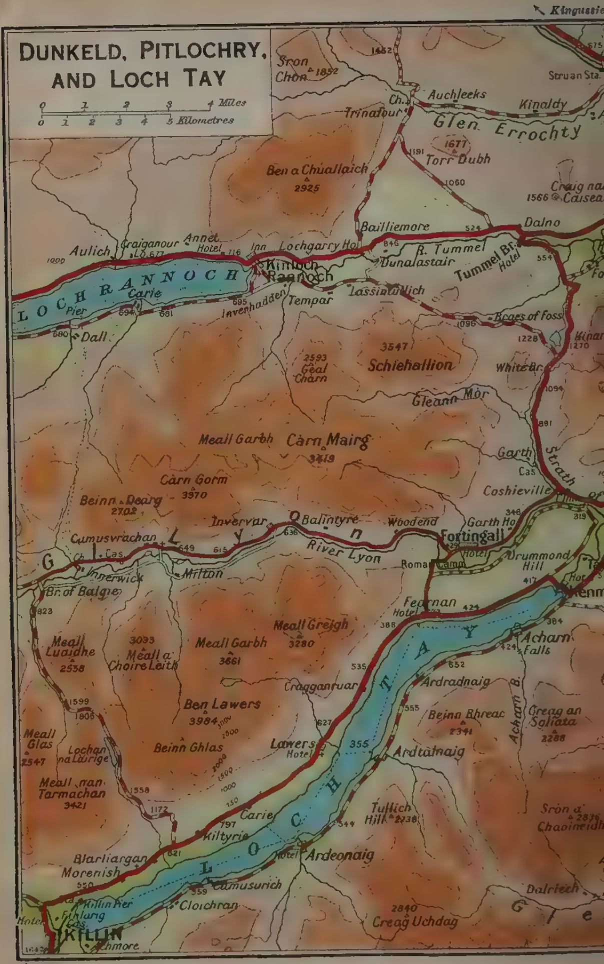
Beyond Dunkeld station the railway enters a lovely reach of Strath Tay, and farther on Schiehallion and Farragon come into view.—23½ m. **Ballinluig** (*Inn*), junction for *Aberfeldy* (7½ m.; see p. 606).—Our route now follows the Tummel.

28½ m. **PITLOCHRY** (c. 2000 inhab.), amidst delightful scenery, is one of the most popular summer resorts in the country, and is a centre for many fine excursions.

Hotels. *ATHOLL PALACE, L. 4/6, D. 6/6; HYDRO-HOTEL, L. 4/, D. 6/; *FISHER'S R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *SCOTLAND'S, R. & B. 9/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; MACKAY'S, CRAIGOWER, unlicensed, MOULIN, 1 m. N.

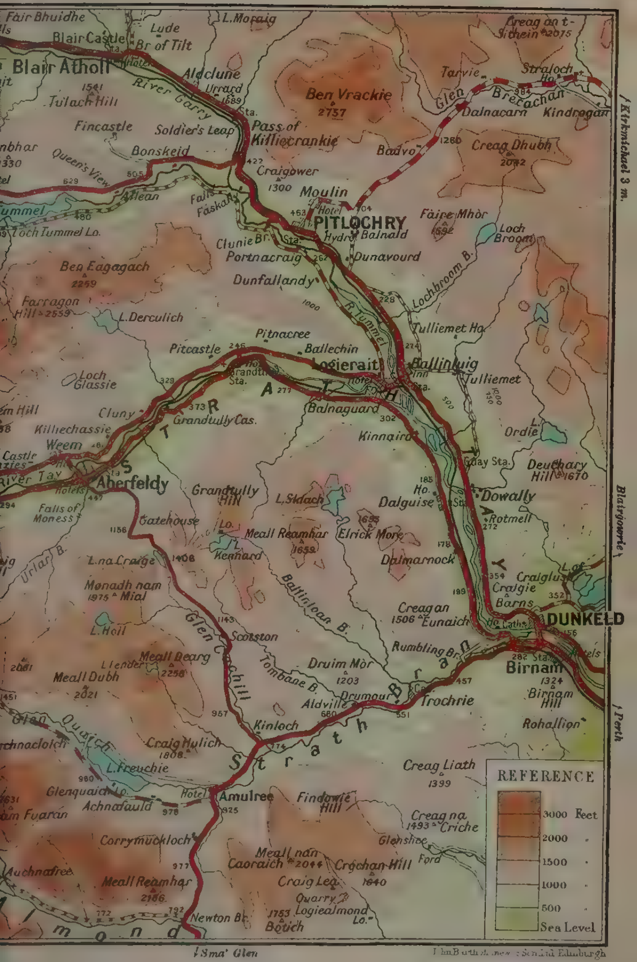
Motor Coaches to *Kinloch Rannoch* (see p. 581).—MOTOR-BUSES in summer to *Blair Atholl*; to *Aberfeldy* and *Kenmore*; to *Dunkeld* and *Blairgowrie*; to *Crieff* and *Perth*; to *Braemar*; etc.

About 2½–3 m. N. is the wild ***Pass of Killiecrankie,** through which the Garry forces a way to join the Tummel. At the N. end of the pass the Jacobites under Graham of Claverhouse routed the royal forces under General Mackay



DUNKELD, PITLOCHRY, AND LOCH TAY

0 1 2 3 4 Miles
0 1 2 3 4 5 Kilometres
Kingussie
Sron Chon 1852
1452
Struan Sta.
Auchleeks
Ch.
Trinafour
Kinaldy
Glen Errochty
1677
Torr Dubh
1181
1060
Ben a Chuallaich 2925
Craig na Caisea
1566
Bailliemore
524
Dalno
Aulich
1090
Craiganour Lo.677
Annet Hotel
716
Inn
Lochgarry Ho.
846
R. Tummel
Dunalastair
Tummel Br. Hotel
554
Kinloch Rannoch
LOCH RANNOCH
Carie
Pier
694
681
695
Inverhadden
Tempar
Lassintullich
Braes of Foss
1096
1228
1270
580
Dall
2593 Geal Charn
3547
Schiehallion
White Br.
1094
Gleann Mòr
891
Meall Garbh
Càrn Mairg 3419
Garth
Cas.
Strath
Càrn Gorm 3370
Coshieville
Beinn Dearg 2702
348
319
Invervar
Balintyre
Woodend
Garth Ho.
Glen Lyon
636
Fortingall
Hotel
Cumusvrachan
649
615
River Lyon
Cas.
Ch.
Roman Camp
Drummond Hill
Innerwick
Milton
417
Br. of Balgie
Fearnan Hotel
424
823
Meall Greigh 3280
388
384
Meall Luaidhe 2558
3033 Meall a' Choire Leith
Meall Garbh 3661
535
Acharn Falls
652
Cragganruar
Ardradnaig
1599
1806
Ben Lawers 3984
555
Beinn Bhreac 2341
Acharn B.
Creag an Sgliata 2288
627
Meall Glas 2547
Lochan na Lairige
Beinn Ghlas
Lawers Hotel
355
Ardtalnaig
1558
Meall nan Tarmachan 3421
1172
Carie
797
Kiltyrie
Tullich Hill 2238
Sron a' Chaoineidh 2836
LOCH TAY
Hotel
Ardeonaig
621
Blarliargan
Morenish
550
Camusurich
359
Dalriech
Killin Pier
Finlarig Cas.
Cloichran
2840 Creag Uchdag
Hotel
KILLIN
Achmore
G l e


Fair Bhuidhe
Blair Castle
Lude
Br. of Tilt
L. Moraig
Creag an t-Sithein 2075
Blair Atholl
River Garry
Aldclune
Urrard 1689
Tulach Hill 1541
Fincastle
Soldier's Leap
Pass of Killiecrankie
Ben Vrackie 2757
Tarvie
Straloch Ho.
Glen Brerachan
Dalnacarn
Kindrogan
Bonskeid
Queen's View
Craigower 1300
Badvo
Creag Dhubh 2042
Allean
Falls
Faskally
Moulin
Hotel
PITLOCHRY
Hydro
Balnald
Faire Mhòr 1592
Loch Broom
Loch Tummel
Loch Tummel Lo.
Clunie Br.
Sta.
Portnacraig
Dunavourd
Ben Eagagach 2259
Dunfallandy
Lochbroom B.
Farragon Hill 2559
L. Derculich
R. Tummel
Tulliemet Ho.
Pitnacree
Ballechin
Pitcastle
Logierait
Ballinluig
Inn
Tulliemet
Loch Glassie
Grandtully Sta.
Hotel
Ferry
Balnaguard
Cluny
Grandtully Cas.
STRATH TAY
Kinnaird
Ordie
L.
Killiechassie
Weem
Guay Sta.
Deuchary Hill 1670
Castle Menzies
River Tay
Aberfeldy
Hotels
Grandtully Hill
L. Skiach
Ho.
Dalguise
Sta.
Dowally
Rotmell
Falls of Moness
Gatehouse
Lo.
Meall Reamhar 1659
Elrick More
1693
Urlar B.
L. na Craige
L. Kennard
Dalmarnock
Craiglush
Craigie Barns
L. of Craiglush
Monadh nam Mial 1975
Ballinloan B.
Creag an Eunaich 1506
DUNKELD
Cath.
Glen Cochill
Scotston
Rumbling Br.
L. Hoil
Meall Dearg 2258
L. Lender
Druim Mòr 1203
Sta.
Birnam
Meall Dubh 2021
Tombane B.
Birnam Hill 1324
Aldville
Drumour
Trochrie
Glen Quaich
Kinloch
Rohallion
Strath Braan
Craig Hulich 1808
L. Freuchie
Creag Liath 1399
Glenquaich Lo.
Hotel
Amulree
Findowie Hill
Achnafauld
Creag na Criche 1493
Glenshee
Corrymuckloch
Meall nan Caorach 2044
Crochan Hill
Ford
Auchnafree
Meall Reamhar 2186
Craig Lea
1640
Quarry
Logiealmond Lo.
Newton Br.
Botich 1753
Glen Almond
REFERENCE
3000 Feet
2000
1500
1000
500
Sea Level
Kirkmichael 3 m.
Blairgowrie
Perth
Sma' Glen
J. Bartholomew & Son Ltd. Edinburgh

in 1689. An upright stone marks the spot where Graham was fatally wounded. Visitors should walk or drive to (c. 3 m. N.) the guide's house and thence descend the pass on foot to the *Bridge of Garry* (2½ m. from Pitlochry). Just beyond the W. end of the bridge is the entrance (l.) to the ***Falls of Tummel.**

The easy ascent of *Ben Vrackie* (2757 ft.; 2–2½ hrs.) from *Moulin*, 1 m. N., is rewarded by a fine view. Kinnaird Cottage, 1 m. beyond Moulin, was occupied by R. L. Stevenson in 1881 (tablet). The road goes on via (12 m.) *Kirkmichael* to (19 m.) *Bridge of Cally* (for Blairgowrie), see p. 579.

From Pitlochry to Rannoch Station, 38 m., a fine route (motor-coach to Kinloch Rannoch; motor-bus thence to Rannoch). The by-roads on the S. shores of the lochs offer pleasant alternatives—2½ m. *Bridge of Garry* (for the Falls of Tummel), see above.—5 m. *Fincastle*.—6¾ m. The **Queen's View,** a rocky spur on the l., commands a magnificent prospect of *Loch Tummel* (3 m. long), the N. bank of which we follow.—10 m. *Loch Tummel Inn*.—14 m. *Tummel Bridge* (Hotel), where a road from Aberfeldy comes in.—We follow the rapid Tummel.—21 m. **Kinloch Rannoch** (*Dunalastair, Bunrannoch, Loch Rannoch*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6-6/), stands, in spite of its name, at the foot of *Loch Rannoch*, 10 m. long and 1 m. broad.—*Schiehallion* (3547 ft.) to the S.E., may be ascended hence in 2–3 hrs.—Beyond Kinloch Rannoch we follow the road on the N. bank of the loch.—29½ m. *Bridge of Ericht*, 5 m. S. of *Loch Ericht*.—The road ends at (38 m.) **Rannoch Station** (p. 612).

Beyond Pitlochry road and railway run beside the Garry through the **Pass of Killiecrankie* (p. 580).—32¼ m. *Killiecrankie*.

35 m. **Blair Atholl** (427 ft.; *Atholl Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 6/; *Bridge of Tilt*, D. 5/), with the 'Scottish baronial' *Blair Castle* (Duke of Atholl; no adm.). Claverhouse (p. 580) is buried in the Atholl vault in the churchyard of Old Blair, 1 m. N.

The Duke is the only British subject permitted to retain a standing army (the Atholl Highlanders), at the head of which he marches to open the Highland Gathering held in the 2nd week in Sept. in a field near the castle.

The highest point of *Ben-y-Gloe* (3671 ft.; 'mountain of the mist') is c. 8 m. N.E. of Blair Atholl; the three chief peaks can be visited on foot by good walkers in 8–9 hrs. (c. 21).

From Blair Atholl to *Braemar*, via Glen Tilt, see p. 599.

From (40 m.) *Struan* (600 ft.; Inn) the *Falls of the Garry* and the **Falls of Bruar* may be visited.

A motor-bus plies daily to (13 m.) *Kinloch Rannoch* (see above), and a road and path lead via the *Minigaig Pass* (c. 2600 ft.) to (26½ m.) *Kingussie*.

The line now begins the long and steep ascent (over 800 ft. n 13 m.) of the wild *Glen Garry*.—51 m. *Dalnaspidal* (1422 t.), in a bleak situation, S.W. of which lies Loch Garry. Two prominent hog-backed hills on the left are named the *Sow of Atholl* (S.) and the *Boar of Badenoch* (N.). At (53 m.) he *Pass of Drumochter* (1484 ft.), the highest point on any railway in Britain, we enter Inverness-shire.

Inverness-shire (4120 sq. m.), the largest county in Scotland, stretches iagonally across the mainland from the Moray Firth, on the N.E., to Loch Eil, n the S.W., and it includes also Skye and all the Outer Hebrides except Lewis. Even the distant islet of St. Kilda, 40 m. at sea and 120 m. from the county town, is within its bounds. Inverness is emphatically a land of the mountain nd the flood, of brown heath and shaggy wood. The mainland portion is divided into two well-defined portions by *Glenmore* or the *Great Glen of Alban*, with its chain of lochs linked by the Caledonian Canal. Among the clan-names f Inverness are Fraser, Grant, Chisholm, Macdonald, Cameron, Macintosh, nd **Macpherson.**

58½ m. **Dalwhinnie** (1180 ft.; *Truimbank*, R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/, unlicensed; *Loch Ericht*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6), at the head of *Glen Truim*.

On the l. stretches **Loch Ericht,** a dreary loch 15 m. long, with *Ben Alder* (3757 ft.) on its W. shore. In *Cluny's Cage*, on this mountain, Prince Charlie hid with Cluny Macpherson after Culloden.

We cross the Spey.—69 m. *Newtonmore* (800 ft.; Balavil Arms, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6; Newtonmore), a long village.—71½ m. **Kingussie** (745 ft.; pron. 'Kinyewssie'; *Duke of Gordon*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/; *Royal*; *Star*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6), a favourite summer resort (1202 inhab.) and a good base for visiting the wild district of *Badenoch*. *Ruthven*, on the opposite bank of the Spey, was the birthplace of James Macpherson (1736–96), translator and author of the Ossianic poems.

FROM KINGUSSIE TO TULLOCH, 31 m. by road (A 86); motor service daily in summer in 2¾ hr.—3 m. *Newtonmore* (see above).—8½ m. *Cluny Castle* (r.).—11 m. *Laggan*.—11½ m. *Drumgask*.—18 m. *Loch Laggan Hotel*, at the N.E. end of **Loch Laggan** (7 m. by ½ m.).—25 m. *Moy Lodge*, at the other end of the loch.—31 m. *Tulloch* (p. 612).

Good walkers may make their way by road and path to (33½ m.) *Braemar* or to (26½ m.) *Struan* (comp. p. 581).

We skirt *Loch Insh* and, beyond (77½ m.) *Kincraig*, station for *Feshiebridge* and *Insh*, pass between *Loch Alvie* (l.; Lynwilg Hotel) and the *Tor of Alvie* (r.).

83½ m. **Aviemore** (**Station*, R. & B. 12/, L. 4/6, D. 7/; *Cairngorm*, D. 5/6; *Lynwilg*, see above), charmingly situated on the Spey, attracts many visitors, and, like Braemar, is a good base for the exploration of the Cairngorms. The rock of *Craigellachie* above the village was the trysting-place of Clan Grant, whose war-cry was "Stand fast, Craigellachie," and whose territory extended to the other Craigellachie (p. 603) at the foot of Strathspey, 37 m. N.E.

About 3¼ m. S. of Aviemore, in Rothiemurchus Forest, lies *Loch-an-Eilean*, with an island bearing a ruined stronghold of the Wolf of Badenoch (p. 580).—A rough road leads N.E. from Aviemore to (2¼ m.) *Coylum Bridge* (6¾ m. N. of *Loch Eunach*, 1650 ft.) and (6¼ m.) *Glenmore Lodge*, on Loch Morlich (1046 ft.), going on by (8¼ m.) the *Revoan Pass* to (16¼ m.) *Nethybridge* (p. 583).

The ***Cairngorms,** the group of splendid granite mountains lying between Aviemore and Braemar, are the highest mountain-mass in Britain (6 peaks over 4000 ft.), though no individual peak comes within 100 ft. of Ben Nevis. They are strictly 'preserved' for grouse and deer, and walkers are subject to vexatious restrictions. Transparent crystals of smoked quartz, known as 'cairngorms,' are found here, the golden eagle is often seen, and ptarmigan are plentiful.—The summit of **Cairngorm** (4084 ft.), the least interesting of the group, is reached in 2–3 hrs. from *Glenmore Lodge* (see above). From the top we may follow the ridge S.W. and then S.E. to (c. 2 hrs. more) ***Ben Macdhuie** (4296 ft.; *Beinn Mhic Duibhe*; 'MacDuff's mount'), long believed to be the highest peak in Britain, which commands magnificent *Views. The N.E. spur overlooks *Loch A'an* or *Loch Avon* (2430 ft.), to which we may descend (steep) in c. 1 hr. Thence to Braemar, see p. 598.—The summit of **Braeriach** (4248 ft.) may be gained in 1½–2 hrs. from Loch Eunach (see above), or in c. 1 hr. from the Larig Ghru Pass (see below).—**Cairn Toul** (4241 ft.) is c. 2 m. S.W. of Loch Eunach, but the ascent involves an intermediate climb up the *Angel's Peak* (4095 ft.), and a scramble up a staircase of enormous boulders.

The splendid but fatiguing walk (c. 12 hrs.) to (28 m.) *Braemar*, via the ***Larig Ghru,** or *Lairig Dhruie*, between the precipices of Cairngorm and Braeriach, should be made in this direction, to avoid the chance of being benighted on the confusing paths through Rothiemurchus forest. The last 9½ m. are practicable for driving. At (10 m.; 2750 ft.) the summit of the pass we enter *Aberdeenshire.*—18 m. *Derry Lodge.*—21½ m. *Linn of Dee*, and thence to (28 m.) *Braemar*, see p. 599.

From Aviemore to Forres and Nairn (Inverness), 45½ m. L.M.S. in 1¾ hrs. (9/5, 5/8).—Road Route, 56 m.—7 m. *Carrbridge* (see below).—7 m. *Dulnan Bridge.*—3 m. *Grantown* (see below).—8 m. *Dava* (see below). The road (A 940) thence via (14 m.) **Forres** (p. 602; 10 m. E. of Nairn) runs parallel with the railway and after c. 7 m., also with the **Findhorn* (p. 602). A more direct road (A 939) from Dava runs N.W. via (15 m.) *Nairn* (p. 602) to (16 m.) *Inverness* (see below).

At (5 m.) *Boat of Garten* (Hotel, D. 5/), where a bridge has superseded the ferry, the railway is in *Strath Spey*, the broad lower valley of the Spey. To *Craigellachie*, see below.—8¾ m. *Broomhill.*

We cross (10 m.) the Dulnan and enter *Elginshire.*—12½ m. **Grantown-on-Spey** (700 ft.; *Grant Arms*, R. & B. 8/6–10/, L. 3/6, D. 6/; *Palace*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Ben-a-More*) is a very favourite summer resort among pine and birch woods (another station, see below). *Castle Grant* (Countess of Seafield) is 1½ m. N. (no adm.). A road (B 970) leads hence via *Glen Livet* to (16 m.) *Tomintoul* and (27½ m.) *Ballindalloch* (see below).—We now quit Strathspey.—21 m. *Dava* lies c. 4 m. N.E. of **Loch-in-Dorb** (2 m. long), which has a ruined castle, once occupied by Edward I in person, and afterwards a hold of the Wolf of Badenoch (p. 580).—35½ m. **Forres**, and thence to (45½ m.) **Nairn**, see p. 602.

From Boat of Garten to Craigellachie, 33¼ m., L.N.E. in 65–80 min. (8/1, 4/10; connection with Aviemore poor).—4¾ m. *Nethybridge* (Hotel, R. & B. 6/6), 1½ m. from Broomhill (see above).—9¾ m. *Grantown* (comp. above).—From (21½ m.) *Ballindalloch* a motor-bus plies twice daily via (7 m.) *Glenlivet*, with its well-known distillery and a ruined castle, to (15 m.) **Tomintoul** (*Richmond Arms*, D. 4/6, pens. 12/6; *Gordon Arms*, D. 5/), the highest village in the Highlands (1160 ft.; comp. p. 510), a summer and angling resort.—25½ m. *Knockando.*—31 m. *Aberlour.*—33¼ m. *Craigellachie*, see p. 603.

The direct railway to Inverness now quits the Spey. Beyond (90 m.) *Carrbridge* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, D. 7/6; Station) the railway crosses the gorge of *Slochd Mor* (view on the left), and descends into the valley of the Findhorn, which it crosses.—Beyond (99 m.) *Tomatin* we see *Loch Moy* on the right.—103 m. *Moy* is the station for *Moy Hall*, the seat of The Mackintosh, chief of Clan Chattan. Near the end of the loch we descend, always with fine views, to (107 m.) *Daviot*, on the Nairn, whence a road leads straight over the Muir of Drummossie to Inverness. We cross the Nairn.—111 m. *Culloden Moor*, 1 m. W. of the Cumberland Stone (p. 584).

118 m. **INVERNESS** (20,937 inhab.), the 'capital of the Highlands,' is a busy tourist centre in a lovely situation, noted for its fine air and the good English of the inhabitants. The fashionable Northern Meeting is held here in the third week of September.

Hotels. *Station (Pl. a; C 1), R. & B. 12/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Royal (Pl. d; B 1), R. & B. 8/6, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Caledonian (Pl. b; B 1), R. & B. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/6, pens. from 86/; Palace (Pl. c; B 2), R. & B. 9/6, L. 2/6, 3/6, D. 6/; Columba (Pl. h; B 2), unlicensed, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; Waverley (Pl. f; B 1), 25 Union St.; Queen's Gate (Pl. g; B 1), 27 Queensgate, unlicensed, R. & B. from 8/6, L. 3/, D. 5/6; Grosvenor (Pl. e; B 2); Imperial (Pl. k; B 1); McGillivray's (Pl. m; B 1), Church St.; Neish's Temperance, 66 Eastgate, R. & B. 6/6, D. 3/, pens. 11/.

Post Office (Pl. B 1), Queensgate.

Motor-Buses ply to *Culloden* (20 min.; 1/), *Cawdor* (40 min.; 1/6), and *Nairn* (1 hr.; 2/); to *Beauly, Dingwall, Glenurquhart*, etc.

Motor Coaches in the season to *Culloden, Strathpeffer* and *Falls of Rogie, Glen Affric, Fort William, Loch Maree*, etc.

Steamers on the Caledonian Canal, 1¾ m. W. of the station.—Ferry to the Black Isle from *Kessock*, 1½ m. N. (comp. Plan).

In High St., continued by Bridge St. to the suspension bridge over the Ness, is the Gothic *Town Hall* (Pl. B 2), against the façade of which stands the *Old Cross*, on a base enclosing the famous **Clach-na-Cudainn** (' stone of the tubs '), a rude unhewn block that has long been the palladium of the town. In the town hall are some interesting portraits.

Exchange Place, beside the town hall, ascends toward the *Castle Hill*, passing the **Museum** (adm. free, daily ; closed 1–2 and on Thurs. afternoon), with some notable Jacobite relics. The present *Castle* (County Buildings, Pl. B 2) is an entirely modern structure on the site of a stronghold built by Malcolm Canmore. From beside the statue of Flora Macdonald, on the terrace to the S., we command a lovely view of the ' Islands ' (see below), etc.

At the corner of Bridge St. is the *Town Steeple* of 1791, once the jail, and in the last house on the right (No. 32) Queen Mary is said to have lodged when refused admission to the castle in 1562. From this point we may either ascend the E. bank to (c. 1 m.) the picturesque tree-clad *Islands* and return by the W. bank, or cross the bridge at once to visit the rose-coloured *Episcopal Cathedral* (Pl. 2 ; St. Andrew's) of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, a handsome modern Dec. building (1860–71). Above the cathedral is (⅔ m.) the beautiful Inverness cemetery (6 a.m.–8 p.m. ; Sun. 1–6), laid out on **Tom-na-Hurich** (' hill of the fairies '), a wooded oval hill (220 ft.), commanding beautiful views.

In Church St. (Pl. B 2, 1) are the house (No. 43) occupied in 1746 by Prince Charlie and the Duke of Cumberland, and the *High Church* (1772). Farther on we reach the scanty remains of a fort built by Cromwell in 1652–57.

Craig Phadrick (' Patrick's Rock ' ; 550 ft. ; view), with remains of a vitrified camp, lies 2 m. W. of Inverness via Telford St. (Pl. A 1).

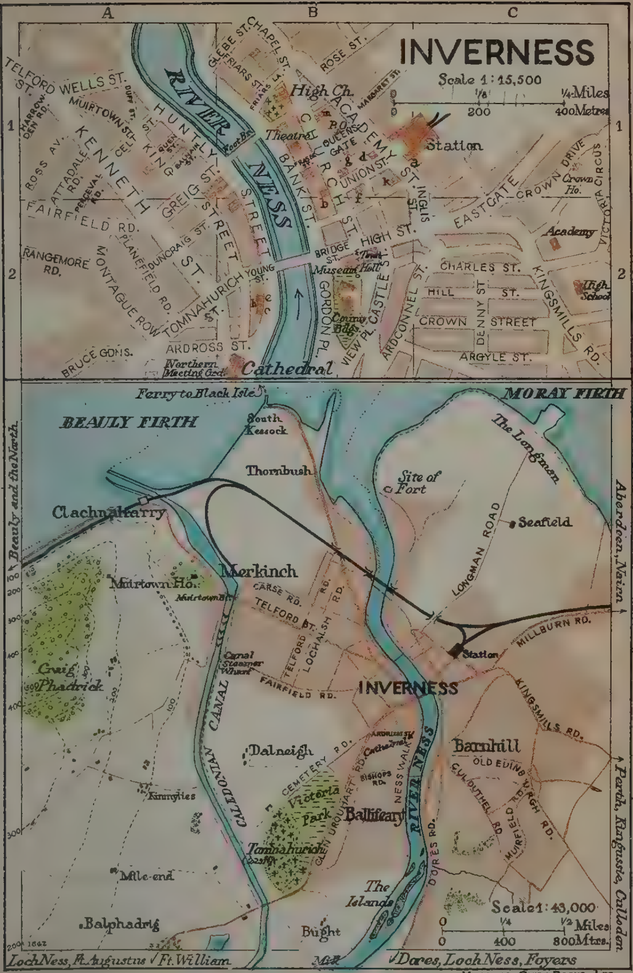
About 6 m. E. of Inverness is *Culloden Moor* (pron. Culló-den), or *Drummossie Moor* (motor-bus), the scene of the **Battle of Culloden** (1746), where the Jacobite rebellion under Prince Charlie was finally crushed by the Duke of Cumberland. A tall cairn (1881) commemorates the fallen, and scattered stones show the graves of the Highlanders. The *Duke of Cumberland's Stone*, c. 300 yds. farther on, marks the position taken up by the royal commander before the battle.—About 1 m. E., beyond the Nairn are the *Stones of Clava*, possibly of Pictish origin, among the most extensive remains of the kind.

From Inverness to *Aberdeen*, see Rte. 110 ; to the *Black Isle* and *Cromarty* see pp. 619, 620 ; to *Fort William*, etc., via the *Caledonian Canal*, see Rte. 115 ; to *Kyle of Lochalsh* and *Strathpeffer*, see Rte. 116 ; to *Nairn, Forres*, and *Aviemore*, see p. 583 ; to *Wick* and *Thurso*, see Rte. 117.

105. FROM EDINBURGH TO PERTH VIA THE FORTH BRIDGE

47¾ m. L.N.E. (Waverley Station ; Pl. 26) in 67 min.–2 hrs. (9/9, 5/10) ; to (13¼ m.) *Inverkeithing* in ½ hr. (2/6, 1/6) ; to (16¾ m.) *Dunfermline* in 30–40 min. (3/9, 2/3) ; to (30½ m.) *Kinross* in 1–1⅓ hr. (6/3, 3/9).—Best views on the right. The through L.N.E. trains from London to Inverness (13½–14½ hrs. ; 109/7, 65/9) traverse this route.—For the L.M.S. route from Edinburgh (Princes St. Station) to Perth via Stirling, comp. Rtes. 101, 103.

Road. 45½ m. We leave Edinburgh by Queensferry Rd. (Pl. 15 ; A 90).—9 m. *S. Queensferry* (p. 539), whence we ferry across the Forth.—At


INVERNESS
Scale 1:15,500
1/4 Miles
1/8
0
200
400 Metres
A
B
C
1
2
Telford St.
Wells St.
Harrowden Rd.
Muirtown St.
Duff St.
Huntly
Celt St.
King St.
Queen St.
Balnain St.
Kenneth
Ross Av.
Attadale Rd.
Perceval Rd.
Fairfield Rd.
Greig St.
Street
River Ness
Foot Br.
Glebe St.
Chapel St.
Friars St.
Friars La.
High Ch.
Rose St.
Margaret St.
Academy St.
Theatre
Queensgate
Church St.
Fraser St.
P.O.
Bank St.
Union St.
Station
Inglis St.
Crown Drive
Crown Ho.
Victoria Circus
Eastgate
High St.
Bridge St.
Town Hall
Museum
Academy
Charles St.
Hill St.
Crown Street
Denny St.
Kingsmills Rd.
High School
Argyle St.
Ardconnel St.
Castle St.
View Pl.
County Bdgs.
Gordon Pl.
Young St.
Tomnahurich St.
Duncraig St.
Rangemore Rd.
Montague Row
Planefield Rd.
Bruce Gdns.
Ardross St.
Northern Meeting Grd.
Cathedral
a
b
c
d
e
f
g
k
Ferry to Black Isle
Moray Firth
Beauly Firth
South Kessock
Thornbush
Site of Fort
The Longman
Longman Road
Seafield
Clachnaharry
Merkinch
Muirtown Ho.
Muirtown Br.
Carse Rd.
Telford St.
Telford Rd.
Lochalsh Rd.
Canal Steamer Wharf
Fairfield Rd.
Station
Millburn Rd.
Inverness
Kingsmills Rd.
Craig Phadrick
Caledonian Canal
Dalneigh
Cemetery Rd.
Ardross St.
Cathedral
Bishops Rd.
Ness Walk
Glen Urquhart Rd.
Victoria Park
Ballifeary
River Ness
Barnhill
Old Edinburgh Rd.
Culduthel Rd.
Muirfield Rd.
Dores Rd.
Kinmylies
Tomnahurich (223 ft.)
Mile-end
The Islands
Balphadrig
Bught
Scale 1:43,000
1/4
1/2 Miles
0
400
800 Mtrs.
100
200
300
400
500
1642
Beauly and the North
Aberdeen, Nairn
Perth, Kingussie, Culloden
Loch Ness, Ft. Augustus, Ft. William
Mill
Dores, Loch Ness, Foyers

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1½ m.) *N. Queensferry* (see below) a road (A 823) strikes l. for **Dunfermline** 6½ m.; see below).—The Perth road (A 90) runs N. to (10 m.) *Cowdenbeath* 8 m.) *Kinross* (p. 586), and (6 m.) *Glenfarg* (p. 586).—At (5 m.) *Abergargie* A 913 diverges W. for *Abernethy* (1½ m.; p. 586).—2½ m. *Bridge of Earn* p. 586).—We enter (3½ m.) **Perth** (p. 577) by the South Inch (Pl. C 3).

Edinburgh (Waverley Station), see p. 514.—1½ m. *Haymarket*. Just beyond (9½ m.) *Dalmeny* (p. 539) we cross the gigantic ***Forth Bridge** (p. 539; 2½ min.), with fine views on both sides.—11¼ m. *North Queensferry*, where we enter *Fifeshire*. To the W. is the now abandoned naval base of *Rosyth*.

The county of **Fife, or Fifeshire,** occupies the peninsula between the Firths of Forth and Tay, and its most characteristic feature is the series of ancient little burghs and fishing ports that line its S. seaboard, and are popular as summer and golfing resorts. The county has long been familiarly known as the 'Kingdom of Fife,' perhaps because it included Abernethy, the old Pictish capital, or simply because it has always been one of the richest and most self-contained provinces in Scotland. The linen of Dunfermline and the floorcloth of Kirkcaldy are noted, and the Fife coalfield (W. and S.W.) is second in size only to that of Lanarkshire. St. Andrews, Dunfermline, and Falkland are prominent names in Scottish history. Among famous natives are Sir David Lindsay, Charles I, Richard Cameron, Adam Smith, Sir David Wilkie, and Dr. Thomas Chalmers.

13¾ m. *Inverkeithing* (3350 inhab.) is the junction for Dundee and St. Andrews, see Rte. 106.—16¾ m. **Dunfermline** (*Royal*, T.H., R. & B. 7/6; *City*, R. & B. 7/; *Victoria*). The birthplace and burial-place of many Scottish kings, is noted as a centre of the linen industry and as the headquarters of the Carnegie Trusts (39,886 inhab.).

***Dunfermline Abbey** (10–3 or 5, free; to the E. church, 3*d.*) consists of a noble Norman *Nave (1150) and a modern Gothic choir in the style of 1817–22. The choir (now a parish church) is surmounted by a square tower (100 ft. high), with a lettered balustrade. Beneath the pulpit is the grave of Robert Bruce (1274–1329).

The Abbey was founded about 1072 by Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret and superseded Iona as the royal burial-place. Malcolm and Margaret, who both died in 1093, lie outside the E. end of the church, in ground once covered by the Lady Chapel. Their sons Edgar, Alexander I, and David I, and their descendants Malcolm IV and Alexander III, as well as Robert Bruce, are buried in the church.

A few fragments of the monastic buildings linger S. of the church, and in Pittencrieff Glen, a park immediately opposite, are the scanty remains of a royal *Palace*, in which David I, James I, and Charles I were born.

An unassuming cottage in Moodie St. (No. 4) was the birthplace of *Andrew Carnegie* (1835–1919), son of a weaver. An adjoining building contains public tributes to his widespread munificence. Upon his native town he bestowed a trust-fund of £750,000, a beautiful park, a library, baths, a college of hygiene, etc.

From Dunfermline (both stations) the direct line to (13¾ m.) *Alloa* and (20 m.) *Stirling* runs via (4½ m.) *Oakley*.—Another line to Alloa (19¾ m.), from the Lower Station, runs via Culross (7 m.), *Kincardine* (11¾ m.), and *Clackmannan* (15¼ m.). **Culross** (pron. Coo'russ), birthplace of St. Kentigern (p. 554), is a quaint little royal burgh (508 inhab.), with a Cistercian abbey (founded in 1217), partly used as the parish church.

From Dunfermline to *Thornton*, see p. 587.

From Dunfermline the line runs E. through the Fife coalfield, and beyond (24¾ m.) *Kelty* enters *Kinross-shire*.—26¾ m.

Blairadam.—30½ m. *Kinross Junction.*—**Kinross** (*Green*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/ ; *Loch Leven*), a sleepy little town (2631 inhab.) on Loch Leven.

Loch Leven (3½ by 2 m.) is famous for its pink trout (angling 2/6 per hr., boatmen extra). On the *Castle Island* (boat 5/) stands **Lochleven Castle,** whence Mary, Queen of Scots, imprisoned here after the battle of Carberry in 1567 (p. 506), made her romantic escape in 1568, as described in 'The Abbot,' by Scott. On *St. Serf's Island* (boat 7/6) are the ruins of an old priory.

From Kinross to *Alloa* and *Stirling* (Perth), see p. 573.

Beyond (31 m.) *Milnathort* and (34¼ m.) *Mawcarse*, junction for *Ladybank* (p. 587 ; 11¼ m. ; via *Strathmiglo* and *Auchtermuchty*), we enter *Perthshire* and traverse the beautiful defile of *Glenfarg.*—37½ m. *Glenfarg.*—44¼ m. *Bridge of Earn* (Moncreiffe Arms, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/, 5/), a summer resort, also on the line from Perth to Dundee (see below).—47¾ m. **Perth,** see p. 577.

FROM PERTH TO DUNDEE. The direct line (21 m., L.M.S. in 30-50 min. ; 4/2, 2/6) crosses the Tay and traverses the fertile *Carse of Gowrie*, between the Sidlaw Hills and the Tay.—3¾ m. *Kinfauns* ; 13 m. *Inchture*, for Rossie Priory and Kinnaird Castle (12th cent.) ; 15¼ m. *Longforgan*, near which is the stately *Castle Huntly.*—21 m. *Dundee* (West Station), p. 588.—A longer route (30¼ m., L.N.E. in 60–70 min. ; same fares) runs through N. Fife and crosses the Tay Bridge. 3½ m. *Bridge of Earn* (see above).—8½ m. **Abernethy** (Hotel), an ancient Pictish capital, is famous for its tapering Round Tower (one of three in Scotland, (see p. 593), 74 ft. high, ascribed to the 8th century. 11 m. **Newburgh** (*George*), on the Tay, lies ¾ m. from the scanty ruins of *Lindores Abbey* (1178).—25½ m. *St. Fort*, and thence by the Tay Bridge to (30¼ m.) *Dundee*, see p. 588.

106. FROM EDINBURGH TO DUNDEE AND TO ST. ANDREWS

TO DUNDEE, 59¼ m. L.N.E. (Waverley Station ; Pl. 26) in 1⅓–3 hrs. (12/6, 7/6).—Through L.N.E. trains from London to Aberdeen traverse this route.—To ST. ANDREWS, diverging at (50¾ m.) Leuchars, 55¾ m. in 1¾-2 hrs. (11/8, 7/). An alternative route, by the Fife coast (64¾ m.) in 2⅔–3 hrs. (13/7, 8/2), diverges at (30¾ m.) Thornton (see p. 587).

ROAD (A 92), 46½ m. We leave Edinburgh by Brandon St. (Pl. 4). From (2 m.) *Granton* (p. 537) we ferry across the Forth.—6 m. *Burntisland* (see below).—6 m. **Kirkcaldy** (see below).—9 m. *Falkland Road* (New Inn ; p. 587), where we bear to the r. for (11 m.) **Cupar** (p. 587).—11 m. *Newport* (p. 588), whence we ferry to (1½ m.) **Dundee** (p. 588).

From Edinburgh to (13¾ m.) *Inverkeithing*, see Rte. 105.—On the right (but not seen) is the old castle of *Donibristle.*—17½ m. *Aberdour* (Woodside, R. 4/, D. 5/6) is a popular summer resort (steamers to Leith). On the islet of *Inchcolm*, 1½ m. off shore, are the ruins of a once wealthy abbey, founded in 1123 (adm. daily, 6*d.* ; steamers from Leith).

20½ m. *Burntisland* (Forth Hotel ; George), a coal-shipping port and summer resort (5707 inhab ; ferry steamer to Granton, p. 537).—Beyond (21¾ m.) a monument (1886) marking the spot where Alexander III was killed by a fall from his horse, we reach (22½ m.) *Kinghorn* (2425 inhab.). In the Forth, c. 2½ m. S.E., lies the fortified island of *Inchkeith* (c. ¾ m. long), visited in 1773 by Dr. Johnson and in 1817 by Carlyle —26 m. **Kirkcaldy** (39,591 inhab. ; *Station*,

R. & B. 9/6; *Dunnikier Arms*), the 'Lang Toun,' a seaport with linoleum factories, has a main street 4 m. long. It was the birthplace of Adam Smith (1723–90), who wrote 'The Wealth of Nations' here in a house in High St. (tablet on the site). Opposite is Old Dunnikier House (17th cent.), now converted into shops. Thomas Carlyle and Edward Irving taught in the burgh school. In Abbotshall Cemetery a statue (1930) commemorates Marjorie Fleming (1803–11), Scott's child-playmate ('Pet Marjorie').

Michael Scot, the wizard (c. 1175–c. 1234), was born and resided at *Balwearie* (1½ m. W.), in a tower the ruined walls of which are 7 ft. thick.

Beyond (28 m.) *Dysart* the railway leaves the coast.—30¾ m. **Thornton Junction** (*Crown*; *Thornton*, R. & B. 5/6).

A line runs hence via *Crossgates* to (15¼ m.) *Dunfermline* and another to (5½ m.) *Methil* via (2¾ m.) *Wemyss Castle*, named from the numerous large 'weems' or caves on the coast here.

To ST. ANDREWS BY THE FIFE COAST (34 m. in 1½ hrs.), passing many ancient little burghs, nearly all of which are summer and golfing resorts (through trains from Edinburgh).—36½ m. (from Edinburgh) *Leven* (Caledonian).—39½ m. *Largo* (Crusoe), birthplace of Alexander Selkirk (1676–1721), the prototype of 'Robinson Crusoe.'—43½ m. *Kilconquhar* (pron. Kinnúchar) lies near *Balcarres*, where Lady Anne Lindsay wrote 'Auld Robin Gray.'—44¾ m. **Elie** (*Marine*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/; *Kirkbrae*, R. & B. 8/6) and its W. continuation, *Earlsferry*, are favourite summer resorts. Elie Bay is noted for its 'rubies,' *i.e.*, small garnets.—47 m. *St. Monan's*, or *St. Monance*, has a charming little *Church, built by David II c. 1362.—At (48½ m.) *Pittenweem* (comp. p. 529) are the remains of a priory.—49½ m. *Anstruther* (Commercial; Royal). Anstruther Easter was the birthplace of Dr. Chalmers (1780–1847).—53¾ m. **Crail** (*Balcomie*; *Royal*), a picturesque little fishing-port with red-tiled houses, has an interesting church. *Fife Ness*, 2 m. N.E., is the E. extremity of the 'East Neuk' of Fife.—The railway now runs N.W. via (56¾ m.) *Kingsbarns*.—64¾ m. **St. Andrews,** see p. 589.

33¼ m. *Markinch* (Bethune Arms), 1 m. N.W. of the ruined *Balgonie Castle* (c. 12th cent.), is the junction for *Leslie* (4½ m.).—From (36¼ m.) *Falkland Road* buses ply to (2½ m. W.) **Falkland** (*Bruce Arms*), an ancient royal burgh (781 inhab.) and birthplace of Richard Cameron (d. 1680), the Covenanter.—***Falkland Palace** (10–5; adm. 6*d*.), an attractive royal pleasance, probably begun by James III but completed and embellished by James V, who died here in 1542, succeeds a vanished old castle in which the Duke of Rothesay is said to have been starved to death by his uncle, the Duke of Albany, in 1402. The palace presents an elegant ornamented façade with narrow mullioned windows to the street, while the façade (1530–40) towards the inner court is more Italian in character.

The modern mansion of *Falkland House* (Marquess of Bute, restorer of Falkland Palace) stands in beautiful grounds (no adm.), ¾ m. W. of the town.

Beyond (38¼ m.) *Kingskettle* (Crown) the line crosses the Eden to (39 m.) **Ladybank** (*Royal*), junction for lines running W. to *Mawcarse* and *Kinross* (see p. 586) and N. to *Newburgh* (Perth).

42¼ m. *Springfield*, 1½ m. E. of which is the old ruined tower of *Scotstarvit*. Sir David Wilkie (1785–1841) was born in the manse of *Cults*, c. 1 m. S.—44½ m. **Cupar** (*Royal*, R. & B.

8/, D. 5/; *Tontine*), or Cupar-Fife, is the county town (4145 inhab.) of *Fife* and a royal burgh of David II.

The Scots phrase, 'He that will to Cupar maun to Cupar' (i.e., a wilful man must have his way), refers to the time when Cupar was the seat of the Fife courts of justice.

50¾ m. **Leuchars Junction.** The village (Inn), ¾ m. N., is celebrated for its **Church*, the E. end of which (12th cent.) is perhaps the most beautiful fragment of Romanesque work in Scotland.

About ½ m. farther on is *Earlshall* (1546–1607), a mansion with a curiously decorated upper hall (adm. usually granted on written application).

From Leuchars an alternative line to Dundee runs via (5½ m.) *Tayport* and (8 m.) *Newport* (ferry to Dundee, see below), and (12¼ m.) *St. Fort* (see below).

From Leuchars to *St. Andrews*, see p. 589.

Passing (54¼ m.) *St. Fort* (p. 586), 3¼ m. S. of the ruined *Balmerino Abbey* (1229), we cross the *Firth of Tay* by the ***Tay Bridge** (1883–88; 2 m. long). The previous bridge (1871–78) was blown over on Dec. 28th, 1879, while a train with c. 90 passengers was crossing.

59¼ m. **DUNDEE** (168,217 inhab.) is the third city in Scotland for population and the second for industry and commerce, with shipbuilding yards and manufactures of jute, linen, marmalade, etc.

Railway Stations. *Dundee West* (Pl. 13), for L.M.S. trains to Glasgow, via Perth, etc.—*Tay Bridge Station* (Pl. 13), for L.N.E. trains to Aberdeen, etc.—*Dundee East* (Pl. 10), for Forfar, Aberdeen via Guthrie, etc.—**Hotels.** Queen's (Pl. a; 12), Nethergate, R. & B. 10/, D. 5/6; Royal British (Pl. c; 9), Castle St., R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/; Royal (Pl. b; 13), Nethergate, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/; Central, Courthouse Square; Mather's (Pl. d; 13, 14), Whiteball Place, R. & B. 8/6, temperance.

Post Office (Pl. 8), Meadowside Road; always open for telegrams.

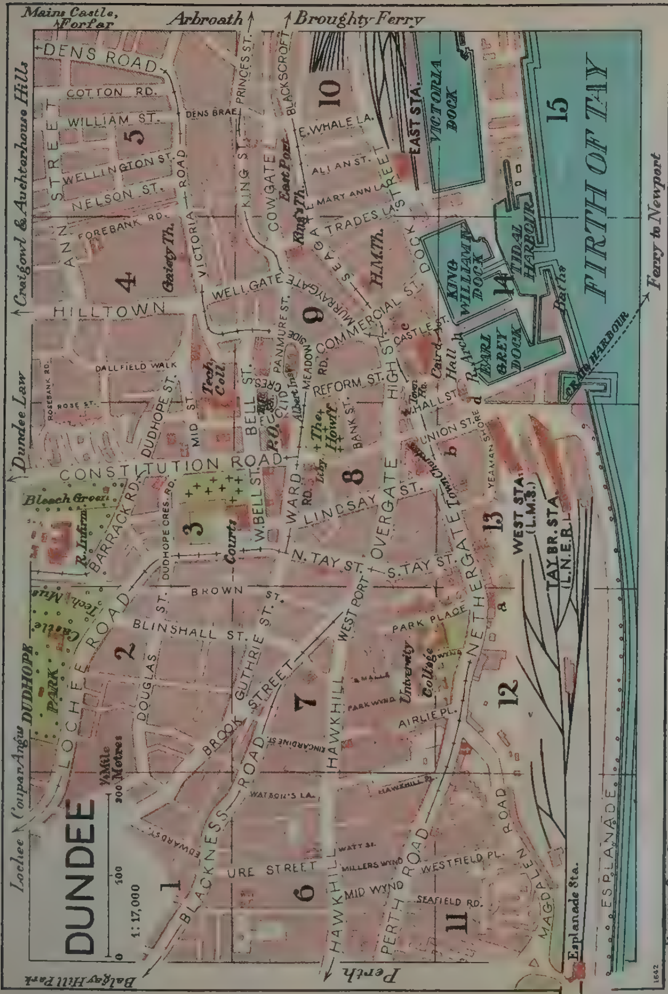
United States Consulate. Prudential Buildings, 31 Albert Square (Pl. 9.)

Motor Buses to *Alyth*, *Blairgowrie*, *Perth*, *Arbroath*, *Kirriemuir*, *Dunkeld*, etc. Also afternoon tours through the city (1/).

Ferry to *Newport* (see above), 4*d.*; motor-cycle 8*d.*-1/1, motor-car 3/–3/6.—Steamers to *London* (p. 495), *Leith*, *Hull*, etc.

The **Town Churches** (Pl. 8) comprise three parish churches under one roof and are dominated by the *Tower of St. Mary* or ***Old Steeple** (156 ft. high; adm. 2*d.*), the boast of Dundee (15th cent.).

In High St. are the steepled *Town House* (1734; adm. 9–5), and *St. Paul's Episcopal Church* on the site of the old castle. Behind the Town House rises the *Caird Hall* (Pl. 14), a magnificent edifice built in 1914–23, chiefly with a bequest from Sir James Caird (d. 1916), as a new City Hall and Council Chambers.—The **Albert Institute** (Pl. a), a little to the N., contains an interesting *Museum* and *Art Gallery* (adm. free from 11 a.m.). Thence Meadowside Road leads W., passing the Post Office (Pl. 8) and the *Howff* (Pl. 8), for three centuries (until 1878) the chief cemetery (many quaint old tombstones). From Constitution Road, which leads hence N. towards the War Memorial on *Dundee Law* (571 ft.; view),


DUNDEE
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½ Mile
Mains Castle, Forfar
Arbroath
Broughty Ferry
Craigowl & Auchterhouse Hills
Dundee Law
Lochee
Coupar Angus
Balgay Hill Park
Perth
Ferry to Newport
FIRTH OF TAY
DENS ROAD
COTTON RD.
WILLIAM ST.
DENS BRAE
WELLINGTON ST.
NELSON ST.
FOREBANK RD.
ANN STREET
VICTORIA ROAD
PRINCES ST.
BLACKSCROFT
KING ST.
COWGATE
East Port
King's Th.
E. WHALE LA.
ALLAN ST.
MARY ANN LA.
TRADES LA.
SEAGATE
EAST STA.
VICTORIA DOCK
Gaiety Th.
H.M.Th.
WELLGATE
MURRAYGATE
HILLTOWN
DALLFIELD WALK
ROSEBANK RD.
ROSE ST.
DUDHOPE ST.
MID ST.
Tech. Coll.
BELL ST.
PANMURE ST.
EUCLID CRES.
Albert Inst.
MEADOWSIDE
MEADOW RD.
COMMERCIAL ST.
DOCK ST.
KING WILLIAM DOCK
TIDAL HARBOUR
EARL GREY DOCK
Baths
CRAIG HARBOUR
CASTLE ST.
Caird Hall
R. Arch
Town Ho.
REFORM ST.
HIGH ST.
W. HALL ST.
P.O.
The Howff
Liby.
BANK ST.
UNION ST.
SHORE
CONSTITUTION ROAD
WARD RD.
W. BELL ST.
LINDSAY ST.
OVERGATE
Town Church
YEAMAN SHORE
WEST STA. (L.M.S.)
TAY BR. STA. (L.N.E.R.)
Bleach Green
R. Infirm.
BARRACK RD.
DUDHOPE CRES. RD.
Courts
N. TAY ST.
S. TAY ST.
NETHERGATE
BROWN ST.
Tech. Mus.
Castle
DUDHOPE PARK
BLINSHALL ST.
GUTHRIE ST.
WEST PORT
PARK PLACE
University College
PARK WYND
SMALL'S WYND
LOCHEE ROAD
DOUGLAS ST.
BROOK STREET
HAWKHILL
KINCARDINE ST.
AIRLIE PL.
HAWKHILL PL.
WATSON'S LA.
BLACKNESS ROAD
EDWARD ST.
URE STREET
WATT ST.
MILLERS WYND
MID WYND
WESTFIELD PL.
SEAFIELD RD.
PERTH ROAD
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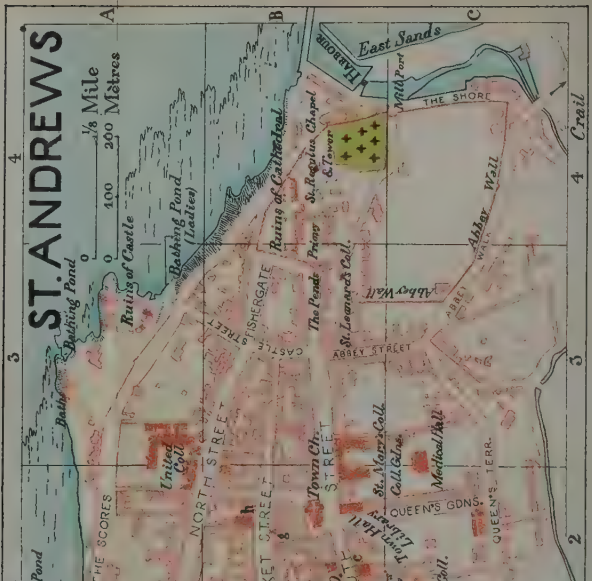
ST. ANDREWS
1/8 Mile
0 100 200 Metres
West Sands
St. Andrews Links
Royal & Ancient Golf Club
Martyrs' Mont.
Bathing Pond (Men)
Bath
Bathing Pond
Ruins of Castle
Bathing Pond (Ladies)
Ruins of Cathedral
St. Regulus Chapel & Tower
Harbour
East Sands
Mill Port
The Shore
Abbey Wall
Abbey Walk
Abbey Street
Abbey
The Pends
Priory
St. Leonard's Coll.
Fishergate
Castle Street
The Scores
North Street
United Coll.
Market Street
Town Ch.
South Street
St. Mary's Coll.
Coll. Gdns.
Medical Hall
Queen's Gdns.
Queen's Terr.
Town Hall
Library
P.O.
Blackfriars Monastery
Madras Coll.
West Port
Murray Park
Greyfriars Gdns.
Bell St.
Hope Street
Abbotsford Cr.
Howard Pl.
City Road
Gibson Place
Double Dykes
Kinburn
Station
Argyle Street
Bridge St.
Maggie Mynnie's Bridge
Largo, Kirkcaldy
Crail
Dundee
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we may diverge by Barrack Road (l.) for *Dudhope Castle* (c. 1460; but much altered), now a technical school. In the adjoining *Technical Museum* (adm. free from 11 a.m.) is preserved the *Old Town Cross* (1586).—*University College* (Pl. 7) forms part of St. Andrews University.

From Dundee a line runs to (21¼ m.) *Forfar* (p. 593), where we change carriages, and (27¼ m.) *Kirriemuir* (p. 593), via (3½ m.) *Broughty Ferry* (p. 591) and (11½ m.) *Monikie*, with the ruined keep of *Affleck Castle*.

From Dundee West to Alyth, 23¼ m., L.M.S. in 1–1¾ hr. (2/6, 1/6)—4½ m. *Liff*, a station 2½ m. from the notably interesting 15th cent. church of *Fowlis Easter*.—16¾ m. *Newtyle* (Hotel), junction for Coupar Angus (p. 592) and Blairgowrie (p. 592), 10 m. W.—19¼ m. *Meigle* (Strathmore Arms), with some remarkable sculptured stones (7–11th cent. ?).—23¼ m. **Alyth** (300 ft.; *Airlie Arms*; *Commercial*), a small town (1710 inhab.) at the base of the *Braes of Angus*. About 4½ m. N.E. is **Airlie Castle** (Countess of Airlie), but little remains of the 'Bonnie House o' Airlie,' burnt in 1640 by Argyll. The grounds are open on Tues. and Sat. On the Isla, at the *Slug of Auchrannie*, 2 m. above the castle, and at the *Reekie Linn*, 2 m. farther, near Bridge of Craig, are pretty waterfalls.—A motor-bus plies from Alyth up Glen Isla, via (10¼ m.) *Bridge of Craig*, to (14 m.) *Folda* (Inn).

From Dundee to *Perth*, see p. 586; to *Aberdeen*, see Rte. 107; to *Edinburgh* via St. Andrews and the Fife coast, see p. 587.

From Leuchars to St. Andrews, 5¼ m. (through carriages from Edinburgh). *Leuchars*, see p. 588.—52 m. (from Edinburgh) *Guard Bridge*, with a narrow bridge of c. 1420, repaired in 1520.

64¾ m. **ST. ANDREWS** (9336 inhab.), the old ecclesiastical capital of Scotland, the seat of the oldest (and smallest) Scottish university, the headquarters of golf, and a fashionable summer resort, stands on a rocky promontory jutting into the North Sea.

Hotels. Rusack's Marine (Pl. a; A 1), B. 4/, L. 4/, D. 7/; Grand (Pl. b; A 1), R. & B. 10/, D. 6/6; Mason's Golf (Pl. e; A 1), Golf Place; Alexandra (Pl. B 1), 4 Alexandra Place, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; Links, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/6; Royal (Pl. c; B 2), R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; Atholl, Links Cres., R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/, Imperial (Pl. d; A 2), R. & B. 8/, D. 5/, unlicensed; Star (Pl. g; B 2); Cross Keys (Pl. h; B 2).

Post Office (Pl. B 2), South Street.

Motor Buses to *Crail*, *Anstruther*, *Cupar* and *Elie*, etc.—Motor Coaches in summer to places of interest within a wide range.

History. The Culdee settlement founded here, perhaps in the 8th cent., became a bishopric which by the beginning of the 10th cent. had superseded Abernethy in the primacy of Scotland. St. Andrews developed as the ecclesiastical capital, and its history is mainly ecclesiastical. The *Martyrs' Monument* (Pl. A 2) commemorates Patrick Hamilton (d. 1527), George Wishart (d. 1546), and other early Reformers burned here for heresy.

The **University**, founded by Bp. Henry Wardlaw in 1411, now includes three colleges and about 500 students. The colleges of St. Salvator (1455) and St. Leonard (1512) were combined in 1747 to form the *United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard*; *St. Mary's College* was founded in 1537; *University College* (1880), at Dundee (see above), was incorporated with the University in 1897.

Golf. The *Royal and Ancient Golf Club* of St. Andrews is the premier golf club in the world and is the ruling authority on the game. The Autumn Golf Meeting at the end of Sept. is the principal event of the year. There are four golf courses (with moderate green-fees), of which the favourite is still the Old Course (2/ per round), to the N. of the railway station.

From the neighbourhood of the *Railway Station* (Pl. B 1), at the W. end of the town, the three principal streets converge at the ruins of the Cathedral, at the E. end. In South Street, spanned at its W. end by the *West Port* (rebuilt in 1589), is the *Blackfriars Chapel*, a picturesque fragment (1525) of a monastery, destroyed in 1559. Behind is *Madras College* (1832), an endowed school.—Opposite the *Town Hall* is the large and beautiful **Town Church** (daily 10–1 and 2–4.45 ; on Thurs. 10–12 only), founded in 1412 but many times altered, and now practically a new church (1909), designed on the old lines by Macgregor Chalmers. The tower is Pre-Reformation. In the church is the elaborate monument of Archbishop Sharp (p. 591) ; in the session house (adm. 2*d.*) are two 'cutty stools' and other relics.

On the right is **St. Mary's College** (Pl. B 2, 3), where visitors (fee 3*d.*) are shown the Senate House (historical portraits) and the University Library (interesting exhibits). Behind is the *University Museum.*

A lane on the right, beyond Abbey St., leads from South St. to the remains of **St. Leonard's College,** of which George Buchanan was principal in 1566–70. Here John Knox resided for a time, and many of the youthful Reformers studied. The buildings are partly occupied by *St. Leonard's School* (for girls ; 1877) and close by is the small ruined *Chapel.*

Beyond a house (r.), said to have been occupied by Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1563, and the *Pends* (14th cent. ?), once the entrance to the domains of the priory, which are surrounded by a wall (16th cent.) still in good preservation, we reach the ruins of the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. B 4), founded in 1160 but not consecrated until 1318, was by far the largest cathedral in Scotland (355 ft. by 160 ft. across the transepts). After the Reformation it was suffered to fall into ruin, and the only remains now standing are parts of the W. and E. ends, entirely isolated from each other, and part of the S. wall of the nave. In this church James V married Mary of Guise. Close by is the remarkable little *Church of St. Rule* (1127–44), with a square slender tower, 108 ft. high (adm. 2*d.* ; view).

In the *Cemetery* near St. Rule's are buried Samuel Rutherford (p. 547) and Tom Morris (1821–1908).—In the *East Cemetery* are the graves of Principal Tulloch, Lord Playfair, Bp. Wordsworth, Dr. Boyd, and Andrew Lang.—From the E. Cemetery we may descend to the *Harbour*, and thence follow the coast W. to the Castle, via the *Kirk Hill*, perhaps the site of the earliest Culdee settlement, with some scanty traces of a chapel.

The **Castle** (Pl. A 3), founded in 1200, but rebuilt at the end of the 14th cent., was also the episcopal palace, and here Cardinal David Beaton was murdered in 1546. Next year the French fleet retook the castle and carried the garrison (including John Knox) to France. James III was born in the castle in 1445.

The shattered but picturesque ruin is open daily from 9 till dusk, on Sun. 2 till dusk; adm. 6*d.* ; to the *Bottle Dungeon,* in which several Reformers were onfined, 2*d.* ; to the *Subterranean Passage,* believed to have communicated with an outwork, 2*d.*—From the Castle we may return to the golf-course via the *Scores* (comp. Pl. A 1-3).

In North Street are the modern buildings of the **United College** (Pl. A 3; p. 589), in which are the University faculties of arts and science. Patrick Hamilton was burned before the gate of the college in 1528.—The church of *St. Salvator* (adm. 3*d.*), now the University chapel, with its lofty tower, was founded, like the College of St. Salvator, by Bp. Kennedy, whose beautiful and elaborately decorated tomb it contains. In the vestibule is John Knox's pulpit, from the town church.

About 3 m. W. of St. Andrews by the road to Cupar (see Pl. C 1) a cairn within a plantation on the left marks the spot on **Magus Muir,** where in 1679 a party of Covenanters, headed by Balfour of Burley and Hackston of Rathillet, waylaid and murdered Archbp. Sharp.

107. FROM DUNDEE TO ABERDEEN VIA MONTROSE

71½ m. L.N.E. in 2 hrs. (14/10, 8/11). This is the final section of the East Coast Route to Aberdeen via the Forth Bridge. Broughty Ferry, Carnoustie, and Arbroath are reached also from the *East Station* (L.M.S.), and electric tramways run to Broughty Ferry and Monifieth.

Road (A 92), 65 m. We quit Dundee by Princes St. (Pl. 10).—17 m. *Arbroath* (see below).—12 m. *Montrose* (p. 592), N. of which the road becomes hilly but affords fine sea views.—12 m. *Bervie* (p. 592).—10 m. *Stonehaven* (p. 592).—14 m. **Aberdeen** (Rte 109), entered by Wellington Rd. (Pl. 21).

We start from the Tay Bridge Station (p. 588).—3½ m. *West Ferry.*—4 m. *Broughty Ferry* (Jolly's; numerous lodgings), a pleasant seaside suburb of Dundee, beside which are *Broughty Castle* (15th cent.; no adm) and *Claypots Castle* (c. 1570), ¾ m. E. To Forfar, see p. 589.—Beyond (6¼ m.) *Monifieth* (3225 inhab.; Panmure, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6) we skirt the *Barry Links* (r.), with an artillery camp. —10¾ m. **Carnoustie** (5957 inhab.; *Bruce,* L. 3/6, D. 6/6; *Kinloch Arms*) is a favourite golfing resort. The pillar on the hill commemorates the 1st Lord Panmure (d. 1852).—From (15½ m.) *Elliot Junction* a light railway runs N.W. to (6 m.) *Carmyllie.*—17 m. **ARBROATH** (*Royal,* R. & B. 8/; *White Hart,* R. & B. 7/, D. 5/), once known as *Aberbrothock,* an industrial town with engineering works and jute and linen mills, is the 'Fairport' of Scott's 'Antiquary.'

The ***Abbey Church** (open 10-7, adm. 3*d.*), founded in 1175 by William the Lion, who was buried in front of the high altar, is a beautiful ruin of red sandstone, E.E. in style but showing many traces of Romanesque. Of the fine rose-window above the arcade over the semi-circular *W. Doorway* only the lower arc remains. The *S. Transept,* with arcades and triforium intact, has a fine round window called the 'O' of Arbroath, formerly lighted with a beacon to act as a sea-mark. The *Sacristy* or *Chapter House* is surrounded within by sedilia and is adjoined by a stone closet, misnamed the 'oratory,' with the supposed effigy of William the Lion. The *Abbey Gatehouse* served also as a town gate.

Hospitalfield, the 'Monkbarns' of 'The Antiquary,' lies ½ m. E., *Auchmithie* ('Mussel Crag') 3½ m. N.E.—To the S.E., 11 m. from the coast, is the **Inchcape** or **Bell Rock,** with a lighthouse built in 1807–11 by the grandfather of R. L. Stevenson. The legend of the removal of a warning bell from this rock by Sir Ralph the Rover and his subsequent shipwreck is romantically told by Southey.

A line runs from Arbroath, via (7¾ m.) *Guthrie* (p. 593) to (14¾ m.) *Forfar* (p. 593).

30¾ m. **Montrose** (*Central*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Star*; *George*; 10,979 inhab.), with good golf-links, was the first place in Scotland at which Greek was taught (1534). James Graham (1612–50), the great Marquess of Montrose, was born at *Old Montrose*.

A branch runs hence to (13 m.) the little fishing town of *Bervie* (Hotel), whence motor buses ply to *Stonehaven* (p. 594), 9½ m. N.—*Kinneff Church* (p. 594) is 2 m. N.E. of Bervie.

From Montrose to *Dubton*, *Forfar*, etc., see p. 593.

Beyond (32¾ m.) *Hillside* our line joins the L.M.S. and enters *Kincardineshire*. Thence to (55¼ m.) *Stonehaven* and (71¼ m.) **Aberdeen,** see Rte. 108.

108. FROM PERTH TO ABERDEEN VIA FORFAR

90 m. L.M.S. in 1¾–3½ hrs. (18/7, 11/2); to *Forfar*, 32½ m. in 40–80 min. (6/10, 4/1); to *Montrose*, 53½ m. in 1¾–2¼ hrs. (10/5, 6/3) This is the final section of the West Coast Route to Aberdeen.

Road, 82 m. We cross Perth Bridge (Pl. A 3) and after following the road to Old Scone for ¼ m., turn away from the Tay into Strathmore St. A. 94. —13 m. *Coupar Angus* (see below).—5 m. *Meigle* (p. 589).—6 m. *Glamis* (p. 593).—6 m. *Forfar* (p. 593).—13 m. *Brechin* (p. 593).—11 m. *Laurencekirk* (p. 593).—14 m. *Stonehaven* (p. 594). A 92.—14 m. **Aberdeen** (Rte. 109), entered by Wellington Rd. (P. 21).

From Perth to (7¼ m.) *Stanley*, see p. 580.—11¼ m. *Cargill*, the station for Meikleour (p. 579).—15¾ m. **Coupar Angus** (1976 inhab.; *Royal*, D. 4/6; *Strathmore*), though in Perthshire, bears as its surname the name of another county (see below).

A branch runs hence to (4¾ m.) **Blairgowrie** (*Queen's*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Royal*, D. 4/6), a summer-resort (3072 inhab.) and a coaching centre surrounded by fruit farms. A motor-bus plies from Blairgowrie to (12 m.) *Dunkeld* (p. 580), skirting a chain of lochs fed by the Lunan. On an island in (4 m.) *Loch Clunie* is the ruined *Clunie Castle* (c. 1500), perhaps an early home but not the birthplace of the Admirable Crichton (1560; see p. 512).—Motor-buses also to *Perth* (see p. 577), *Dundee*, *Kirkmichael*, etc.

About 2 m. beyond (20½ m.) *Alyth Junction* (p. 589) we enter Angus.

Angus or **Forfarshire** lies N. of the Firth of Tay, between Perthshire and the North Sea. In the N. are the *Benchinnin Mts.*, belonging to the Grampian system, and the *Braes of Angus*, with their picturesque glens; towards the S. are the *Sidlaw Hills*; and between lies the *Howe of Angus*, an extension of *Strathmore*. Apart from the great textile industries of Dundee, Arbroath, Forfar, and Brechin, the county is mainly agricultural and offers good angling. The Old Steeple of Dundee, Arbroath Abbey, and the cathedral and round tower at Brechin are important monuments. Glamis Castle figures in 'Macbeth'; and Kirriemuir is the 'Thrums' of Barrie. The Bell Rock belongs to the county.

26¾ m. *Glamis* (pron. ‘ Glaams ’) is the station for (1 m. S.) ***Glamis Castle** (Earl of Strathmore), one of the most picturesque of inhabited Scottish castles (occasionally shown on application).

The castle, which dates mainly from 1675–1687, is traditionally but unhistorically identified as Macbeth's castle in which he murdered King Duncan. It is popularly believed to contain a secret chamber the entrance to which is known only to the Earl, his heir and one other.

A sculptured stone in the village passes for the tombstone of Malcolm II who died (some say was murdered) in 1034.

32½ m. **Forfar** (*Royal*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 6/; *Jarman's*, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6; *County*, D. 5/) is a small town (9585), with jute and linen mills. In the *Town Hall* are some good portraits and the Forfar ‘ bridle,’ used as a gag for witches, who were mercilessly persecuted here.

About 1½ m. E. are the 13th cent. ruins of *Restenneth Priory* (adm. 6*d*.).

The direct hill-road to (9½ m.) Brechin passes (3½ m.; l.) Finhaven Hill, with a vitrified fort on its E. summit, and (4¼ m.) *Aberlemno* (Inn), with two sculptured Celtic stones.

Kirriemuir (*Ogilvy Arms*; *Airlie Arms*), 6 m. of Forfar by branch-line, is the ‘ Thrums ’ of Sir James Barrie (b. here at 11, Brechin Road). The ‘ Window in Thrums ’ is still to be seen (r.) at the top of the hill leading to Southmuir.—A motor-bus plies hence (18½m.) *Milton of Clova* (Ogilvy Arms), passing near (3 m.) the fortalice of *Inverquharity* (15th cent.) and (4 m.) *Cortachy Castle* (Earl of Airlie) and ascending *Glen Clova*, watered by the South Esk.

A line runs E. from Forfar to (15¼ m.) *Brechin* (see below).—Another line runs to *Dundee* via Broughty Ferry, see p. 591.

Beyond Forfar the Aberdeen line passes (r.) the ruins of Restenneth Priory (see above), and, beyond (34¾ m.) *Clocksbriggs*, skirts Rescobie Loch (l.) and Balgavie Loch (r.).—39½ m. *Guthrie* (Rfmts.) is the junction for Arbroath (p. 591), and (44¾ m.) *Farnell Road* is the station for *Kinnaird Castle* (Earl of Southesk).—At (48 m.) *Bridge of Dun* passengers by express trains change for Montrose.

A short branch runs hence to (4½ m.) **Brechin** (*Commercial*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6; *Crown*, D. 4/), birthplace of Dr. Thomas Guthrie (1803–73). The **Cathedral* (now the parish church; adm. 3*d*.), retains some remains of the original foundation of David I (1150). The choir is a graceful example of pure lancet work; the tower, with its low spire, dates from c. 1360. Attached to the church is a remarkable *Round Tower* (87 ft. high; adm. 6*d*.), referred to the 10th or 11th cent., with a conical roof of the 15th. *Brechin Castle* (modernized) is the seat of the Earl of Dalhousie. On the *Caterthuns* (*Black* 943 ft., *White* 976 ft.), 5½ m. N.W., are two notable prehistoric forts.

A short branch-line connects Brechin with (6½ m.) *Edzell* (Panmure, Glenesk, D. 6/), which has a picturesque ruined castle, associated with Sir David Lindsay and with Mary, Queen of Scots.

50½ *Dubton Junction* (for Montrose, p. 592).—Beyond (54 m.) *Craigo* we enter Kincardineshire.

Kincardineshire, or **The Mearns,** is a small maritime county with a bold and rocky coast. The Grampians invade its E. part, and S. of these the *Howe of the Mearns* prolongs the Howe of Angus (p. 592) to the coast. The county town is Stonehaven, near which is the famous castle of Dunnottar. The name Mearns has been derived from Mernia, brother of Kenneth II and Mormaer of this region. The ‘ men o’ the Mearns ’ are proverbially noted for strength and efficiency.

60 m. *Laurencekirk* (Royal), chief town (1461) in the Howe of Angus, lies 4½ m. S.E. of the picturesque village of

Fettercairn (Ramsay Arms, D. 5/), whence a hill-road leads to *Deeside* (Banchory, 18 m., N., p. 597).

73¾ m. **Stonehaven** (*Bay*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; *Royal*, D. 5/), the county town (4856 inhab.) of Kincardineshire, is a fishing port and bathing resort.

***Dunnottar Castle** (1½ m. S.; adm. 6*d.*) stands on a rock by the sea separated from the mainland by a deep chasm. The great square tower is ascribed to Sir William Keith, Earl Marischal of Scotland, c. 1392, but an earlier castle was taken from the English by Wallace in 1297. The gatehouse (c. 1575) was the strongest in Scotland. During the wars of the Commonwealth the Scottish regalia were kept here, but before the castle surrendered to the Parliament in 1682 they were secretly removed to *Kinneff Church* (p. 592), 6½ m. S., where they lay hidden behind the pulpit until the Restoration. The 'Whigs' Vault' was the prison of 167 Covenanters in 1685, and it was the headstone of some of these that 'Old Mortality' was cleaning when Scott met him in the adjoining churchyard.

Leaving Stonehaven we skirt the cliffs and enjoy fine sea views.—78¼ m. *Muchalls.*—Smoked 'Finnan' haddocks take their name from Findon or Finnan, 1 m. S.W. of (81½ m.) *Portlethen.*—90 m. **Aberdeen,** see below.

109. ABERDEEN AND ITS ENVIRONS

ABERDEEN (158,969 inhab.), the well-built 'Granite City,' is a busy seaport and fishing centre, with a university and a cathedral and many granite polishing works, at the mouth of the Dee. The Aberdonians enjoy (in all senses) the reputation (freely supported by humorous anecdotes, largely of home manufacture) of carrying Scottish thrift to its utmost.

Hotels. Palace, Union Bridge, R. 7/6, D. 5/6; Grand, 13 Union Terrace, R. 6/6, B. 4/, D. 6/; Station, Guild St., R. 6/, D. 5/; Imperial, Stirling St., R. 5/6, D. 6/; Royal, Bath St., near the station, R. & B. 11/, D. 5/6; Douglas, Market St., R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; Aston, 160 Union St., R. & B. 6/6; Bon Accord, 17 Market St., R. & B. 6/6; Osborne, 451 Union St., private, R. & B. 7/.—Forsyth, 102 Union St., R. & B. 8/, Mackie's North British, Trinity St., near the station, Central, Bridge St., unlicensed.

Post Office, Crown St., daily 7–9, Sun. 9–10 and 1–2; Telegraph Office always open.

American Consular Agent, 34 Bridge St.

Tramways and Motor Buses ply in the town and to the suburbs.—Motor buses also to *Skene*, *Echt*, *Cluny*, *Newburgh*, *Peterhead*, etc.—Motor Coaches to *Braemar* (10/), *Montrose*, *Stonehaven*, etc.

Amusements. *His Majesty's Theatre*, Rosemount Viaduct.—*Palace* (variety), Bridge Place; *Tivoli*, 32 Guild St.—*Beach Pavilion*, at the *Bathing Station.*

Steamers. To *Leith* (Edinburgh), see p. 626; to *London* (36–48 hrs.) twice weekly; to *Newcastle* (12 hrs. and *Hull* (20 hrs.) weekly (comp. p. 495); to *Inverness* (18 hrs.) weekly; to *Wick* and the *Orkney* and *Shetland Islands*, see p. 626.

History. Aberdeen is an ancient royal burgh with charters dating back to c. 1179. Its castle (now vanished) was in existence down to 1308. Bruce sought refuge in it after the battle of Methven (1306). In 1337 Edward III burned the town, which, however, was rebuilt on a larger scale. Aberdeen was only slightly Jacobite in its sympathies, though James VIII was proclaimed there by the rebel forces in 1715. Among eminent natives of Aberdeen are John Barbour (1316?–1395), author of 'Brus'; George Jamesone (1586-1644), the 'Scottish Vandyke'; James Gibb or Gibbs (1688-1754), architect

Alexander Cruden (1701–70), of the 'Concordance'; and William Dyce (1806–64), John Phillip (1817–67) and Sir George Reid (1841–1913), the artists. Lord Byron (1788–1824) spent eight years of his boyhood at Aberdeen and attended the grammar school. Dr. Johnson visited the town in 1773.

University. Aberdeen University includes *King's College*, founded in 1494, and *Marischal College* (p. 596), founded in 1593. In 1641 Charles I granted a charter incorporating these colleges as a 'Caroline' University, but after the Restoration they were disunited, and their present union dates only from 1860.

Union Street, named in memory of the union of the parliaments of Great Britain and Ireland in 1800, is the fine main street of the city. At its N.W. end is a broad open space (Castle St.) in the centre of which is the *City Cross* (1686), while on the N. are the *Municipal Buildings* (1866), incorporating the tower of the old *Tolbooth* (14th cent.) and containing some good paintings.

Broad St., the narrow street skirting the W. side of the Municipal Buildings, leads to *Marischal College* (p. 596). Byron when a boy lived with his mother at No. 64 (demolished).

We follow Union St. to the S.W. On the right, in the Town Churchyard screened by a Grecian colonnade (1830) built in imitation of Decimus Burton's Hyde Park Corner, stands the church of *St. Nicholas,* originally of the 13–16th cent. but divided at the Reformation into the **East and West Churches,** with the original transepts as a vestibule between them.

The *N. Transept* is an interesting example of Transitional work (1200–1520). In the *West Church*, rebuilt by Gibbs in 1763, are four large *Tapestries, attributed to a daughter of George Jamesone. The *East Church* was rebuilt in 1837.—*St. Mary's Chapel* (founded c. 1420), the crypt of the E. church, is an interesting little vaulted structure, with 16th cent. stalls and 17th cent. woodwork (entered from Correction Wynd).

Union Bridge (1803) carries Union St. across the railway. On the right diverges Union Terrace (see below), and farther on is the *Music Hall*, a 'classic' building of 1820. In Crown St., diverging on the left, is the *Post Office,* and in Huntly St., diverging on the right, is the Roman Catholic *Cathedral of St. Mary* (1860), with its tall spire. Union St. ends on the W., at the *United Free Church College* (1851), a Tudor edifice (adm. free; 10–4, Sat. 10–1).

Holborn St., which diverges to the left at the W. end of Union St., leads to the ***Bridge of Dee,** a remarkable structure of seven ribbed arches, built in 1520–27 by Bp. Gavin Dunbar, and widened in 1841–42.

Following the handsome modern *Union Terrace* and passing statues of Edward VII, Burns, Prince Albert, and Wallace, we reach the district of Schoolhill, with *His Majesty's Theatre* and the *Public Library.* The *War Memorial* (1925), a columned pavilion, containing a beautiful Hall of Memory, forms part of the **Art Gallery and Museum** (adm. free 10–5; Sat. 10–9, Sun. 2–5), a fine building of 1885. The picture gallery (mainly of modern British art) includes the *Macdonald Collection of ninety-two uniform portraits of contemporary British artists, nearly all painted by themselves. Adjacent is the entrance to *Robert Gordon's*

Colleges, an interesting old educational institution, founded in 1739 (adm. free; 10–4, Sat. 10–1).

Conspicuous in Broad St. (p. 595) rises the magnificent grey granite façade of ***Marischal College,** by Marshall Mackenzie (1906). In the quadrangle are the older buildings of 1836–44, with the graceful **Mitchell Tower* (233 ft.). Visitors (adm. daily 10–4; closed 12.30–2) are shown the fine hall (adm. *3d.*), the tower (*3d.*), and the museums (free).

Old Aberdeen, the quiet academic quarter near the Don, with its detached houses and pleasant gardens, c. 1 m. N., is conveniently reached from Castle St. by the tramway passing *St. Andrew's Episcopal Cathedral,* to the Brig o' Don (see below). **King's College** was founded by Bp. Elphinstone in 1494, but of the original buildings only the chapel (c. 1500; tower 1636) remains (adm. *3d.*; 10–1 & 2–5). This, distinguished by elaborate and delicate stone-carvings, contains the tomb of Bp. Elphinstone. The treasures in the *Library* include the Salisbury Missal, bequeathed by Bp. Gilbert Burnet.

The ***Cathedral of St. Machar,** the only ancient granite cathedral in Britain, was founded c. 1136, but the earliest extant work (sandstone) is of 1356–62. The sandstone steeples on the W. towers were added by Bp. Gavin Dunbar (d. 1532), but otherwise the cathedral as it stands is mainly the work of Bp. Lichtoun (1424–40). A central tower fell in 1688, destroying the choir and transepts. In the S. transept is the handsome canopied tomb of Bp. Dunbar.

INTERIOR. In 1520 Bp. Dunbar added the flat ceiling of panelled oak (restored) with its 48 shields, glittering with the blazonries of Pope Leo X, the Emperor Charles V, St. Margaret, the kings and princes of Christendom, and the bishops and nobles of Scotland. Near the E. end of the S. aisle is the (supposed) memorial of John Barbour (1316–95), author of 'The Brus' and archdeacon of Aberdeen.

About ¾ m. N.E. of St. Machar's is the *Auld Brig o' Don*, or ***Bridge of Balgownie** (14th cent.), a very picturesque pointed arch, 62 ft. wide, spanning a deep pool of the river and backed by fine woods. Byron alludes to it in 'Don Juan.' A little below is the *New Bridge of Don* (1830).

From Castle St. tramways run E., via Justice St. and Constitution St., and cross the *Links* to the *Bathing Station* (baths of all kinds) and the bathing beach and promenade.

Market St., leading S. from near the E. end of Union St., is the direct approach to the extensive **Harbour** which was constructed by Smeaton, Telford, and others with great difficulty owing to the shifting nature of the soil. An early morning visit (c. 8 a.m.) to the *Fish Market* beside the S. or Albert Basin reveals a most interesting scene of activity and bustle, while the fish is being landed and sold by auction.

FROM ABERDEEN TO BRAEMAR

60 m. RAILWAY (L.N.E.) to *Ballater*, 43½ m. in 1⅓–1¾ hr. (9/, 5/5); thence MOTOR BUS to *Braemar*, 16½ m., four times daily (thrice in winter) in 1–1⅓ hr. (3/6, return fare 6/). MOTOR COACHES from Aberdeen to Braemar ply daily

in the season (there and back in 8–9 hrs.; fare 10/). Seats should be engaged in advance.

Road (A 93), 59 m. We quit **Aberdeen** via Holborn St. and Western Road.—9 m. *Culter* (see below).—10 m. *Banchory* (see below).—12 m. *Aboyne* (see below).—6½ m. *Cambus o' May* (see below).—4½ m. *Ballater* (see below).—7 m. *Crathie* (see below).—1 m. *Balmoral* (p. 598).—9 m. **Braemar** (p. 598).

Both railway and road follow the N. bank of the *Dee.*—3¾ m. *Cults.* On the other side of the Dee is *Blairs Roman Catholic College* (founded in 1827).—5½ m. *Murtle,* with a large sanatorium.—7½ m. *Culter* (Gordon Arms), with paper-mills on the right and the church of *Peterculter* on the left. 10 m. *Drum,* with Drum Castle (17th cent.).—14½ m. *Crathes* with *Crathes Castle* (16th cent.).—17 m. **Banchory** (*Tor-na-Coille,* L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Burnett Arms,* L. 3/, D. 5/; *Douglas Arms*), a neat village (1776 inhab.), whence the *Bridge of Feugh* (c. ¾ m.) and the *Hill of Fare* (c. 5 m.) may be visited.

The road hence to Aboyne (12½ m.), via (6 m.) *Potarch Bridge* and (8 m.) *Kincardine O'Neil* (Gordon Arms), is prettier than the railway.

The railway climbs to (27 m.) *Lumphanan* (Railway Hotel), 1 m. from which is *Macbeth's Cairn,* where he is supposed to have been slain by Macduff, after a last stand at *Peel Bog* (¾ m. S.W.), a great circular earthwork.—32½ m. **Aboyne** (*Huntly Arms,* R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/6) is a highly popular summer resort, where a noted Highland gathering takes place in the first week of September. Aboyne Castle (Marquess of Huntly) is largely modern (1671–1869).—The line now crosses the bleak Moor of Dinnet to (37 m.) *Dinnet* (Inn), near *Loch Kinord* and *Loch Davan.*—From (39½ m.) *Cambus o' May* a visit may be paid to the *Burn o' the Vat,* a singular fissure at the base of *Culblean,* c. 2 m. N.E. Byron as a boy spent a holiday af *Ballatcrich,* 2 m. S., on the other side of the river.

43½ m. **Ballater** (*Invercauld Arms,* R. & B. 10/6, L. 4/, D. 5/6; *Loirston,* R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; *Alexandra,* R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6, both unlicensed), the terminus of the railway, is a pleasant little town (1542 inhab.), much resorted to for its fine air and beautiful surroundings of wood and moorland.

To the N. of the town is the wooded *Craig-an-Darach* (1250 ft.; ½ hr.; *View). Behind it is the precipitous and wooded *Pass of Ballater,* near whose E. end is *Monaltrie House.*—A good excursion leads via (2 m.) the *Bridge of Muick* and (6 m.) the pretty *Linn of Muick* to (10½ m.) Loch Muick.

Loch Muick is a beautiful sheet of water 2½ m. long and hemmed in on all sides but one by steep mountains. From the shooting-lodge of *Allt-na-Guibhsaich* ('The Hut'), 1 m. short of the loch, Lochnagar (p. 598) may be ascended.—A track goes on from the loch to (18 m. from Ballater) *Milton of Clova*; thence to Kirriemuir, see p. 593.

The road from Ballater to Braemar (16½ m.; motor-coaches, see above) goes on by the left bank of the Dee, through a pleasantly wooded district.—6 m. *Abergeldie Castle,* an old turreted square tower with modern additions, on the S. bank of the Dee, has been leased as a royal residence since 1848.—7 m. **Crathie Church** (1895), just above the road, is the little church attended by the Royal Family from Balmoral.

In the old churchyard, near the river, is the monument erected by Queen Victoria to her faithful attendant John Brown (d. 1883). John Brown's house and a statue of him, across the river, may be seen from the road near this point. —The cairns on the hills across the Dee commemorate members of the Royal family.

At 8 m. we have a view of **Balmoral Castle,** the King's Scottish residence, situated on a curve of the Dee at the foot of Craig Gowan.

The mansion, in the Scottish 'baronial' style, was designed by William Smith of Aberdeen with modifications by Prince Albert, and was first occupied in 1855. The estate of Balmoral (c. 11,000 acres), purchased in 1852 by Prince Albert, was left to Queen Victoria, who added Ballochbuie Forest and bequeathed it as a royal residence for her successors.

In the absence of the Court the public is admitted to the grounds on Tues. and Thurs. (10 6) for a small fee (devoted to local charities). The castle is not shown.

Beyond (10 m.) *Inver Inn* the hills begin to close in. On the S. of the river is *Ballochbuie Deer Forest.*

On Mon., Wed., and Sat. (10–3) visitors are admitted at the lodge just short of Invercauld Bridge (see below) to visit the pretty *Falls of Garravalt* (Garbh Allt, 'rough burn'). A pass is required when the court is at Balmoral.

At (14 m.) *Invercauld Bridge* the road to Braemar crosses the Dee, while the road on the left bank goes on to *Invercauld House,* the ancient seat of the Farquharsons (seen on the right, farther on).—Conspicuous on the left is *Craig Cluny,* and between the road and river is (15½ m.) *Braemar Castle,* a plain baronial building of 1628.

16½ m. **Braemar** (*Fife Arms,* R. & B. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/6; *Invercauld Arms,* R. & B. 10/, D. 6/), or *Castleton of Braemar,* celebrated for its pure and bracing air, is a highly popular summer resort near some of the finest mountain scenery in Scotland, but the proximity of deer forests and of the Royal Domain greatly restricts the freedom of rambling over the hills. In 1881 R. L. Stevenson wrote part of 'Treasure Island' in a cottage at the S. end of Castleton Terrace (tablet). The famous Braemar Gathering held in August is usually attended by a Royal party from Balmoral.

An attractive excursion may be made to the *Linn of Corriemulzie* and the **Linn of Dee* (6½ m.; see p. 599), returning on the N. bank of the Dee by a circuitous route via the *Linn of Quoich* and Invercauld Bridge (see above).—To the *Falls of Garravalt,* 4 m., see above.—*Morrone* (2819 ft.; c. 2½ hrs. up and down) the hill 2½ m. S.W., between the Dee and the Clunie, commands an even better view than Lochnagar, as the surrounding country is more open.

***Lochnagar** (3786 ft.; 4–5 hrs.), c. 12 m. S.E., which commands a splendid panorama of mountains, is reached by a road ascending *Glen Callater* to *Loch Callater,* whence a track leads to the top. To the N.E. we look down upon *Lochna-Gar* ('Loch of goats'), at the desolate foot of stupendous precipices. The descent may be made to Ballater (N.E.) or to Glen Clova (S.E.; p. 593).

Braemar is a good base also for the **Cairngorms** (p. 582). The ascent of **Ben Macdhuie* (p. 582), c. 18 m., is made via the Linn of Dee (see above), and thence up Glen Lui to (10 m.) *Derry Lodge,* whence a bridle-path ascends, passing (15½ m.) *Loch Elchachan.* The road up Glen Lui is closed at present (1930) to motors and other vehicles. A visit to the wild *Loch A'an* (p. 582) may be combined with this ascent.

FROM BRAEMAR TO BLAIR ATHOLL BY GLEN TILT.—29 m. ROAD to *Bynack Lodge*, 12 m.; thence BRIDLE PATH to Forest Lodge, 9 m.; thence ROAD to *Blair Atholl*, 8 m. The roads to and from the ends of the bridle-path are practicable for horse-drawn vehicles (not for motors). Bicycles will be found a great encumbrance in the central section. There is no inn en route and in the stalking season (mid-Aug.–mid-Oct.) there may be restrictions on the use of carriages.

The road running W. from Braemar, up the valley of the Dee, is a beautiful terrace drive overlooking the river. It crosses (3¼ m.) a small bridge just above the pretty *Linn of Corriemulzie* (on the right), and ½ m. farther on passes (r.) *Victoria Bridge*, which crosses the Dee to the new *Mar Lodge* (1898; Duchess of Fife).—At (4½ m.) *Inverey* we make a short digression (on foot; 1½ m.) to visit the *Colonel's Bed*, a shallow cave only a few feet above the Ey, where a follower of Claverhouse hid for a time in 1689.—We cross the Dee at (6½ m.) the ***Linn of Dee,** where the river dashes through a rocky cleft and, 3 m. farther, recross and quit the Dee. At (12 m.) **Bynack Lodge,** the rough bridle-path begins, crossing an open moor.—At 14 m. (c. 1600 ft.) Perthshire is entered, and for the rest of the way we follow the long and straight **Glen Tilt,** with steep hills on either hand. About 3 m. beyond (16 m.) the *Falls of Tarff* we reach one of the grandest parts of the glen.

Beyond (21 m.) **Forest Lodge** (Duke of Atholl) in the Forest of Atholl, one of the largest deer-forests in Scotland, the bridle-path once more becomes a road, and the glen becomes less wild, though still very beautiful. At 28 m. the Duke's grounds are quitted and the *Old Bridge of Tilt* is crossed, not far from the *Falls of Fender*.—29 m. **Blair Atholl.** see p. 581.

From Braemar to *Aviemore*, see p. 582; to *Perth* via Glenshee and Blairgowrie, see p. 579; to *Kingussie*, see p. 582.

FROM ABERDEEN TO PETERHEAD (44½ m. in 1¾–2 hrs.; 9/2, 5/6) AND FRASERBURGH (47¼ m. in 1¾–2½ hrs.; 9/10, 5/11).—At (6¼ m.) *Dyce Junction* (p. 600) we diverge to the N.—19½ m. *Ellon* (Station, D. 4/6; New Inn), on the Ythan, lies c. 7 m. S.E. of *Haddo House* (Marquess of Aberdeen), built by Adam, and 11 m. S.E. of the old *Castle of Gight*, once belonging to Byron's mother. A branch-line runs hence, via (10¼ m.) **Cruden Bay** (**Cruden Bay*, R. & B. 11/6, D. 6/6; *Kilmarnock Arms*), a noted golfing resort developed by the railway company, to (15½ m.) *Boddam*, a fishing village near *Buchan Ness*, the eastmost point of Scotland (motor-bus to Peterhead). On the coast, c. 2 m. N. of Cruden Bay are the *Bullers of Buchan*, a remarkable rocky cauldron (200 ft. deep, 50 ft. wide).—At (31¼ m.) *Maud Junction* the line to Fraserburgh (see below) diverges to the left. Motor buses run hence to (3 m. W.) *New Deer*. Close to the Peterhead railway farther on (l.) lie the ruins of the Cistercian *Abbey of Deer* (1218) near *Old Deer*, itself the seat of an earlier monastery (6th cent.) now vanished.—35¼ m. *Mintlaw*.—42¼ m. *Inverugie*, with a ruined castle, birthplace of Marshal Keith (1696–1758), Frederick the Great's general.—44¼ m. **Peterhead** (*Palace*, unlicensed; *Royal*), founded by George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, in 1593, is a busy herring port (13,126 inhab.) with a much-needed harbour of refuge. The statue of Marshal Keith in front of the town hall was presented by William I of Prussia. Motor-buses ply hence to Boddam and to Fraserburgh.—From Maud Junction the Fraserburgh line runs N. through the district of *Buchan*, via (37 m.) *Strichen* (motor bus to Banff).—47¼ m. **Fraserburgh** (*Station*; *Saltoun Arms*; Royal, R. & B. 6/), another important centre of the herring-fishing industry (10,514 inhab.) with a good harbour, was founded in 1570 by Sir Alex. Fraser. A light railway runs hence to *Cairnbulg* and (4½ m.) *St. Combs*, and motor-buses ply to Peterhead and to *Rosehearty* and *New Aberdour*, on the road to Banff (p. 600).

From Aberdeen to *Dundee* (Edinburgh), see Rte. 107; to *Inverness*, see Rte. 110; to *Macduff* and *Banff*, see p. 600; to *Perth*, see Rte. 108; to *Orkney and Shetland*, see Rte. 118.

110. FROM ABERDEEN TO INVERNESS

The three routes described below are identical between Aberdeen and Cairnie and between Elgin and Inverness.

A. Via Keith, Orbliston and Elgin

108¼ m. L.N.E. and L.M.S. (after Keith) in 4½–5½ hrs. (22/8, 13/7).

Road (A 96), 105 m. We quit Aberdeen by George St.—4 m. *Bucksburn.*—9 m. *Kintore.*—4 m. *Inverurie* (see below).—22 m. *Huntly* (see below).—11 m. *Keith* (see below).—8 m. *Fochabers* (p. 601).—9 m. **Elgin** (p. 601).—12 m. *Forres* (p. 602).—10 m. *Nairn* (p. 602).—16 m. **Inverness** (p. 583), entered by Eastgate (Pl. C 1).

Aberdeen, see p. 594. We ascend the valley of the Don with a view (r.) of Old Aberdeen from (1½ m.) *Kittybrewster.*—6¼ m. *Dyce Junction*, for the Peterhead line (p. 599).—13¾ m. *Kintore* is the junction for *Alford* (16 m.), whence a road ascends *Strathdon* to (27 m. more) *Cockbridge.*—At (16¾ m.) *Inverurie* (Gordon Arms, R. & B. 6/6; Kintore Arms, R. & B. 5/6) a branch diverges for *Old Meldrum* (5 m. N.). A tall monument (r.), a little farther on, marks the battlefield of Harlaw (1411), where the Earl of Mar defeated the Highlanders under Donald, Lord of the Isles, with great carnage.—20½ m. *Inveramsay.*

A branch-line runs hence to (29½ m.) *Banff*. At (10¾ m.) *Fyvie* is *Fyvie Castle* (Lord Leith of Fyvie), one of the stateliest and best preserved castellated mansions in Scotland.—18 m. *Turriff* (Fife Arms).—29½ m. *Banff Bridge.*—30 m. *Macduff* (Fife Arms), united with Banff by a bridge over the Deveron.—**Banff** (*Duff House*, R. & B. 11/6, D. 6/; *Fife Arms*; *Crown*), a small but ancient county town (3517 inhab.) and seaport. *Duff House*, presented by the Duke of Fife to the town in 1906, is now a hotel. Motor-buses run along the coast to (13 m.) *New Aberdour* and thence via (17¼ m.) *Rosehearty*, near *Pitsligo Castle*, to (21 m.) *Fraserburgh* (p. 599).

24½ m. *Oyne* (Hotel), on the Gadie, is the usual starting-point for the ascent of *Bennachie* (1733 ft.), 2½–3 m. S.—27½ m. *Insch*, is the station for *Leslie Castle* (1661) and for *Newton House*, which preserves an inscribed stone of great archaeological interest.—Between (31 m.) *Wardhouse* and (33 m.) *Kennethmont* we enter the district of *Strathbogie*. From (36 m.) *Gartley* (Inn) a road runs S. to Strathdon (motor-bus to *Lumsden*, 7 m.), passing near the vitrified fort of *Tap o' Noth* (1850 ft.).—41 m. *Huntly* (Huntly Hotel, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/6; Gordon Arms; Strathbogie), a summer station and anglers' resort (3752 inhab.), was the birthplace of George Macdonald (1824–1908), who describes it in his 'Alec Forbes of Howglen.' *Huntly Castle* is the imposing ruin of an ancient stronghold of the Earls of Huntly, rebuilt in the 17th cent. (adm. daily; 6*d*.).

An encampment 1½ m. from *Ythan Wells*, which lie 6½ m. E. of Huntly, is the northernmost unmistakable trace of Roman occupation in Britain.

At (48¼ m.) *Cairnie* (exchange station only) passengers change for Tillynaught and Banff (see p. 604).—We enter *Banffshire* before reaching (48¾ m.) *Grange.*—53¼ m. **Keith**

(*Rfmts.*; *Royal*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 5/; *Gordon Arms*; 4270 inhab.), has another station (*Keith Town*) on the L.N.E. line to Elgin via Craigellachie (see p. 603).

Beyond (58¼ m.) *Mulben* the line descends a wooded defile and crosses the Spey into Moray.

Moray or **Elginshire** is a small maritime county on the Moray Firth, much smaller than the ancient province of Moray. The rapid Spey separates it from Banffshire, on the E.; the Findhorn, which enters from Nairn on the W., is noted for its lovely scenery. There are salmons in both. Elgin Cathedral, Pluscarden Priory, Kinloss Abbey, and Sweno's Stone at Forres are among the antiquities of the county.

65 m. *Orbliston* is the junction for a branch line to (3 m.) **Fochabers** (*Gordon Arms*; *Grant Arms*), a finely situated and regularly planned little place (1020 inhab.).

Gordon Castle (Duke of Richmond and Gordon), a huge modern mansion incorporating a 15th cent. tower, stands N. of Fochabers in a spacious wooded park of 1300 acres. The grounds are open by permit obtained at the estate office.—A motor-bus runs from Fochabers to Elgin.

71½ m. **ELGIN** (*Rfmts.*; *Station*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6; *Gordon Arms*; *Grand*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/), a royal burgh (7776 inhab.) and county town, boasts of one of the most beautiful ruined cathedrals in Scotland In High St., beside the High Kirk (1882), stands the *Muckle Cross* (rebuilt in 1888) and at the E. end of the street is the *Little Cross* (17th cent.; restored), marking the old boundary between the burgh and cathedral lands.

***Elgin Cathedral** (adm. 6*d.*), the 'Lanthorn of the North,' founded in 1224, was burned by the 'Wolf of Badenoch' (p 580) in 1390. It was rebuilt with a central tower which, however, twice collapsed (in 1506 and 1711), after which the church was suffered to fall into ruin. The stately W. towers date from before 1390. The finest parts of the church (13–14th cent.) are the façade of the S. transept, pierced by a fine doorway, and the E. end of the choir. The *Choir*, flanked by side chapels, has a graceful clerestory of double and triple lancet windows. Between the N. choir aisle and the octagonal chapter house is the small *Lavatory*, with a piscina which for a time served as the cradle of a poor child who grew up to become General Anderson (1746–1824) and to found the benevolent Anderson Institution in the town. The *Chapter House* (early 15th cent.) retains its elegant central pier and finely groined roof. The S. choir aisle, which has kept its stone vault, was the former burial-place of the Gordon family.

Of the four gateways in the cathedral precinct wall the only survivor is *Pann's Port* or E. gate.—A wing (16th cent.) of the *Bishop's House* stands to the S. of the cathedral.

To the S. of the Little Cross, within a modern convent, is the charming little **Greyfriars Chapel* (15th cent.).

Charmingly situated c. 7 m. S.W. of Elgin are the very perfect remains of ***Pluscarden Abbey**, a Cistercian convent founded in 1230. The transitional *Church* was cruciform, with a square central tower. The old groined roof is still extant in the aisles of the transepts and in the Dunbar Vestry (c. 1550) N. of the choir. The *Chapter House*, about 30 ft. square, shows remarkably delicate mouldings.

The ancient church of *Birnie*, 3 m. S. of Elgin antedates the cathedral and still preserves its nave and chancel entire. To be thrice prayed for in Birnie kirk will 'either mend ye or end ye.'

The road (A 941) from Elgin to (2¾ m.; r.) the ruins of *Spynie Palace*, the castle of the bishops of Moray from c. 1205 to 1686, goes on to (5½ m.; railway in ¼ hr.) *Lossiemouth* (Marine; Stotfield), a small port, birthplace (1866) of the Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald.

At (76½ m.) *Alves* a branch diverges for the fishing villages of (5 m.) *Burghead* and (7 m.) *Hopeman*.—80½ m. *Kinloss*. Of its once important Cistercian abbey (1150) little survives. *Findhorn* (Culbin Sands, D. 5/6), 3 m. N.W., is a fishing village and summer resort.

83½ m. **Forres** (*Cluny Hill Hydro*, R. & B. 10/, L. 4/, D. 6/; *Royal Station*, R. & B. 9/6; *Moray Arms*, D. 5/; *Victoria*), c. 2 m. from the mouth of the Findhorn, is a clean little sheltered town of great antiquity (4116 inhab.), priding itself on its mention in 'Macbeth.' It was the birthplace of Lord Strathcona (1820–1914).

The *Hill of Cluny* is crowned by the Nelson Tower, which commands a fine view, but the most interesting object near Forres is **Sweno's Stone*, E. of the town, a shaft 23 ft. high, covered with carvings and conjectured to commemorate a victory of Sweyn, son of Harald, over Malcolm II in 1008.

The ascent of the *River Findhorn leads through scenery unsurpassed in Scotland, and should be made at least as far as *Randolph's Leap* (8 m.; 2½ m. from Dunphail station, on the line from Forres to Aviemore).

From Forres to *Grantown* and *Aviemore*, see p. 583.

The line crosses the Findhorn, 3 m. above its mouth in *Findhorn Bay*, which is bounded on the N.W. by the shifting *Culbin Sands* (100 ft. high), which, since a storm c. 1694, have overwhelmed a fertile barony of many thousand acres.—Beyond (87 m.) *Brodie* lies (l.) *Hardmuir*, supposed to have been the heath on which Macbeth and Banquo encountered the witches. We enter *Nairnshire*, a small maritime county, across which lies the middle course of the Findhorn (see above).—93 m. **Nairn** (**Royal Marine*, R. & B. 10/ D. 6/6; *Golf Links, Golf View*, unlicensed; *Invernairn Hydro* numerous boarding-houses), with 4474 inhab., at the mouth of the Nairn, is a favourite resort with good sands and three golf courses. The N.E. part towards the harbour is the quarter of the fisher-folk.

Cawdor Castle (Earl of Cawdor), 5¾ m. S.W., is not older than the 15th cent. though Shakespeare makes it the scene of the murder of King Duncan by Macbeth Thane of Cawdor (adm. by permit from the factor's office in Nairn).—Abou 1½ W. of Cawdor is *Kilravock Castle*, occupied by the Rose family ever since its erection in 1460.

From (90 m.) *Gollanfield* a branch runs N.E. to (1¾ m.) *Fort George*, built in 1748 to overawe the Highlands and now the depot of the Seaforth Highlanders. A ferry crosses hence to the Black Isle (p. 620).—Near (101½ m.) *Dalcross* are *Dalcross Castle* (1621) and *Castle Stewart* (17th cent.).—Close to (105 m.) *Allanfearn* is Culloden House, the seat in

1746 of Lord President Forbes, where Prince Charlie slept two days before the battle of Culloden.—108½ m. **Inverness,** see p. 583.

B. Via Keith, Craigellachie, and Elgin

117¾ m. L.N.E. and (after Elgin) L.M.S. in 3¾–5½ hrs. (22/8, 13/7); to *Craigellachie,* 68 m. in 1¾–3 hrs. (14/2, 8/6); to *Elgin,* 80¾ m. in 2¼–3½ hrs. (14/10, 8/11).

Road, 116 m. To (50 m.) *Keith,* see Rte. 110a.—B 9009. 11 m. *Dufftown* (see below).—B 9013. 4 m. *Craigellachie* (see below).—A 941. 3 m. *Rothes* (see below).—10 m. **Elgin,** and thence to (38 m.) **Inverness,** see p. 600.

From Aberdeen to (53¼ m.) *Keith,* see Rte. 110a. From (54 m.) *Keith Town* the train ascends Strath Isla to the S.W. —56¾ m. *Auchindachy.*—Beyond (59½ m.) *Drummuir* the park and gardens of Drummuir Castle are seen on the right. We skirt the beautiful *Loch Park,* whose steep W. bank is clothed with firs. Beyond the watershed (726 ft.) we cross the Fidditch and pass (l.) the massive ruin of *Balvenie Castle* (not older than the 15th cent.), once the property of the Atholl family, whose motto is on the front of it.—64 m. **Dufftown** (1454 inhab.; *Fife Arms,* pens. from 50/; *Commercial*), on a hill 1 m. S. above the confluence of the Dullan and Fiddich Waters, was founded in 1817 by James Duff, 4th Earl of Fife. About ½ m. S. of it, on the steep banks of the Dullan, is *Mortlach Church,* a 12th cent. building almost completely modernized.

The line runs N.W. down Glen Fiddich, passing (r.) the old turreted mansion of Kinnivie, and traversing a fine gorge.—68 m. **Craigellachie** (*Craigellachie,* R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/, well spoken of; *Shand's,* R. & B. 7/, D. 4/), where the Fiddich falls into the Spey, is sometimes called Lower Craigellachie to distinguish it from the rock at Aviemore (p. 582).

From Craigellachie to *Boat of Garten,* see p. 583.

Quitting Craigellachie, we cross the Spey into *Elginshire,* obtaining a good view (l.) of Telford's graceful iron bridge of a single span (150 ft.) for the Elgin road, built high to allow ample waterway for floods.—68¾ m. *Dandaleith.*—71 m. *Rothes* (Station; Seafield Arms, R. & B. 5/6) is picturesquely situated on the left bank of the Spey in full view of Ben Aigan (1544 ft.). The village gives the title of Earl to the Leslie family, who, however, sold their old castle and estates to the Earl of Seafield c. 1700 and migrated to Fife. The wooded *Conerock Hill* (1 m. S.W.) affords a fine view.—We quit the Spey and traverse the Glen of Rothes. 77¾ m. *Longmorn.*—80¾ m. **Elgin,** and thence to (93 m.) *Forres* and (117¾ m.) **Inverness,** see Rte. 110a.

C. Via Portsoy, Buckie, and Elgin

124½ m. L.N.E. and (after Elgin) L.M.S. in 5½–7 hrs. (22/8, 13/7); to *Portsoy,* 61 m. in 1¾–2½ hrs. (12/9, 7/8); to *Cullen,* 66½ m. in 2–3 hrs. (13/7, 8/2); to *Buckie,* 72½ m. in 2¼–3¼ hrs. (13/7, 8/2).

Road, 120 m.—A mile beyond (39 m.) *Huntly* (see p. 600) we diverge to the right from the Keith road.—B 9022. 4½ m. *Rothiemay.*—11½ m. *Portsoy* (p. 604).—A 98. 6 m. *Cullen* (p. 604).—Thence there is a coast road (B 9019) to (7 m.) *Buckie* (p. 604) and (2 m.) *Portgordon* (p. 604), joining the through route (1¼ m. inland) at (5 m.) *Fochabers* (p. 601; 73 m. by A 98).—7 m. **Elgin,** and thence to (38 m.) **Inverness,** see p. 600.

The N. portion of this route lies in **Banffshire,** a long narrow county that stretches N. along the N.W. border of Aberdeenshire from the remote mountain valleys at the N. base of the Cairngorm group to the shores of the Moray Firth. Banff is wholly agricultural and pastoral, except for the row of busy fishing villages and little towns on its N. seaboard—Macduff, Banff, Portsoy, Buckie, and the rest—and its distilleries, of which perhaps Glenlivet is best known. Though not reckoned a Highland county it contains the highest village N. of the Forth, viz. Tomintoul. This is the county of Abp. Sharp, Ruddiman, the grammarian, and Ferguson, the astronomer.

From Aberdeen to (48¼ m.) *Cairnie* (exchange platform), see Rte. 110a. Crossing the Isla and entering *Banffshire,* the line ascends Glen Barry to (52¾ m.) *Glenbarry,* 1¼ m. E. of Knock Hill (1409 ft.). We descend to (58½ m.) *Tillynaught,* whence a spur line runs N.E. to (6 m.) *Banff* (see p. 600—61 m. **Portsoy** (*Matthew's Temperance,* R. & B. 5/, pens. 7/6), a small seaport (1723 inhab.), is noted for the beauty and variety of the rock-formations along the coast.

The line now runs W. to (66½ m.) **Cullen** (*Cullen Bay*; *Seafield Arms,* R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/), a small fishing town (1986 inhab.) of modern aspect but of ancient foundation. Elizabeth, queen of Robert Bruce, died in the castle, whose site is now doubtful. About ½ m. S. is the modern *Cullen House,* with fine grounds (open on Tues. and Fri.), and on a cliff 2 m. E. are the ruins of *Findlater Castle.*—Leaving Cullen, the railway commands a good view of the bay bounded on the W. by *Scar Nose,* and keeps along a charming stretch of coast, passing several quaint fishing villages.—72½ m. **Buckie** (*St. Andrews*; *Commercial*; *Cluny*) is 'the largest fishing village in Scotland' (8690 inhab.), and has a good harbour.—We cross the Burn of Tynet and enter *Elginshire.*—Beyond (77¼ m.) *Spey Bay,* which lies 3½ m. N. of Fochabers (p. 601), we cross the Spey a little above its mouth.—78½ m. *Garmouth* (Hotel) is a quaint village, whose harbour shifts constantly with the flooding of the Spey.

Charles II landed here in June, 1650, after the signing two Covenants (p. 513). In 1784 two Yorkshiremen who came to purchase timber from the Duke of Gordon established (1 m. farther down the river) a shipbuilding village which they named *Kingston,* after their native town, Kingston-upon-Hull.

81¾ m. *Urquhart* was the site of a vanished priory founded by David I in 1125. There is a well-preserved stone circle at Viewfield farm, 1 m. N.—Beyond (84¼ m.) *Calcots* we cross the Lossie twice, and enjoy a good view of Elgin cathedral.—87¼ m. **Elgin,** and thence to (99½ m.) *Forres* and (124½ m.) **Inverness,** see Rte. 110a.

X. NORTH-WESTERN AND NORTHERN SCOTLAND

ROUTE PAGE

111. Edinburgh to Oban via Callander . . 605
Balquhidder, 605. Killin, via Loch Tay and Kenmore, to Aberfeldy, 606. Glen Lyon, 606. Crianlarich, 606. Dalmally, 607. Pass of Brander, 607. Oban, 607. Dunstaffnage, 608. Pass of Melfort, 608. Loch Awe, 608. Ballachulish, 609. Glencoe, 609. Staffa and Iona, 610.

112. Glasgow to Oban 610

113. Glasgow to Fort William and Mallaig . 611
Rannoch Moor, 612. Spean Bridge, 613. Ben Nevis, 613. Glenfinnan, 613. Arisaig, 614.

114. Skye and the Outer Hebrides . . . 614

115. Oban to Inverness by the Caledonian Canal 617
Banavie, 618. Fort Augustus, 618. Loch Ness, 618.

116. Inverness to Kyle of Lochalsh . . . 619
Beauly, 619. Dingwall, 620. Strathpeffer, 620. Achnasheen, 620. Loch Maree, 620. Gairloch, 621.

117. Inverness to Wick and Thurso . . . 621
Tain, 622. Lairg, 623. Dornoch, 624. Dunrobin, 624. Helmsdale, 624. John o' Groat's, 625. Thurso to Gairloch, 625

118. Orkney and Shetland 626
Kirkwall, 627. Stromness, 628. Lerwick, 629.

111. FROM EDINBURGH TO OBAN VIA CALLANDER

123½ m. L.M.S. from Princes St. Station in 5¼–5¾ hrs. (24/7, 14/9).—From Edinburgh to *Ballachulish* via Connel Ferry, 144½ m. in 6½–7½ hrs. (29/, 17/5), comp. p. 609.

ROAD, 126 m. From Edinburgh to (54 m.) **Callander,** see p. 571.—A 94. 9 m. *Strathyre* (see below).—5 m. *Lochearnhead* (p. 579).—A 85. 5 m. *Lix Toll* (to the r. for *Killin*, 3 m., see p. 606).—11 m. **Crianlarich** (p. 606).—5 m. *Tyndrum* (p. 606).—12 m. *Dalmally* (p. 607).—13 m. *Taynuilt* (p. 607).—7 m. **Connel Ferry** (p. 607).—5 m. **Oban** (p. 607).

From Edinburgh to (52½ m.) *Callander*, see Rte. 101.—Beyond Callander we traverse the **Pass of Leny*, with Ben Ledi on our left, and skirt *Loch Lubnaig* (4 m. long).—61 m. *Strathyre* (Hotel).—63¼ m. *Kingshouse Platform* (where trains stop on request only) is 2 m. from Balquhidder.—64½ m. **Balquhidder** (*Rfmts.*), on *Loch Voil* (3 m. W.), is the burial-place of Rob Roy (d. 1734; p. 575) and the junction for Crieff and Perth via Lochearn (see pp. 579, 578).—Our line ascends the wild *Glen Ogle* to the watershed (950 ft.) and descends in view of Loch Tay and Ben Lawers (see below) to (71½ m.) **Killin Junction,** where a branch diverges for (4 m.) *Killin* and (5 m.) *Loch Tay Station.*

Killin (*Killin*, R. & B. 10/, D. 5/6; *Bridge of Lochay*), a delightful village between the Lochay and the Dochart, close to Loch Tay, may be made the starting point of a fine *Excursion via Loch Tay to (c. 22 m.) Aberfeldy. A steamer plies thrice daily in summer from Killin Pier to (c. 2 hrs.) Kenmore, at the head of the loch; thence motor-buses go on to (5½ m.) Aberfeldy.

Loch Tay (355 ft.), 14½ m. long, c. ¾ m. broad, is finely set between high hills, and is famous for its salmon. Roads skirt both banks; that on the N. bank (16 m.) passes (8 m.) *Lawers* (Inn) at the base of *Ben Lawers* (3984 ft.), the 'echoing mountain' (5 hrs. up and down). The road on the S. bank (17 m.) leads via (7½ m.) *Ardeonaig* and (15½ m.) the *Falls of Acharn.*—The steamers call at *Ardeonaig*, *Lawers*, *Ardtalnaig*, and *Fearnan* before reaching Kenmore.

Kenmore (*Taymouth Castle*, a first-class 'country house' hotel in large grounds, R. 12/6, D. 6/; *Breadalbane*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/) is a pretty little 'model' village on the loch at the outflow of the Tay. The turreted *Taymouth Castle*, formerly the seat of the Marquess of Breadalbane and now a hotel, is the early 19th cent. successor of a mansion built c. 1573 by Colin Campbell of Glenorchy. Kenmore lies c. 5 m. from Fortingall (see below).—22 m. **Aberfeldy** (*Palace*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6; *Breadalbane Arms*, similar charges; *Station*) is a pleasant town (1560 inhab.) and summer resort. A cairn near the S. end of the bridge over the Tay, built by Gen. Wade in 1733, commemorates the enrolment here of the famous 'Black Watch' (1740). The *Falls of Moness*, c. 1 m. S., are sung by Burns in 'The Birks of Aberfeldy,' though birch-trees are now conspicuous by their absence.

From Aberfeldy a short branch-line runs via (4½ m.) *Grandtully*, with a castle of 1560 and later additions, to (8¾ m.) *Ballinluig*, where we strike the main line (change carriages) between Perth and Pitlochry (see p. 580).

FROM ABERFELDY TO BRIDGE OF ORCHY OR TYNDRUM (motor-bus to Bridge of Balgie), 44 m. by road up the narrow **Glen Lyon**, the longest glen in Scotland (over 30 m.).—1 m. *Weem*, just beyond which is *Castle Menzies* (1571). At (4½ m.) *Comrie Castle* we enter Glen Lyon (leaving a road to Kenmore on the left).—At (5¼ m.) *Coshieville Inn* a road diverges (r.) for *Tummel Bridge* (13½ m.; p. 581).—Beyond (8½ m.) *Fortingall* (Hotel), with its famous old yew-tree, we traverse the **Pass of Lyon.*—20 m. *Bridge of Balgie*, the chief hamlet in Glen Lyon. The road goes on to (33 m.) *Invermeran Lodge*, whence a track crosses the hills to (40½ m.) the high road, halfway between (44 m.) *Bridge of Orchy* (p. 612) and (44 m.) *Tyndrum.*

The line now runs W. high up on the S. side of *Glen Dochart.*—75¼ m. *Luib* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/), an anglers' resort

The ascent of **Ben More** (3843 ft.; c. 2 hrs.; *View) may be made from a point on the road 1½ m. W. of Luib station.

81½ m. **Crianlarich** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/) has another station on the line to Mallaig (see p. 612). Motor coach to *Ardlui* (p. 612).—About ¾ m. beyond (86¾ m.) *Tyndrum* (Royal, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/; Caledonian), which also has another station on the Mallaig line (p. 612), we cross the Perthshire border and enter Argyllshire.

Argyllshire, a great W. maritime county containing some of the most impressive mountain and loch scenery in Scotland, comprises a mainland portion, stretching from the Firth of Clyde to Inverness-shire, with a remarkably broken coast-line and many coast-line islands, of which the chief are Mull, Islay, Jura, Tiree, Coll, Iona, and Staffa. N. of Loch Linnhe and the Sound of Mull are the districts of *Morven*, *Ardnamurchan*, *Sunart*, and *Ardgour*; E. of Loch Linnhe lies *Appin*, with *Benderloch* between Loch Creran and Loch Etive; Loch Awe, farther S., separates *Lorn* from *Argyll* with Inveraray the ancient capital; and E. of Loch Fyne stretches *Cowal*. Argyllshire is the country of the Campbells; other famous families are the MacLeans, the Stewarts of Appin, the Macquarries, the Macdonalds of Glencoe, and the Macfarlanes of Glen Croe.

The train hurries down *Glen Lochy* to (98¾ m.) **Dalmally** (*Station Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/), whence *Ben Lui* (3708 ft.), or *Ben Laoigh*, is easily ascended in 3½–4½ hrs.

From Dalmally a tolerable road running S.W. skirts the whole length of Loch Awe (S.E. bank) to (25½ m.) *Ford* (p. 608), via (5¾ m.) *Cladich*, (9 m.) *Port Sonachan* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6; ferry to Taychreggan, see below), and (17½ m.) *Port-in-Sherrich* (Hotel). Just beyond Cladich the Inverary road (motor-coach, p. 564) diverges on the left.—To the N.E. of Dalmally another road ascends the lovely *Glen Quoich* to (12 m.) *Bridge of Orchy* (p. 612).

101¼ m. **Loch Awe** (*Loch Awe Hotel*, R. & B. 12/, D. 6/6), a station at the foot of Loch Awe. On the left, on the loch, appears **Kilchurn Castle* (16–17th cent., with a keep of 1440), a hold of the Breadalbanes. Steamer on Loch Awe, see p. 608.—We skirt the loch.—104¼ m. *Falls of Cruachan.*

The ascent hence of **Ben Cruachan** (3689 ft.), a laborious climb of 3 hrs., is well rewarded by a magnificent view. The descent may be made to Dalmally or to Taynuilt.

The road and railway now enter the ***Pass of Brander,** the grand defile through which the Awe reaches the sea. We cross the foaming river at *Bridge of Awe* and reach (110¼ m.) the attractive village of *Taynuilt* (Hotel, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/).

A pretty road leads hence via *Glen Nant* to (8 m.) *Taychreggan* (Hotel, D., R. & B. 12/6) on the N.W. shore of Loch Awe (ferry to Port Sonachan, see above).

At (113¾ m.) *Achnacloich*, terminus of the motor-boat service from Lochetivehead (p. 609), we reach *Loch Etive.* On the opposite shore is *Ardchattan Priory.*—117 m. **Connel Ferry** (*Falls of Lora*, R. & B. 11/6, D. 5/6), junction for Ballachulish (p. 609). The *Falls of Lora,* whose music lingered in the ears of Ossian, are formed at the mouth of the loch by the tide.

The railway bridge at Connel (no ferry) may be used by pedestrians (2*d.*), motor-cycles (2/), motor-cars (2/6–10/), etc. Between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. there is an extra fee of 2/ for vehicles.

The line turns S., affording a glimpse (r.) of Dunstaffnage Castle (p. 608), and, after a short climb, descends Glen Crutten (view of Kerrera and Mull).

123½ m. **OBAN** (6344 inhab.), finely situated on a picturesque bay, landlocked by the island of Kerrera, and famous for its sunset views, is the starting point of innumerable excursions, and in the season is one of most animated and bustling tourist resorts in Scotland. It is also a busy yachting station, especially during the Argyllshire Highland gathering in the second week of September.

Hotels. Alexandra, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/; Great Western, R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/6; Station, R. & B. 10/6, D. 6/6; Park, R. & B. 9/6, Marine, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/6, both unlicensed; Columba, R. & B. 7/6, D. 4/6; Royal, R. & B. 9/, D. 6/; Argyll, North Pier, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6; Palace R. & B. 9/, unlicensed; King's Arms, George St., R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; Commercial, T., R., & B. 11/6, pens. 15/.—Waverley, pens. 12/, Bay View, Iona, and several other small temperance hotels.

Post Office, Albany St., at the S. end of the town.

Motor Buses to *Dunolly* and *Ganavan.*—Motor Launches to *Kerrera* (6d.) or *Ganavan* (6d.).

Motor Coaches ply to *Dunstaffnage* and the *Falls of Lora*; *Pass of Melfort*; *Easdale*; *Taychreggan*; *Glencoe* via *Rannoch Moor*; around *Loch Awe*; *Loch Awe, Inverary*, and *Pass of Melfort*; *Inverary*, *Loch Lomond*, and *Glen Falloch*; etc.

Steamers to *Glasgow, Fort William, Skye*, the *Outer Hebrides*, *Crinan*, *Staffa* and *Iona*, *Tobermory*, etc.

Golf at *Glencruitten*, 1½ m. E. of the station and at *Ganavan*, 2 m. N.—Bathing at *Ganavan*.

The line of George St., the chief street, is continued N., round the bay, by a Promenade, flanked by hotels, towards (c. 2 m.) **Dunolly Castle** (adm. 3*d*.), a ruined keep of the MacDougals of Lorn. On the way thither we pass the *Clach-a'-Choin*, or *Dog Stone*, an isolated block of rock, to which Fingal used to tie his dog Bran, and beyond the castle the road rounds the point to (1¾ m.) the sands of *Ganavan*.—On the hill above the town are *McCaig's Tower*, an uncompleted circular structure intended for a museum and art gallery, and an unfinished hydropathic establishment.

Excursions from Oban

During the season innumerable excursions, long and short, by road, railway, or steamer, or by different combinations of all three, may be made from Oban, and visitors should provide themselves with the summer programmes of the enterprises concerned.

The ruins of **Dunstaffnage Castle** (adm. 11–5; 6*d*.), at the mouth of Loch Etive, c. 4 m. from Oban by road (last mile private; no motors) date from c. the 15th cent., though the site is supposed to have been the capital of the Scots from A.D. 500 until c. 843 when the Coronation Stone was removed hence to Scone (p. 578), and was later occupied by the castle of the Lords of Lorn.

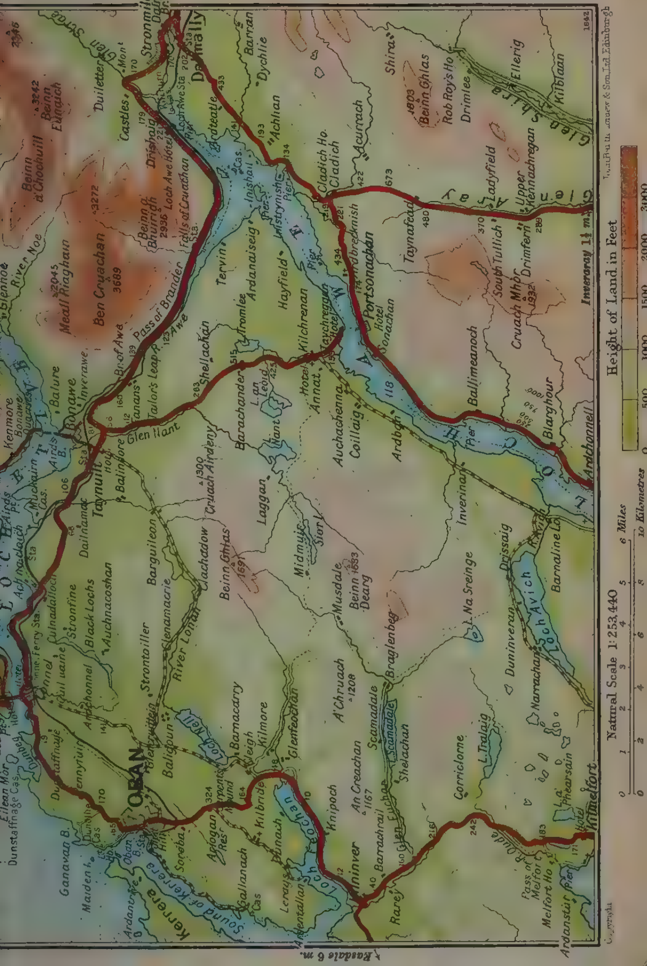
Dunstaffnage plays a part in Scott's 'Lord of the Isles' and, under the name 'Ardenvohr,' in the 'Legend of Montrose.' Flora Macdonald was a prisoner here in 1746.—The public road goes on to (5 m. from Oban) *Connel Ferry* (p. 607) whence we may return by rail.

From Oban to Glen Nant and Taychreggan, 19 m. by motor-coach, or by railway to *Taynuilt* (p. 607) and thence by road (comp. p. 607).

From Oban to Ford and back by Loch Awe to Oban (c. 7 hrs.; 16/6, 15/). This very fine route, from which several charming side-excursions diverge, may be taken in either direction, but Loch Awe is seen to greater advantage if we approach from the S. [Motor-coaches in the season make similar tours round Loch Awe by road all the way (c. 8 hrs.; c. 20/).] The road, passing (3¾) a side-road (l.) for *Loch Nell* and the *Serpent Mound* (1¼ m.), runs S. to *Loch Feochan* and (8 m.) *Kilninver*, where another side-road (motor-bus from Oban) diverges (r.) for *Seil* and *Easdale* (p. 611; 7 m.). Beyond Kilninver we traverse (13½ m.) the *Pass of Melfort*. Below and parallel with our road is the old ***Pass of Melfort**, one of the most romantic and picturesque passes in Scotland, closed to vehicles on account of the danger of rocks falling from the lofty cliffs.—15½ m. *Kilmelfort* (Cuilfail, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6), an angler's resort near *Loch Melfort*. We follow the coast with magnificent sea-views. 23 m. *Loch Craignish*, with its wooded inlands.—At 28½ m., in sight of *Carnassary Castle* (16th cent.), we turn sharp to the l. (straight on for Ardrishaig, see p. 611).—31 m. **Ford** (*Hotel*, L. 3/6, D. 4/6), a tiny hamlet, with a pier on Loch Awe. Road to *Dalmally*, see p. 607; to *Ardrishaig*, see p. 611.

***Loch Awe,** 23 m. long with an average width of c. 1 m., is one of the largest and most beautiful of Scottish lochs. The head or S. end is comparatively tame, while the foot is magnificently grand. The slogan of the Campbells 'It's a far cry to Lochow,' was a defiant boast of the inaccessibility of their remote fastness. A small steamer sails down the loch from Ford to (20½ m. *Loch Awe Pier* in c. 2¼ hrs., calling at *Port Sonachan* (p. 607) and *Taychreggan* (p. 607). The view ahead, beyond Taychreggan, is one of the most striking

OBAN DISTRICT


OBAN
Loch Etive
Loch Awe
Ben Cruachan 3689
Meall Riaghain 2045
Beinn Eunaich 3242
Beinn a' Chochuill
Beinn a' Bhuiridh 2936
Pass of Brander
Falls of Cruachan
Loch Awe Hotel
Loch Awe Sta.
Dalmally
Stronmilchan
Castles
Duiletter
Glen Strae
Glennoe
River Noe
Kenmore
Bonawe
Balure
Inverawe
Br. of Awe
Taynuilt
Glen Nant
Airds B.
Muchairn
Ach na cloich
Connel
Dunstaffnage
Dunstaffnage Cas.
Ganavan B.
Eilean Mòr
Maiden I.
Kerrera
Sound of Kerrera
Gallanach
Soroba
Loch Nell
Glenfeochan
Kilmore
Kilbride
Loch Feochan
Kilninver
Knipoch
An Creachan 1167
A' Chruach 1208
Scamadale
L. Scamadale
Braglenbeg
Musdale
Beinn Dearg
Midmuir
Laggan
Barachander
Kilchrenan
Annat
Taychreggan Hotel
Ardanaiseig
Hayfield
Innistrynich
Inishail
Cladich
Portsonachan
Sonachan Hotel
Ardbrecknish
Taynafead
Ballimeanoch
Blarghour
Ardchonnell
Inverinan
Loch Avich
Barnaline Lo.
Dunninveran
L. Tralaig
Corriclorne
Kilmelfort
Pass of Melfort
Melfort Ho.
Ardanstur
Rarey
Barrachrail
Euchar
Glen Aray
Glen Shira
Beinn Ghlas 1803
Rob Roy's Ho.
Drimlee
Ellerig
Kilblaan
Shira
Ladyfield
Upper Kennachregan
Drimfern
South Tullich
Cruach Mhòr 1932
Achlian
Dychlie
Barran
Inveraray 11 m.
Kilninver
Raradale 6 m.
Natural Scale 1: 253,440
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometres
Height of Land in Feet
0 500 1000 1500 2000 3000
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in the Highlands. *Kilchurn Castle* (p. 607), at the water's edge, and Ben Lui, far beyond, come into view as we approach (20½ m.) *Loch Awe Pier*, close below **Loch Awe Station** (p. 607). Thence by railway through the Pass of Brander to *Oban*, see p. 607.

From Oban to Ballachulish (Fort William) and Glencoe. Ballachulish may be reached by railway, by the Fort William steamer, or by road (motor-coaches, see p. 608).—A. By Railway, 33¾ m., L.M.S., in 1½ hr. (6/11, 4/2). To (6½ m.) *Connel Ferry*, where we cross the bridge over Loch Etive, see p. 607. —9 m. *Benderloch*, near the supposed site of Beregonium, the capital of the Fingalian kings.—*Barcaldine Castle* (15th cent.) is seen on the l. as we approach *Loch Creran*.—16¼ m. *Creagan*.—19½ m. *Appin* (Hotel). We follow the coast of Loch Linnhe.—25 m. *Duror*, near which, on the old Lettermore road, is the scene (memorial) of the 'Appin murder,' described in Stevenson's 'Kidnapped'. —28¾ m. *Kentallen*.—31¾ m. *Ballachulish Ferry* (Ballachulish, L. 3/6, D. 5/6) whence a ferry crosses Loch Leven to *North Ballachulish* (Craigrannoch Hotel), on the road to Fort William (12 m. N.; motor-bus).—33¾ m. **Ballachulish**, with slate-mines.—B. By Steamer to Fort William (12/6, 7/3) up *Loch Linnhe*, a fine sail via *Lismore* ('great garden'), an island once the seat of the diocese of Argyll, and *Kentallen* (see above), to (c. 1½ hr.) **Ballachulish Pier** (3 m. from the railway station). We then cross Loch Leven to *Onich* (Hotel) and, rounding a point, steer through the Corran Narrows to *Ardgour* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 6/). A road runs hence W. to (16 m.) *Strontian* ('Stronteéan') on Loch Sunart (see below), in whose lead-mines strontium was discovered.—The steamer ascends Upper Loch Linnhe, between Argyllshire and Inverness-shire to **Fort William** (p. 613).

From Ballachulish Ferry a motor-coach runs E. to ***Glencoe** ('Glen of Weeping'), the scene in Feb., 1692, of the treacherous massacre of the Macdonalds by Campbell of Glen Lyon and his soldiers, ostensibly under the orders of William III. Beyond (3½ m.) *Clachaig Inn* (L. 3/6, D. 4/), where cultivation ceases, we enter wild and impressive scenes; on the l. is a vast wall of rock and on the r. the 'Three Sisters of Glencoe' (Aonach Dubh, Gearr Aonach, and Ben Fhada) rise in succession. A great cliff on Aonach Dubh is known as Ossian's Cave. From (c. 4½ m.) a terrace called the *Study* we enjoy one of the best views of the Glen. The main road goes on to (12 m.) *Kingshouse Hotel* (p. 612) and (24½ m.) *Bridge of Orchy* (p. 612); but at 11 m. we diverge to the l. and descend the desolate *Glen Etive*, skirting the *Buchaille Etive Mor* (3345 ft.; 'great shepherd of Etive'). From (24 m.) *Lochetivehead* (no inn) a motor-launch descends the loch to (28 m.) *Achnacloich* (p. 607), whence we may return by rail to Oban.

From Oban to Staffa and Iona, steamer daily in summer (c. 10 hrs., incl. c. 1½ hr. on each island; 20/, with meals 27/6). In doubtful weather landing at Staffa is sometimes impracticable and the sea may be very rough off the coasts of Mull. On Mon., Wed., and Fri. the steamer sails by the N. coast of Mull (as below), on the alternate days the route is reversed.—Leaving Oban Bay by the N. channel we have on our r. Dunolly Castle and Dunstaffnage Castle and, farther on, a fine view towards Lismore and Loch Linnhe. We cross the Firth of Lorn to Mull, on which appear a lighthouse in memory of William Black (1841–98), the novelist, and the ancient *Duart Castle* (restored), the seat of the Chief of the Macleans. We call at *Craignure* and enter the *Sound of Mull* (c. 2 m. wide) between Morven on the mainland and the mountainous island of **Mull** (c. 30 m. long), culminating in *Ben More* (3169 ft.). On the Morven coast (r.) are *Ardtornish Castle* and the entrance to the little *Loch Aline* (steamer call), at the head of which (3½ m. N.) is *Kinlochaline Castle*.—**Salen** (*Hotel*), on Mull, is a good base for the exploration of this fine island (motor-bus to *Bunessan*, near the S.W. extremity). Close by are the ruins of *Aros Castle*.—**Tobermory** (*Mishnish*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 4/; *Mull*), 'the Well of Mary,' the chief place (850 inhab.) in Mull, is a favourite summer resort. In 1588 the 'Florencia' or 'Florida,' a galleon of the Spanish Armada, was sunk in Tobermory Bay, and attempts to retrieve treasure from the wreck have been made at intervals ever since the 17th cent.—We round *Ardmore Point* into the rolling swell of the Atlantic. To the E. opens *Loch Sunart* and on the W. is *Ardnamurchan Point* (lighthouse), the westernmost point on the mainland of Scotland, beyond which appear the *Scuir of Eigg*, the peaks of *Rum*, and the *Coolins* in Skye. In the distance, straight in front, are the islands of *Coll* and *Tiree*. We steer S., with the *Treshnish Islands* on our r. and *Gometra* and *Ulva* on our l. To the S. of Ulva opens Loch-na-Keal, in Mull, the Loch

Gyle of Campbell's ballad 'Lord Ullin's Daughter.'—****Staffa**, a small uninhabited island (c. 1½ m. round), is famous for its wonderful caves and remarkable basaltic formations. Visitors are landed in boats and have time to view the *Clamshell Cave* and to walk along the *Great Causeway* to *Fingal's Cave, the most famous of all, which is 227 ft. long and 66 ft. high. The whole of the sides, ground, and roof is composed of black pentagonal or hexagonal pillars of basalt, divided transversely by joints at nearly uniform distances of 2 ft. Other fine caves, not visited by steamer passengers, are the *Boat Cave* (seen from the steamer as we proceed), *Mackinnon's Cave*, and the *Cormorant's Cave*.

About 6 m. S. of Staffa is the island of ***Iona** (*St. Columba*, pens. 15/–16/; *Argyll*, smaller), separated from Mull by a strait 1 m. broad (ferry). It is 3 m. long by 1½ m. broad. Here St. Columba (521–597) landed in 563 with 12 missionary followers and founded a monastery, which, burned by Scandinavian pirates in 807, was later replaced by a new Benedictine monastery and nunnery in 1203. Here, too, St. Columba died. Wordsworth wrote three sonnets upon Iona, but it is Dr. Johnson's words that recur most readily to the memory: "That man is little to be envied whose patriotism would not gain force upon the plain of Marathon, or whose piety would not grow warmer among the ruins of Iona."—Visitors are landed in boats and are met by a guide. The ruins of the Romanesque *Church* of the nunnery (1203) contain the tomb of the last prioress (d. 1543). Thence a paved causeway ('the Street of the Dead') leads to the cemetery and chapel of St. Oran, passing **Maclean's Cross* (11 ft. high; prob. 15th cent.). This and the Iona Cross (see below) alone remain upright of the 360 crosses once possessed by the island. In *St. Oran's Cemetery*, the oldest Christian burial-place in Scotland, 48 Scottish, 8 Norwegian, and 4 Irish kings are said to rest. The last king buried here was Duncan (1040), murdered, according to Shakespeare, by Macbeth. *St. Oran's Chapel* (restored) is said to have been built by Queen Margaret (1080), and to stand on the site of St. Columba's church.—The boldly carved **Iona Cross* or *St. Martin's Cross* (14 ft. high), in front of the cathedral, commemorates St. Martin of Tours (6th cent.) and may date from the 9th or 10th cent.—The ***Cathedral** (St. Mary's), founded in 1203, but with many additions and alterations, has been restored for services. Points of interest are the tracery of the tower-windows and (within) the carved capitals, the tombs of Macleod of Macleod and two abbots in the chancel, the Gothic sedilia (14th cent.), and 'Columba's Pillow,' a stone preserved in a cage below the E. window. In the S. transept is the tomb of the Duchess of Argyll (d. 1925), by Sir George Frampton, and in the N. transept are some interesting carved stones and fragments of crosses.—Adjoining the cathedral are some remains of the monastery and the *Chapter House*, which has a double Norman door and retains its vault.—From Iona a ferry crosses the Sound of Iona to *Fionphort*, in the Ross of Mull, 6 m. from *Bunessan* (motor-bus to Salen).

Quitting Iona the steamer steers S. to double the Ross of Mull, off which (on our l.) lies the islet of *Erraid* or *Earraid*, on which David Balfour (in 'Kidnapped') was cast up. We steer E. along the S. coast of Mull, with its grim and fissured cliffs, which at one point are 1000 ft. high, passing *Carsaig Bay* (boat-station) and the mouth of *Loch Buy*. Far to the r. lie the *Garvelloch Isles* ('rough isles'), or *Isles of the Sea*. We regain *Oban* by the *Sound of Kerrera*.

From Oban to *Glasgow*, see Rte. 112; to *Inverness*, see Rte. 115; to *Skye*, and the *Outer Hebrides*, see p. 614.

112. FROM GLASGOW TO OBAN

From Glasgow Oban may be reached by railway (see p. 611), by coasting steamer all the way round the Mull (i.e. the Mull of Kintyre), and, of course by road; but the favourite tourist-routes are those via Ardrishaig (see p. 611).

Road Routes.—A. The shortest route (97 m.) is via **Loch Lomond** and (55 m.) **Crianlarich** (comp. pp. 611, 605).—B. A less rapid route (121 m.) affording magnificent views of the western sea-lochs, strikes W. at (38 m.) **Arrochar** (p. 562). A 83.—6½ m. *Rest and be Thankful*.—5½ m. *Cairndow*.—10 m. **Inveraray** (p. 564).—8 m. *Furnace*.—9 m. *Lochgair*.—7 m. **Lochgilphead** (p. 611). A 816.—8 m. *Kilmartin* (p. 611).—14 m. *Kilmelfort* (p. 608).—7 m. *Kilninver* (p. 608).—8 m. **Oban** (p. 607).

A. From Glasgow to Oban by Railway

116¾ m. L.M.S. from Buchanan St. Station in 4½–4¾ hrs. (18/6, 11/1).

From Glasgow via (22 m.) *Larbert* and *Stirling* to (46 m.) *Callander*, see Rte. 101. Thence via (75 m.) *Crianlarich* to (116¾ m.) **Oban,** see Rte. 111.

An alternative (100 m. in 6½–6¾ hrs.) is to take the West Highland line (Rte. 113) to (59 m.) *Crianlarich*, where stations (½ m. apart) are changed. The connections thence to Oban are generally poor.

B. By Steamer via Ardrishaig

The most popular route is the so-called Royal Route: from Glasgow or Greenock by the 'Columba' to *Ardrishaig*; thence by canal-steamer on the Crinan Canal to *Crinan*; thence by tourist steamer to *Oban* (c. 10¾ hrs. in all; 23/6, 13/6). Beyond Ardrishaig, however, there are alternative routes, see below.

From Glasgow or Greenock to *Ardrishaig*, see pp. 563, 564. —Thence we proceed to (9 m.) *Crinan* (Hotel) by the small steamer (motor-bus in winter) on the pretty *Crinan Canal*, which was cut in 1793–1801 from Loch Gilp to the Sound of Jura, to enable small craft to avoid the often tempestuous voyage round the Mull of Kintyre. Half of the 2 hours' canal passage is taken up at the numerous locks, and passengers usually walk from (4 m.) *Cairnbaan* (Inn) to the last lock. At (9 m.) Crinan we change to the steamer for Oban.

Quitting Loch Crinan and entering the Sound of Jura, the steamer rounds Craignish Point and calls at *Craignish*. On the left, between *Jura* and *Scarba*, is the tide-race or 'whirlpool' of *Corryvrechan*. Our course now lies up the *Sound of Luing*, between *Lunga* (l.) and *Luing* (steamer call; r.). Passing (l.) *Fladda*, with its lighthouse, we are in the open *Firth of Lorn*. Ahead of us are the cliffs of Mull. We thread the narrow channel between *Easdale* and *Seil* (Inskaig Park Hotel) and presently enter the *Sound of Kerrera*, E. of the island of *Kerrera*, the natural breakwater that protects Oban Bay.—**Oban,** see p. 607.

ALTERNATIVE ROUTES FROM ARDRISHAIG TO OBAN.—A. VIA LOCH AWE (c. 6 hrs.). A motor-coach, starting from the pier on the arrival of the Columba, runs daily in summer via (2 m.) *Lochgilphead* (Argyll Hotel) and (8 m.) the pretty village of *Kilmartin* (Hotel), to (16 m.) **Ford** (p. 608). Thence by steamer on ***Loch Awe** to *Loch Awe Station* (c. 2¼ hrs), see p. 608; and thence by railway to (1½ hr.) *Oban*, see p. 607.—B. VIA THE PASS OF MELFORT (c. 5 hrs.). Another motor coach runs daily, in connection with the steamer, via (5 m.) *Bridgend* and (9½ m.) *Kilmartin*, and near (10½ m.) *Carnassary Castle* (p. 608) joins the route via (25½ m.) the ***Pass of Melfort** to (38½ m.) *Oban*, described on p. 608, in the reverse direction.

113. FROM GLASGOW TO FORT WILLIAM AND MALLAIG

164¾ m. WEST HIGHLAND RAILWAY (L.N.E.) from Queen St. Station in 6–6½ hrs. (31/6, 18/11); to *Crianlarich*, 59 m. in 2–2¼ hrs. (9/10, 5/11); to *Fort William*, 122¼ m. in 4¼ hrs. (22/9, 13/8).

ROAD, 148½ m. From Glasgow we take A 82.—15 m. *Dumbarton.*—14 m. *Luss* (p. 560).—10 m. *Tarbet* (p. 560).—14 m. *Crianlarich* (p. 606).

—5 m. *Tyndrum* (p. 606).—7 m. *Bridge of Orchy* (see below). The road no becomes rough and has steep hills as far as (13 m.) *Kingshouse* (see below) an (14 m.) *Ballachulish* (p. 609). We ferry ¼ m. or go around Loch Leve (comp. p. 609) to N. Ballachulish.—12 m. **Fort William** (p. 613).—3½ n *Banavie* (p. 613). A 830, a narrow but beautiful road.—15 m. *Glenfinna* (p. 613).—16 m. **Mallaig** (p. 614).

Glasgow, see Rte. 95. Thence to (23 m.) *Craigendoran* see Rte. 96.—24¾ m. *Upper Helensburgh* (comp. p. 559). W skirt the Gareloch via (26½ m.) *Row* (pron. 'rue'; ferry t Roseneath) and (29¼ m.) *Shandon* (*Hydropathic, pens. 21/ to (31½ m.) *Garelochhead* (p. 562). The scenery become wilder. On the left, across *Loch Long*, appears the rugge sky-line of Argyll's Bowling Green (p. 562), and Ben Arthur or the Cobbler (p. 562), comes into view.—42 m. *Arrocha & Tarbet*, midway between Loch Long and Loch Lomon (p. 559), across which appears Ben Lomond. We cross th Inveruglas Water (descending from *Loch Sloy*) to (50 m. *Ardlui* (p. 560). We ascend the wild and romantic Gle Falloch and, entering *Perthshire*, descend to Strathfillan with fine mountain views.—59 m. **Crianlarich** (p. 606) has anothe station on the line from Callander to Oban (Rte. 111).—W cross the Fillan and turn W. with fine retrospective view of the twin peaks of *Ben More* (3843 ft.) and *Stobinian* (3827 ft.).—63¾ m. *Tyndrum* (p. 606), with another station on the line from Callander to Oban (Rte. 111). We turn N. and enter *Argyllshire*.—71½ m. *Bridge of Orchy* (Inverornan Hotel, see below).

A hilly road (A 82) leads N. from Bridge of Orchy via (3 m.) *Inverornan* (Inverornan Hotel), on *Loch Tulla*, near which Duncan Ban MacIntyre (1724 1812), the 'Burns of the Highlands,' was born, and the Marquess of Breadalbane' deer forest of *Black Mount*, to (12½ m.) *Kingshouse Hotel* (R. & B. 8/, D. 5/), a the head of Glencoe (p. 609), the scene of a dramatic episode in Niel Munro' 'John Splendid' and a fishing and climbing centre.

From Bridge of Orchy S.W. down *Glen Orchy* to (12 m.) *Dalmally*, see p. 607

The railway skirts *Loch Tulla*, ascends the valley of th Tulla, with the *Clachlet* (3602 ft.) on the left, and re-entering *Perthshire* begins to traverse the **Moor of Rannoch** (20 sq miles; average level, 1000 ft.), the largest and most desolate moor in Scotland.

In this expanse of bog, moor, and rock, which includes the dark *Loch Lydoch* David Balfour and Alan Breck (in 'Kidnapped') had some of their most trying adventures.

From (86¾ m.) *Rannoch* (no inn), 6 m. W. of Loch Rannoch, a motor-coach plies every morning in summer to (17 m.) *Kinloch Rannoch* (p. 581).—About 2 m. farther on we pass (l.) the little *Loch Chlaidheimh* or *Cly*, where the three counties of Perth, Argyll, and Inverness meet. We enter *Inverness-shire*.—From (c. 94 m.) the summit-level (1354 ft.) we rapidly descend to *Loch Treig* (5½ m. long).—104 m. *Tulloch*. Motor-coach to *Kingussie*, see p. 582. We descend *Glen Spean*.—109¾ m. *Roy Bridge* (Roy Bridge Hotel, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/) is the station for the famous *Parallel Roads of Glen Roy*, terraces made on the hill-sides by the shore-waters of a former lake.—113 m. **Spean Bridge** (*Spean Bridge*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/), the junction for Fort Augustus, is also on the route of the motor-coaches between Fort William and Inverness.

From Spean Bridge to Fort Augustus, 23 m., in ¾–1¼ hrs., by the beautiful valley of the Spean.—2¾ m. *Gairlochy* (p. 618).—Beyond (7½ m.) *Invergloy* (passengers for which must notify the guard) the line runs parallel with the Caledonian Canal (p. 617), via (15 m.) *Invergarry*, a station near the Laggan Drawbridge (for Glen Garry; p. 618) and (19½ m.) *Aberchalder* (p. 618).—23 m. **Fort Augustus,** see p. 618.

Beyond Spean Bridge we have a view of Ben Nevis (l.).—At c. 119 m., on the right is seen old *Inverlochy Castle* (15th cent.), under whose walls the Covenanters under Argyll were defeated by Montrose in 1645.

122¼ m. **Fort William** (*Rfmts.*; 1913 inhab.), on Loch Linnhe, is a favourite starting-point for the ascent of Ben Nevis.

Hotels. Highland, above the town, first class, R. 10/6, D. 4/6; Alexandra, R. & B. 10/, D. 5/6; Station, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6; West End; Palace, R. & B. 10/6, L. 3/6, D. 6/, pens. 84/–126/; Imperial, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; Caledonian; Waverley, R. & B. 8/, pens. 75/–84/, Central, R. & B. 8/, L. 3/6, T. 3/, Granite House, R. & B. 6/, three unlicensed houses; Ben Nevis, plain; and numerous others.

Steamer Quay close to the station for steamers to Oban (p. 607).

Motor-Coaches in summer to the foot of *Ben Nevis*; *Achnacarry* and *Spean Bridge*; *Glen Nevis*; *Inverness*; *Ballachulish*, *Glencoe*, and *Kinlochleven*; etc.

The fort (now vanished) from which Fort William takes its name was originally built of earth by General Monk in 1655 and was rebuilt of stone under William III. In Cameron Sq. is the *West Highland Museum* (10–6; 6*d.*) with interesting antiquities and Jacobite relics.

***Ben Nevis** (4406 ft.), the highest mountain in the British Islands, is ascended in 3–4 hrs. from Fort William by a well-marked pony-track beginning at *Achintee Farm*, c. 2¼ m. S.E. The observatory and inn on the top are deserted. The *View commands a radius of nearly 100 m. The descent may be made to Banavie (p. 618).—From Fort William a road ascends the fine **Glen Nevis** for 2½ m. beyond (8 m.) *Achriach.*

The extensive operations in connection with the *Lochaber Hydro-Electric Works* and the erection of factories for the British Aluminium Co., in the neighbourhood of Fort William, are of great interest to specialists.

From Fort William to *Ballachulish* by road, see p. 609; to *Ballachulish* and *Oban* by steamer, see p. 609; to *Inverness* by steamer (via Banavie), see p. 618.

On leaving Fort William the train returns on its course for about a mile and crosses the Lochy to (124¾ m.) **Banavie** (p. 618), where passengers for Inverness alight to join the steamer on the Caledonian Canal.—We enjoy a magnificent retrospect of Ben Nevis.

We cross the Caledonian Canal.—For c. 9 m. beyond (125¾ m.) *Corpach* (p. 618), at the S. entrance of the Canal, the line skirts the N. bank of *Loch Eil* in a district of wild beauty and romantic interest.—132¼ m. *Locheilside.* As the line descends through cuttings to sweep round the foot of Glen Finnan on a long viaduct, we enjoy one of the finest views on the line.—139¼ m. **Glenfinnan** (*Stage House*, R. & B. 8/6, L. 5/), an angling resort.

About ¾ m. E., close to the loch, **Prince Charlie's Monument** marks the sp where Prince Charles Stewart unfurled his standard on Aug. 19th, 1745, in h "daring and romantic attempt to recover a throne lost by the imprudence his ancestors."

A steamer plies daily down *Loch Shiel* to (18 m. in 2½ hrs.) *Acharacle* (Lo Shiel Hotel), at its S.W. end, c. 6 m. S.E. of *Kinlochmoidart*, where Prin Charlie stayed during the rally of the clans at Glenfinnan (Aug. 6th–19th, 1745 and 3 m. N.W. of *Salen* on Loch Sunart (p. 609).

Leaving Glenfinnan the line mounts a bare glen and skir the S. bank of *Loch Eilt*. We cross the Ailort.—148¼ m *Lochailort* (Hotel), at the head of the sea-loch of that nam After passing the little *Loch Dhu*, we come into view *Loch-nan-Uamh* (loch of the caves), on whose shore, a Borrodale, Prince Charles landed (Aug. 5th. 1745) from th French frigate 'Du Teillay.' Hence too he sailed in th following year, a disappointed and defeated man.—156½ m **Arisaig** (*Arisaig*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6). The pier is 4½ m. fro the hotel. We cross the Morar, the outlet of *Loch Mora* the deepest loch in Scotland (180 fathoms).—161½ m. *Mor* (Hotel).

164 m. **Mallaig** (*Station*, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/6; *Marin* temperance), a village of 300 inhab., is the terminus of th railway.

Steamers to *Kyle of Lochalsh*, *Skye*, the *Outer Hebrides*, and places on th *N.W. Coast* (comp. below). Excursion steamers weekly in summer **Loch Scavaig* and **Loch Coruisk*.

114. SKYE AND THE OUTER HEBRIDES

SKYE

Approaches. A. FROM KYLE OF LOCHALSH (p. 621). (1) Ferry to (⅛ m *Kyleakin* (p. 615) on weekdays, 3 hrs. before and 3 hrs. after high-water (6*d* motors 15/–20/; motor-cycle 2/6); motor-bus thence to *Broadford*.—(Macbrayne steamer daily to *Broadford*, *Raasay*, and *Portree* (6/8, 3/4).— (3) Steamers weekly to *Glenelg* and *Armadale* and to *Dunvegan*.—**B.** FRO MALLAIG (see above). (1) Steamer in summer daily for *Kyle of Lochalsh*, *Broa ford*, *Raasay*, and *Portree* (5¾ hrs.; 14/4, 7/2).—**C.** FROM GLASGOW AND OBA (1) The steamer 'Claymore' (David Macbrayne, Ltd., 52 Robertson S Glasgow) c. every 10 days in summer via Greenock, Oban, Tobermory, Mallai Kyle of Lochalsh, *Broadford*, *Portree*, Gairloch, Ullapool, and *Lochinver* a sometimes Loch Inchard and Stornoway (round trip in c. 8 days; £9).—(The 'Hebrides' (McCullum, Orme, & Co., 45 Union St., Glasgow), c. every days, via Greenock, Islay, Colonsay, Oban, Tobermory, Coll, Tiree, ports the S. and W. coasts of *Skye*, *Lochmaddy* (N. Uist) and Barra (round tr £10).—(3) The 'Dunara Castle,' c. every 10 days, follows a route very simil to that of the 'Hebrides,' with the omission of Oban and Tobermory and th inclusion of *Iona* and *Bunessan*.—(4) Cruising steamers in the season affo other opportunities of visiting Skye.

SKYE is, after Lewis, the largest (c. 600 sq. m.) of th Hebrides and is included in Inverness-shire. It boasts th ruggedest and sternest mountains in Britain; its coast broken by impressive sea-lochs, present fine and ofte strange cliff scenery; and its wet and misty climate is mo than compensated by wonderful atmospheric effects of weir and romantic beauty. The roads are poor and not we adapted for circular tours. Prince Charlie spent some time in Skye in 1746, after Culloden; and in 1773 the island was visited by Dr. Johnson.

Perhaps most visitors enter Skye by the ferry from Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 621) to (½ m.) *Kyleakin* (King's Arms, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/), a straggling village near the S.E. extremity of the island. From Kyleakin a road (motor-bus) leads S.W. along the coast, via (4 m.) *Lusa* (7 m. N.W. of *Kylerhea*, p. 621) to (8 m.) **Broadford** (*Broadford*, good, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/; *Campbell's*; steamers, see p. 614), a scattered township and tourist centre for S. Skye, and goes on thence W., rounding the head of *Loch Ainort*, to (26 m.) **Sligachan** (**Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/), another favourite centre, for mountaineers especially. Opposite Loch Ainort lies the island of *Scalpay*, and at the mouth of Loch Sligachan lies the long island of *Raasay*, visited by Dr. Johnson on his tour to the Hebrides.

From Broadford a road (motor-bus) leads S. into the peninsula of Sleat (pron. 'Slate'), in which are the steamer stations of (8 m.) *Isle Ornsay* (Hotel) and (15 m.) *Armadale* or *Ardvassar* (Hotel), near which is the Gothic Armadale Castle (1815; Lord Macdonald).

Loch Scavaig and Loch Coruisk, lying at the foot of the famous Coolins (see below) in the wildest and most characteristic scenery in Skye, are usually visited by excursion steamer from Mallaig or Kyle of Lochalsh, but the land routes from Broadford or from Sligachan, though missing the impressive entrance to Loch Scavaig from the sea, pass through some striking scenery.—From Broadford we take the road running S.W. to (5 m.) the hamlet of *Torran*, on *Loch Slapin*, on the other side of which appears the remarkable mass of *Blaven* (3042 ft.). From Torran we may proceed by boat (c. 30/) round Strathaird Point into Loch Scavaig for (11 m.) Loch Coruisk; or, as this boat-trip is rough and tedious in a S.W. wind, we may go on by road, rounding the head of Loch Slapin, via (9¾ m.) *Strathaird House*, to (13¾ m.) *Elgol*, on Loch Scavaig, and hire a boat there for Loch Coruisk (c. 20/). At Strathaird House a footpath, for hardy walkers only, strikes (r.) across the peninsula for (2¼ m.) *Camasunary* on Loch Scavaig, and goes on thence via the 'Bad Step' (steady head required) to the head of Loch Scavaig.—From Sligachan (to Loch Coruisk, c. 6 hrs.; pony to the ridge of Drumhain, c. 8/). A rough track ascends Glen Sligachan, with the mountains of Lord Macdonald's Forest on the l. and the Coolins (Sgurr-nan-Gillean) on the r. ahead. Beyond Harta Corrie, opening on the r., we climb the ridge of *Drumhain* (1038 ft.), whence a steep descent is made to Loch Coruisk.—***Loch Scavaig** is a sea loch, whose dark head, overshadowed by stern and jagged peaks, is magnificently impressive to those approaching by sea. Separated from its head by a narrow isthmus lies ***Loch Coruisk,** 1½ m. long, a gloomy and mysterious lake at the base of the Coolins, "black waves, bare crags, and banks of stone." The return may be made via Camasunary either to Broadford or to Sligachan.

The ***Coolins** (2934–3309 ft.), barest and most precipitous of British mountains, are a tumbled mass of rough granite rock, affording some of the most strenuous climbing in the kingdom. The frequent mists render guides desirable. The favourite ascent in *Sgurr-nan-Gillean* (3167 ft.), the N. buttress, scaled from Sligachan in 6–9 hrs. by the S.E. side; the 'Pinnacle Route' (9 hrs.) is for experts only. *Glenbrittle*, overlooking Loch Brittle, 9 m. S.W. of Sligachan, is the usual starting-point for the ascent of *Sgurr Alasdair* (3309 ft.; c. 6 hrs.), the highest of the Coolins.

From Sligachan to Dunvegan, 24 m. A good road (B 883) descends Glen Drynoch to (6 m.) *Loch Harport*, on the W. coast, which we skirt. At (14 m.) *Bracadale* (Inn) a rough road diverges (r.) for Portree (see p. 616).—We cross

(22 m.) the narrow neck of the peninsula of *Duirinish*, whose two chief hills are known as *Macleod's Tables.*—24 m. **Dunvegan** (*Temperance Hotel*; steamers, see p. 614), on Loch Dunvegan, is connected by road with Portree (see below).

About 1 m. N. is **Dunvegan Castle* (Macleod of Macleod), a massive pile of almost every style from the 9th cent. to the 19th (adm. 1/; 2–5 on Tues. & Fri. in July–Sept., daily at other seasons). The keep is probably of the 13th cent.; the S. tower of the 16th. Visitors are shown the 'Fairy Banner,' on whose safekeeping depends the family fortune, and relics of Prince Charlie, etc.

The MacCrimmons of Duirinish were famous pipers, and established a piping-college at *Boreraig*, on the road to Dunvegan Head, the N. extremity of Duirinish.

Portree (*Portree*, R. & B. 7/, D. 5/; *Royal*, R. & B. 6/6, D. 5/), the only town (1628 inhab.) in Skye, is reached by road (9½ m.) from Sligachan or by steamer from Broadford, etc. (comp. p. 614). This 'King's Port' is a fishing port and a tourist centre of some little importance, especially for the N. of the island. In a room at the Royal Hotel Prince Charlie bade farewell to Flora Macdonald (June 30th, 1746).

From Portree to the Quiraing, 20½ m. The road (A 850, A 857; motor-bus to Uig 10/) runs N.W. via (6½ m.) *Snizort* (Inn), on Loch Snizort, and (9½ m.) *Kingsburgh*, near which is the successor of the house where Prince Charlie found refuge with Flora Macdonald and her husband c. 1746. —15 m. *Uig* (Hotel), a steamer station on a cheerful bay. The road turns inland and at (20½ m.) the summit level we quit it for a path leading (l.) to (1½ m.) the ***Quiraing,** a huge grass-covered plateau, amid an extraordinary mass of towers and pinnacles of trap rock. The road goes on to Staffin (Portree), see below.

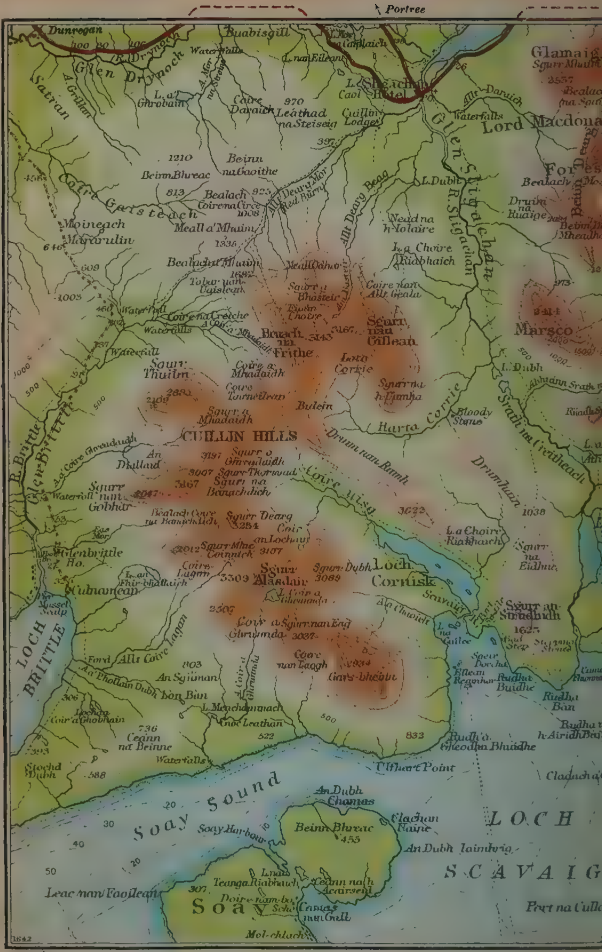
The rough road running from Uig round the N. end of Trotternish to (18 m.) *Staffin* passes (3½ m.) *Kilbride*, where Prince Charlie, disguised as 'Betty Burke,' a female servant, landed in June, 1746. At (5½ m.) *Kilmuir*, is the grave of Flora Macdonald (1722–90), and at (11½ m.) *Flodigarry* (Flodigarry Hotel, new) was her first married home.

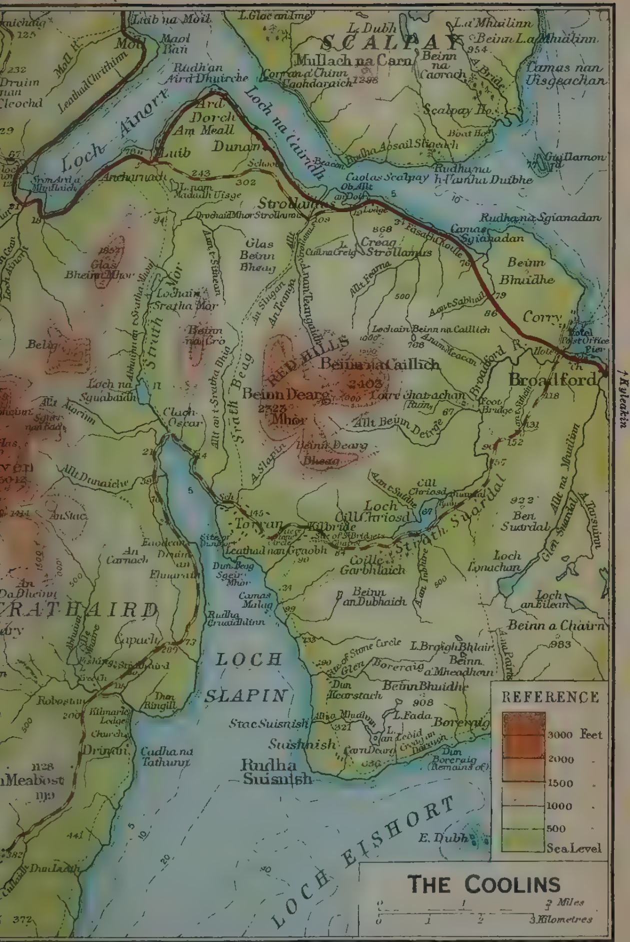
From Portree a road, diverging from the Quiraing road after 4 m., leads W. to (22½ m.) *Dunvegan* (see above; motor-bus in summer); and another runs N. near the E. coast to (c. 7 m.) the *Storr* (2360 ft.), a remarkable series of basaltic pinnacles and crags, going on thence to (17 m.) *Staffin* (see above).

The Outer Hebrides

Approaches. A. From Mallaig (p. 614). (1) Mail steamer daily, via Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 621), for *Applecross* and *Stornoway* (25/4, 13/9).—(2) Steamer on Mon. in summer for *Eigg*, *Rum*, *Cunna*, *Lochmaddy* (11 hrs.; 24/, 14/), *Rodel*, *Stockinish*, *Tarbert*, *Scalpay*, and *Kyle of Lochalsh*.—**B.** From Kyle of Lochalsh (p. 621). (1) Mail steamer to *Stornoway* (17/9, 10/), see above.—(2) Steamer on Wed. & Fri. to *Scalpay*, *Tarbert*, *Stockinish*, *Rodel*, *Lochmaddy*, *Dunvegan*, and *Lochboisdale*, and back via *Rum* and *Eigg* to *Mallaig* and *Kyle of Lochalsh*.—**C.** From Oban (p. 607), steamers on Mon., Wed., & Fri. to *Castlebay* (Barra) and *Lochboisdale*—**D.** Cruising steamers from Glasgow and Oban in the season afford other opportunities of visiting these islands.

The **Outer Hebrides,** known collectively as the Long Island, to the N.W. of Skye, extend for c. 130 m. from the Butt of Lewis (N.) to Barra Head (S.), and are separated from the mainland by the *Minch* (40 m. wide) and from Skye by the


Portree
Dunvegan
Glen Drynoch
R. Drynoch
Satran
A. Grillan
Waterfalls
Buabisgill
L. Mor na Caiplaich
L. nan Eilean
L. a' Ghrobain
Coire Daraich
970
Leathad na Steiseig
Caol
L. Sligachan
Hotel
Cuillin Lodge
397
Glamaig
Sgurr Mhairi
2537
Bealach na Sgairde
Allt Daraich
Glen Sligachan
R. Sligachan
Lord Macdonald's Forest
1210
Beinn Bhreac
Beinn na Gaoithe
Coire Garsteach
813
Bealach Coire na Circe
925
1008
Meall a' Mhaim
Moineach Mharaulin
Allt Dearg Mor
Red Burn
Allt Dearg Beag
L. Dubh
Nead na h-Iolaire
Druim na Ruaige
Bealach
Beinn Dearg
Beinn Dearg Mheadhonach
640
1335
609
1005
Bealach a' Mhaim
1682
Tobar nan Uaislean
Meall Odhar
Sgurr a Bhasteir
Fionn Choire
L. a Choire Riabhaich
Coire nan Allt Geala
973
Marsco
2414
Waterfall
Waterfalls
Coire na Creiche
A. Coir' a' Mhadaidh
Bruach na Frithe
3143
3167
Sgurr nan Gillean
1000
500
Sgurr Thuilm
2885
2109
Coire a' Mhadaidh
Coire Tairneilear
Sgurr a' Mhadaidh
Lota Corrie
Bidein
Sgurr na h-Uamha
L. Dubh
Abhainn Srath na
Harta Corrie
Bloody Stone
Srath na Creitheach
CUILLIN HILLS
Druim nan Ramh
Druim Hain
R. Brittle
Glen Brittle
A. Coire Greadaidh
An Diallaid
3197
Sgurr a' Ghreadaidh
3007
Sgurr Thormaid
3167
Sgurr na Banachdich
Coire Uisg
Sgurr nan Gobhar
Waterfall
2047
Bealach Coire na Banachdich
Sgurr Dearg
3254
Coir' an Lochain
3622
1038
L. a Choire Riabhaich
Sgurr na Eidhne
Eas Mor
Glenbrittle Ho.
2012
Sgurr Mhic Coinnich
3107
Coire Lagan
3309
Sgurr Alasdair
Sgurr Dubh
3089
Loch Coruisk
Scavaig River
L. an Fhir-bhallaich
Cuchmenan
Mussel Scalp
L. Coir a' Ghrunnda
2500
Allt a' Chaoich
Sgurr na Stri
1623
Bad Step
Coir' a' Ghrunnda
Sgurr nan Eag
3037
L. na Cuilce
Stepping Stones
LOCH BRITTLE
Ford
Allt Coire Lagan
803
An Sgumain
Coire nan Laogh
2934
Gars-bheinn
Eilean Reamhar
Rudha Buidhe
Rudha Ban
An Fhollain Dubh
Ron Ban
306
Lochan Coir' a' Ghobhain
L. Meachdannach
Cnoc Leathan
522
500
832
Rudha' a' Gheodha Bhuidhe
Rudha na h-Airidh Bhaird
736
Ceann na Beinne
Waterfalls
393
Stochd Dubh
588
Ulfhart Point
Cladach
Soay Sound
20
30
40
50
An Dubh Chamas
Beinn Bhreac
455
Clachan Haine
Soay Harbour
LOCH SCAVAIG
An Dubh Laimhrig
L. nam Ceann na h-Acairseid
Teanga Riabhach
307
Doire nam bo
Soay
Camas nan Gall
Leac nam Faoileann
Port na Culla
Mol-chlach
1642


THE COOLINS
REFERENCE
3000 Feet
2000
1500
1000
500
Sea Level
0 1 2 Miles
0 1 2 3 Kilometres
SCALPAY
L. Dubh
Mullach na Carn
1298
Beinn na Caorach
L. a' Mhuilinn
Beinn L. a' Mhuilinn
954
A. Bride
Camas nan Uisgeachan
Scalpay Ho.
Boat Ho.
Rudha Aosail Sligeach
Guillamon
Rudha na h-Uamha Duibhe
Caolas Scalpay
Luib na Moil
L. Glac an Ime
Maol Ban
Moll
Moll R.
Leathad Chrithinn
Rudh' an Aird Dhuirche
Corran a' Chinn Taobhdaraich
Loch Ainort
Loch na Cairidh
Ard Dorch
Am Meall
Dunan
Luib
Ancharnach
243
302
L. nam Madadh Uisge
Strollamus
Drochaid Mhor Strollamus
Beacon
School
Ob Allt an Doire
Lodge
Glas Beinn Bheag
Creag Strollamus
868
Fasach Choille
Rudha na Sgianadan
Camas Sgianadan
Beinn Bhuidhe
Corry
Hotel
Post Office
Pier
Broadford
Broadford R.
Kyleakin
Glas Bheinn Mhor
1857
Lochain Stratha Mor
Strath Mor
Strath Beag
Beinn na Gro
Belig
Loch na Sguabaidh
Allt Aigeinn
Clach Oscar
Allt an t-Srath Bhig
An Slugan
An Teanga
Allt nan Teangaidh
Allt Fearna
Lochain Beinn na Caillich
RED HILLS
Beinn na Caillich
2403
Beinn Dearg Mhor
2323
Loire chat-achan
Allt Beinn Deirge
Beinn Dearg Bheag
A. Slapin
Foot Bridge
Allt Dunaiche
An Stac
Torran
Kilbride
Site of St Bridget's Chapel
Leathad nan Craobh
Cill Chriosd
Loch Cill Chriosd
Strath Suardal
Ben Suardal
922
Allt na Mhuilinn
Glen Suardal
A. Torsuinn
Loch Lonachan
Loch an Eilean
Beinn a Chairn
983
Coille Garbhlaich
Beinn an Dubhaich
An Carnach
Druim an Eunaich
Dun Beag
Sgeir Mhor
Camas Malag
Rudha Gruaidhlinn
LOCH SLAPIN
STRATHAIRD
Capach
Kilmarie Lodge
Church
Robostan
Drinan
Dun Ringill
Cadha na Tathuinn
Stac Suisnish
Suisnish
Rudha Suisnish
Meabost
Site of Stone Circle
Glen Boreraig
L. Bréigh Bhlair
Beinn a' Mheadhoin
Dun Kearstach
Beinn Bhuidhe
908
L. Fada
Boreraig
Dun Boreraig (Remains of)
Carn Dearg
LOCH EISHORT
E. Dubh
Dun Laimh

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Little Minch (13 m. wide). The scenery is wild and peculiar; he long sandy shores are broken by innumerable sea-lochs ind the melancholy inland moors, almost treeless, are often tudded with countless little lakes. The inhabitants, mostly rofters and fishermen, are far from prosperous, but an ttempt to improve their condition by Lord Leverhulme d. 1925), who purchased Lewis and Harris in 1918, was affled by their conservative indifference. Gaelic is the anguage usually spoken, and many of the people in the outhern isles are Roman Catholics. The Outer Hebrides vere the farthest point reached by Dr. Johnson and Boswell n 1773. They figure in several of William Black's novels.

Lewis ('The Lews'), the N. part of the largest island (69 m. long), belongs Ross-shire, HARRIS, the S. part, to Inverness-shire. **Stornoway** (*Royal; aledonian; Waverley*), on the E. coast of Lewis, the only town (4079 inhab.) the group, has a good harbour and a modern castle presented to the town y Lord Leverhulme. Lewis is noted for its standing stones, the most famous eing the **Standing Stones of Callernish*, situated near the head of *Loch Roag*, 5 m. W. of Stornoway via (13½ m.) *Garrynahine* (Temperance Inn).—In Harris, hich consists almost entirely of high and sterile hills and has given its name a kind of homespun tweed, the chief village is **Tarbert** (*Harris*, R. & B. 5/, . 3/6), on an isthmus between West and East Loch Tarbert. Thence a circuious road leads via (20 m.) *Leverburgh* or *Obe* (Hotel) to (23 m.) *Rodel*, at the . end of the island, with an ancient cruciform church. —The Sound of Harris eparates Harris from NORTH UIST (17 m. long), on which is *Lochmaddy* (Hotel).— rom North Uist the *North Ford* leads at low tide to BENBECULA, with the illages of *Gramisdale* (Inn) and *Creagorry* (Inn), and from Benbecula the *South ord* leads to SOUTH UIST (c. 20 m. long), on which the chief village is *Lochboisale* (Hotel), with a wireless station. On the W. coast, c. 6 m. from ochboisdale, are the ruins of *Milton*, birthplace of Flora Macdonald (see p. 616). —S. of South Uist lies ERISKAY, the small island where Prince Charlie first landed n Scottish soil (July 23rd, 1745).—*Castlebay* (Inn), on BARRA, is the most outherly harbour of the Outer Hebrides. In the bay is the ruined *Kisamul astle*, whose owner refused the hospitality of Noah as "the Macneil had a boat f his own."—*Barra Head* (580 ft.), the S. extremity of the group, is on the let of BERNERAY.—*St. Kilda*, a small and lonely island 40 m. W. of N. ist, whose 36 inhabitants have petitioned to be transferred to the mainland, visited by occasional steamers from Oban or Glasgow.

115. FROM OBAN TO INVERNESS BY THE CALEDONIAN CANAL

DIRECT THROUGH ROUTE thrice weekly in summer (Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; turning on Mon., Wed., & Fri.) in c. 11 hrs. (39/9, 19/9); steamer to *Fort illiam*; thence by short railway to *Banavie*; thence canal-steamer to *Inverness*. —There are also daily steamers from Oban to *Fort William*, which, like *Banavie*, a station on the West Highland Railway (Rte. 113); and there is a daily eamer between *Fort Augustus* and Inverness.

MOTOR COACH from *Fort William* to Inverness daily in the season (enquire as Sun. service) in c. 4½ hrs. (10/), via Spean Bridge and Fort Augustus. The OAD (A 82; 66½ m.) runs N.E. to (9½ m.) *Spean Bridge Hotel* (p. 613), where it urns N.W. reaching the shore of Loch Lochy at (4½ m.) *Invergloy* (p. 613). hence it runs close to the chain of lochs, crossing the canal three times.—11 m. *vergarry* (p. 613).—7½ m. **Fort Augustus** (p. 618).—7 m. *Invermoriston* . 618).—12½ m. *Drumnadrochit* (p. 619).—14½ m. **Inverness** (p. 583), entered a Tomnahurich St. (Pl. A 2).

The **Caledonian Canal** (1803–47), now little used, extends in an almost straight e for 60½ m. between Loch Linnhe and the Moray Firth, following the 'great en' of GLENMORE. About 22 m. of its course are artificial, but the rest takes advantage of the natural Lochs Lochy, Oich, and Ness. The scenery throughout is very fine.

From Oban by steamer to *Fort William*, see p. 609. Thence we proceed by road or rail to (2½ m.) **Banavie** (*Hotel*), at the head of *Neptune's Staircase*, a series of locks on the canal which ascends from *Corpach* (Inn) on Loch Linnhe. Here we join the canal-steamer, and as it quits Banavie we have a fine view of Ben Nevis and the mountains of Lochaber.—We cross (4 m.) the mouth of *Glen Loy*, down which Prince Charles marched in 1745.—6½ m. *Gairlochy* (station, see p. 613).

A road hence crossing the Arkaig with the fine grounds of *Achnaharry* (Cameron of Lochiel) on the l., approaches Loch Arkaig by the 'Dark Mile,' a fine avenue no longer dark. It ends at (7 m.) *Achnasaul*, beyond which a bridle-path, skirting the whole length of *Loch Arkaig* (13 m.), goes on to (27 m.) **Loch Nevis*, the wild 'Loch of Heaven'.

We enter **Loch Lochy,** 10 m. long and never more than 1 m. broad, and, with the sharp *Ben Tee* (2956) on the left, quit it at (16½ m.) *Laggan Locks*, 1½ m. from Invergarry station (p. 613; right bank) and 3½ m. from Invergarry Hotel (left bank).—**Loch Oich** (4 m. long), the next loch, is perhaps the finest part of the route. On the W. shore, ½ m. from the foot, is the 'Well of the Heads,' a remarkable monument of 17th cent. Highland vengeance, with an inscription in Gaelic, English, French, and Latin. On the left bank are the picturesque ruins of *Invergarry Castle*, the ancient seat of the MacDonnells of Glen Garry, and the excellent *Invergarry Hotel* (R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6).

From this point a fine route strikes W. through **Glen Garry**, passing (3 m.) *Loch Garry* and (11 m.) *Tomdown Hotel* (R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6), and going on through Glenquoich Deer Forest to (c. 9 m.) *Loch Quoich* and (27½ m.) the head of **Loch Hourn*, the impresssve 'Loch of Hell'.

Beyond *Cullochy Bridge* at the N. end of the loch, adjoining *Aberchalder* (p. 613), we enter a stretch of canal and at (23½ m.) *Cullochy Loch* we begin to descend.—From (25½ m.) *Coiltry* or *Kyltra Lock* passengers usually walk to Fort Augustus to avoid the tedium of the many locks.

27½ m. **Fort Augustus** (*Lovat Arms*, R. & B. 10/, D. 6/; *Caledonian*, D. 4/6), at the head of Loch Ness, is a quiet place (665 inhab. whose fort, built after the rebellion of 1715, is now superseded by a Benedictine Abbey, designed by Pugin, with a Romanesque church completed in 1917.

One of Gen. Wade's roads, steep but practicable for motors, runs hence to (32 m.) *Inverness*, passing (12½–13 m.) the once famous *Falls of Foyers* (90 ft.), now much depleted for commercial purposes, and (14 m.) *Foyers* (see p. 619).

From Fort Augustus to *Spean Bridge* and *Fort William* by rail, see p. 613.

Loch Ness, which the canal now enters, is 24 m. long and, in places, 900 ft. deep, and has never been known to freeze. —33 m. *Invermoriston* (*Glenmoriston, R. & B. 7/6,. D. 5/).

The beautiful old coach-road for Skye, practicable for motors, strikes off here to the W. through *Glen Moriston* for (17 m.) *Loch Clunie* and (24 m.) *Cluny Bridge Hotel* (L. 3/, D. 4/6), going on thence through the lonely *Glen Sheil* to (36 m.) *Inversheil* (p. 621) on Loch Duich.

38½ m. *Foyers* (Hotel, R. & B. 10/6, D. 5/6), whence a motor-bus plies thrice daily to (1¼ hr.) Inverness. Steamer passengers are not allowed time to visit the falls (see p. 618). Opposite rises *Mealfourvonie* (2284 ft.).—On the right bank lies (40 m.) *Inverfarigaig,* and on the left bank, just beyond the imposing ruin of **Urquhart Castle* (adm. 6*d.*), built by Edward I, is (44 m.) *Temple Pier,* where passengers disembark for **Drumnadrochit** (*Hotel,* R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/), a pleasant little angler's resort, 1½ m. up Glen Urquhart.

From Drumnadrochit a road amid beautiful woods runs by the side of the Enrick up Glen Urquhart to (12 m.) Invercannich (see below) in Strathglass.

48 m. *Abriachan* (l.).—We quit the loch and enter a canal running alongside the river *Ness.*—57½ m. *Muirtown* (hotel buses) is the steamer-terminus for **Inverness** (p. 583), which lies 1 m. S.E.

The canal descends six locks to reach the sea at *Clachnaharry.*

116. FROM INVERNESS TO KYLE OF LOCHALSH

82 m. L.M.S. in 3¾–4¼ hrs. (17/3, 10/4); to *Dingwall,* 18½ m. in 38–60 min. (3/11, 2/4).—This picturesque Skye Railway, crossing Scotland from E. to W., is a favourite approach to Skye. The chief trains connect at Garve and Achnasheen with motor-services to the N.W. coast of Scotland. Restaurant car between Inverness and Achnasheen.

ROAD. 89 m. The surface is poor after Dingwall. We quit Inverness via Telford St. (Pl. A 1). A 88.—13 m. *Beauly* (see below).—8 m. **Dingwall** (p. 620).—A 834. 4 m. **Strathpeffer** (p. 620).—9 m. *Garve* (p. 620).—A 832. 16 m. *Achnasheen* (p. 620).—B 855. 20 m. *Jeantown* (p. 621).—At (5 m.) **Strome Ferry** (p. 621) Loch Carron must be ferried for (14 m.) **Kyle of Lochalsh** (p. 621).

The county of **Ross and Cromarty,** which this line traverses, extends across country from the North Sea to the Atlantic, and includes the island of Lewis. Outside the comparatively fertile E. coast strip it is a land of brown moorland and bare rock, and except among the fjord-like lochs of the W. coast the scenery cannot compare with that of Inverness. The county of Cromarty, now entirely incorporated with Ross-shire, consisted of a small hereditary sheriffdom near the town of Cromarty and eight or ten detached portions in N. Ross-shire, annexed in the late 17th cent. at the request of Viscount Tarbat, later Earl of Cromartie, who desired to have all his lands in one county.

Inverness, see p. 583.—The line crosses the Ness and the Caledonian Canal and skirts the S. side of *Beauly Firth* as far as (7¼ m.) *Clunes.* We cross the Beauly.—9¾ m. **Beauly** (pron. 'Bewley'; *Lovat Arms,* R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6) derives its name from the ruined *Priory* 'de bello loco,' founded in 1230 (adm. free).

From Beauly a fine route (45½ m.; motor-bus to Invercannich) leads via Strathglass and Glen Affric, through scenery unsurpassed in Scotland, to Loch Duich. We follow the Beauly S.W., passing (2½ m.) the *Falls of Kilmorack* and (3½ m.) the defile of *Dhruim* (pron. 'Dream') to (10 m.) *Struy Bridge* (at the mouth of Glen Strath Farrar) and (10½ m.) *Struy,* where we reach *Strathglass.* 17 m. *Invercannich* (Hotel, R. & B. 8/6) is an excursion centre. The road goes on (no inns) up ***Glen Affric,** via the *Badger Falls* and (20½ m.) *Chisholm's Pass,* to the *Dog Falls* and (24½ m.) *Loch Beneveian,* and comes to an end at (29 m.) *Loch Affric Lodge.* Thence a track, passing the shepherds' cottages of (33½ m.) *Coulavie* and (36½ m.) *Alltbeath* (ascent of *Ben Attow,* 3383 ft., c. 2 hrs.), ascends Glen Grivie to (41½ m.) the *Pass of Kintail* and descends to (45½ m.) *Croc Bridge,* 2 m. N. of Invershiel on *Loch Duich* (p. 621).

From Invercannich other roads lead N.W. to Glen Cannich and W. to Glen Urquhart and Drumnadrochit (p. 619).

We quit Inverness-shire.—12¾ m. *Muir of Ord.*—16 m. *Conon* (Hotel), an angler's resort.

From Muir of Ord a branch line runs E. to (13½ m.) **Fortrose** (*Royal Station*), a somewhat lifeless seaport, with a ruined cathedral (14-15th cent.), a mere fragment of the original church. About 10 m. N.E. of Fortrose by road is *Cromarty* (Royal, R. & B. 8/), a very small royal burgh (1126 inhab.), birthplace of Sir Thomas Urquhart (1611–60), translator of Rabelais, and of Hugh Miller (1802–56), the geologist. Cromarty Firth was a base of the Grand Fleet during the War. The *Black Isle*, the peninsula on which both these towns are situated, is approached from Inverness direct by *Kessock Ferry* (p. 584) or by ferry from Fort George (p. 602).

18½ m. **Dingwall** (*Rfmts.*; *National*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/6; *Royal*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6; *Railway*), the county town (2323 inhab.) of Ross, on Cromarty Firth, derives its name from the Norse 'Thingvollr,' i.e., 'field of the Thing' or Parliament, and was created a royal burgh in 1226. It was the birthplace of General Sir Hector Macdonald (1852–1903).

About 5 m. from Dingwall by branch-railway lies **Strathpeffer** (*Ben Wyvis*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 6/6; **Spa*, R. & B. 14/, D. 7/; **Highland*, R. & B. 11/6, D. 6/6; *Strathpeffer*; *Whyte's*; *Balmoral*; *MacGregor's*), a well-equipped and frequented spa of old repute, with sulphur and chalybeate springs, a pump-room, a concert-pavilion, a golf course, etc. Motor-buses ply to Dingwall and Inverness, and excursions may be made to *Knockfarrel*, *Loch Achilty*, and the *Falls of Rogie*. *Ben Wyvis* (3429 ft.) is ascended hence in 8–10 hrs. (there and back).

The 'Skye Railway,' diverging to the left from the Wick and Thurso line, runs W. from Dingwall up Strath Peffer. Beyond (23 m.) *Achterneed* Castle Leod (c. 1600) appears on the left. The line farther on descends to cross the Blackwater near its outflow from *Loch Garve* (1¾ m. long).—30¼ m. **Garve** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/).

From Garve to Ullapool, 33 m., motor-coach daily in 3 hrs. (8/). We ascend Strathgarve, with Ben Wyvis (see above) on our r.—10 m. *Altguish Inn*.—Beyond (15¼ m.) the watershed we skirt Loch Droma and descend the dreary *Dirrie More* ('big oak forest'), now treeless. The scenery improves as we approach (c. 20 m.) *Braemore* (p. 626).—26 m. *Inverlael*, at the S. end of *Loch Broom*. To the E. appears *Ben Derg* (3847 ft.).—33 m. **Ullapool** (*Royal*, R. & B. 7/6; *Caledonian*), a fishing village with a good harbour (steamer station) and good bathing in Loch Broom. Road hence N. via (31 m.) *Lochinver* to *Thurso* and S. via (31 m.) *Poolewe* to *Gairloch*, see p. 626.

Our line skirts the N. end of the crescent-shaped *Loch Luichart* (5 m. long).—35½ m. *Lochluichart*, 5 m. S.E. of the wild *Loch Fannich*. We ascend Strath Bran, with a fine view (l.) of the three grand peaks of *Scuir Vuillin* (2845 ft.). 40 m. *Achanalt* (Inn).—46½ m. **Achnasheen** (*Rfmts.*; *Station Hotel*, (R. & B. 8/, D. 5/).

From Achnasheen to Loch Maree, Gairloch, and Aultbea, 42½ m., motor-coach in c. 3 hrs. (9/), through perhaps the finest part of Ross-shire. The road skirts (1 m.) *Loch Rosque* or *Loch-a-Chroisg*, and descends *Glen Docharty*, with a view of Loch Maree, to (10 m.) **Kinlochewe** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/), situated amid grand scenery with the white quartzite peaks of *Ben Eay* or *Ben Eighe* (3309 ft.) conspicuous. A coach runs hence daily to (10½ m. S.W.) *Torridon* on Loch Torridon.—Kinlochewe is the most convenient base for the ascent of *Slioch* (3217 ft.), whose abrupt mass dominates the S. end of (11¾ m.) ***Loch Maree** (12 m. long), famous for the variety of its splendid scenery. Farther N.W. rises *Ben Lair* (2817 ft.).—We skirt the S. side of Loch Maree, via (12½ m.) *Ru Noa Pier* and (20 m.) *Talladale* (Loch Maree Hotel, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/, well spoken of), where boats may be hired to visit the islands in the loch.—Quitting the loch the road descends the romantic *Kerrysdale* to (29 m.) **Gairloch** (**Hotel*, R. & B. 9/6, D. 5/6, 1 m. farther on), a steamer-station on a small sea-loch at the mouth of the picturesque *Flowerdale*.—The road (a section of the fine route to *Thurso*; see p. 626) strikes inland across a ridge, via *Loch Tollie*, to (36 m.) *Poolewe* (Hotel), at the head of *Loch Ewe*, and thence skirts the coast N. to (42½ m.) *Aultbea* (Hotel, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6).

As we quit Achnasheen we have a brief glimpse (r.) of the grand peaks of Sgurr Dubh, Liathach, and Ben Eay (see p. 620), all above Glen Torridon, and farther on the scenery increases in grandeur. On the left are the magnificent corries of *Moruisg* (3026 ft.).—54¾ m. *Glencarron*.—58¾ m. *Achnashellach*. We pass *Loch Doule*.—64¼ m. **Strathcarron** (Station Hotel), at the head of *Loch Carron*.

A road runs hence (motor-coach daily) via (3½ m.) *Jeantown* (Hotel), on the N. bank of the loch, and (9 m.) *Kishorn*, to (19 m.) *Shieldaig* (Inn), a fishing village on Loch Shieldaig, the middle portion of Loch Torridon.

Diverging from this route, at (10½ m.) the head of Loch Kishorn, another road, zigzagging up the fine pass of *Bealach-nam-Bo* (2054 ft.), leads W. to (22 m.) *Applecross*, a steamer-station.

Beyond (66½ m.) *Attadale* we see the mountains of Skye ahead of us.—At (71½ m.) *Strome Ferry* the Kyle of Lochalsh road crosses Loch Carron. The remains of *Strome Castle* and the simple *Hotel* are reached by the ferry (1/; motor-cars 15/ 20/; not on Sun.).—82 m. **Kyle of Lochalsh** (*Rfmts.*; **Station*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/6; *Kyle*, very fair, R. & B. 7/6; *Temperance*) is the terminus of the railway and of the principal road-approach to Skye (ferry to Kyleakin, see p. 614). It is the centre of a district of beautiful lochs.

Steamers to *Mallaig*, *Portree*, *Stornoway*, and the *Outer Hebrides*, see p. 614.—Excursion steamers in summer to **Loch Scavaig* and **Loch Coruisk* (p. 615).

From Kyle of Lochalsh to Invershiel, 20½ m., motor-bus daily in c. 2¼ hrs. The road leads E. via (4 m.) *Balmacara* (Hotel, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/) and (9½ m.) *Ardelve* to (10½ m.) *Aird Ferry* (Hotel), whence a ferry (3*d*., cycles 6*d*., motor-car 10/; bridge projected) crosses the narrow mouth of *Loch Long* to *Dornie*, a village at the foot of the savagely grand **Loch Duich*, whose steep N.E. shore we follow. On the little *Eilean Donan* is the ruin of a stronghold of the Mackenzies. Beyond (16 m.) *Kintail*, with Ben Attow (p. 619) in view, we reach (18 m.) *Croe Bridge* at the head of the loch, whence, by a very rough walk by the pass W. of *Glasven* (3006 ft.), we may visit the impressive **Falls of Glomach*.—20½ m. *Invershiel*. Thence via Glen Shiel to *Invermoriston*, see p. 618; via Glen Affric and Strathglass to *Beauly*, see p. 619.—About 9 m. W. of Invershiel by hill road lies *Glenelg* (Hotel), a steamer-station, 2 m. N of which is *Bernera*, with a ferry to *Kylerhea* in Skye (p. 615).

117. FROM INVERNESS TO WICK AND THURSO

161¾ m. L.M.S. in 6-6½ hrs. (30/, 18/); to *Lairg*, 66½ m. in 2½–3½ hrs. (13/11, 8/4); to *Thurso*, 153¾ m. in 6 hrs. (30/, 18/; through carriages).—The best views are on the right, except between Invershin and Lairg.—At Invershin and Lairg this line connects with motor services traversing the wild county of Sutherland to its W. and N. coasts.

Road Routes. To (21 m.) *Dingwall*, see Rte. 116.—A 88. 6½ m. *Evanton*.—3½ m. *Alness* (p. 622; r. for Invergordon, 34 m.).—15½ m. *Tain* (p. 622), whence motor cyclists may take the short cut to Dornoch (9½ m.) via Meikle

Ferry.—15 m. *Bonar Bridge* (see below).—11½ m. *Milltown of Evelix* (r. for *Dornoch*, 2 m.).—7 m. *The Mound* (p. 623).—5 m. *Golspie* (p. 624).—5 m. *Brora* (p. 624).—11 m. *Helmsdale* (p. 624).—The railway may be followed (B 872) to (14 m.) *Forsinard* (p. 624), whence we continue N. to (16 m.) *Melvich* (p. 626) and then run E. (B 870) to (18 m.) **Thurso** (p. 625) and (B 879; 21 m.) **Wick**.—From Helmsdale to Wick direct, however, we follow the highly picturesque road (A 88), with violent hills, which runs N.E. along the sea-coast via (10 m.) *Berriedale* (p. 624), (10 m.) *Latheron* (p. 624) and (3 m.) *Lybster* (p. 624) to (13 m.) **Wick** (p. 625).

To (18½ m.) *Dingwall*, see Rte. 116. We skirt the Cromarty Firth (r.; p. 620).—22¾ m. *Foulis*.—24¾ m. *Novar* (Novar Arms, ½ m. W., R. & B. 8/, D. 4/6). The *Black Rock of Novar*, on the Allt Graat ('ugly burn'), descending from Ben Wyvis, is an extraordinary ravine, c. 2 m. long and at one point only 17 ft. wide.—28½ m. *Alness* (Hotel).—From (31¼ m.) *Invergordon* (1384 inhab.; Rfmts.; Royal, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; Victoria), a naval base in 1914–18, a ferry steamer (6*d*.) crosses the loch to Cromarty (p. 620).—39 m. *Nigg*, a station 3 m. N. of its village (curious sculptured stone on the church) and 5 m. N. of a ferry to Cromarty (p. 620).—40½ m. **Fearn.** The *Church* (1338; badly restored), 2 m. E., belonged to an abbey of which Patrick Hamilton (p. 589) was titular abbot. *Shandwick* 2 m. farther E., has a remarkable carved stone cross.

The line now curves N.W. and descends to *Dornoch Firth*.—44 m. **Tain** (*Royal*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Mackay's*; *Fraser's*) is a picturesque old place (1551 inhab.), with a quaint *Tower* (formerly a gaol) and the old Dec. church of *St. Duthus* (founded in 1471), now a Valhalla for Tain worthies. Good golf-links on the Fendom More.

N. of the town is a ruined *Chapel* (13th cent.), also dedicated to St. Duthus, to which James IV is said to have made a yearly pilgrimage from 1493 to 1513 as a penance for his treatment of his father.

The *Meikle Ferry* (¾ m.; 1/; motor cycles 1/) across Dornoch Firth is 4¼ m. N.W. of Tain and 5 m. S.W. of Dornoch.

Dornoch Cathedral, seen across the firth, is only c. 5 m. from Tain as the crow flies; but the road to Dornoch makes a loop of 26½ m. round the head of Dornoch Firth, while the railway describes a wider loop of over 40 m. (comp. the railway map). Road and railway skirt the S. shore of the firth to (57½ m.) **Bonar Bridge** (*Rfmts.*), at its head. The station, at *Ardgay* (Balnagown Arms, simple), is in Ross, the village is in Sutherland.—60½ m. *Culrain* (Station Hotel), near which Montrose made his final stand for Charles II in 1650. We cross the Oykell and enter Sutherland.

Sutherland, the 'south land, a county occupying the N.W. angle of Scotland and extending from Dornoch to Cape Wrath, is named from the point of view of the Norsemen of Caithness, who overran it in the 11th cent. and held it for about a hundred years. Apart from a certain number of more or less fertile straths and glens, it is mainly a stern and mountainous land of heath and bog, of treeless deer-forests and barren grouse-moors, and it has a larger proportion of its surface covered by water than any other Scottish county. It is also the most sparsely peopled county. It is traversed by good roads. It was in the wild W. district of Assynt that the Marquess of Montrose vainly sought refuge after his defeat near Culrain (see above). The county gave name to the Sutherland

Highlanders or 93rd Foot (a regiment now united with the Argylls), who won fame as the 'Thin Red Line' at Balaclava.

61 m. **Invershin** (Station Hotel) is picturesquely situated at the junction of the Shin and the Oykell.

From Invershin to Lochinver, 46 m., motor-coach daily in summer (thrice weekly in winter). The road ascends the beautifully wooded *Strath Oykell* via (9 m.) *Rosehall*, crossing the river at (15 m.) *Oykell Bridge* (Hotel), an anglers' resort. *Canisp* (2779 ft.) comes into view ahead, *Ben More Assynt* (3273 ft.) to the right, and beyond (21 m.) *Loch Craggie* we have views also of *Coulbeg* (2523 ft.) on the left, and *Coulmore* (2786 ft.) and the conical *Suilven* (2399 ft.) on the right.—25 m. *Aultnacallagach Inn*, on *Loch Borrolan.*—27 m. *Ledmore.*—33 m. *Inchnadamph* (Hotel, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/) at the E. end of **Loch Assynt*, is a base for several ascents.—34¼ m. *Ardvreck Castle*, where Montrose was confined in 1650.—The saw-like edge of *Quinaig* (2653 ft.) appears.—39½ m. *Loch Letteressie.*—46 m. **Lochinver** (**Culag*, pens. 18/–20/), a steamer-station on a sea-loch of the same name and on the coast-road from Thurso to Gairloch (see p. 626).

The line (fine views) ascends the left bank of the Shin, a good and early salmon river.—66½ m. **Lairg** (*Rfmts.*; *Sutherland Arms*, R. & B. 10/, D. 5/), situated at the foot of Loch Shin (see below), 2 m. N. of its station (omnibus), is a favourite centre for anglers, and it is important as the starting-point of motor services to N.W. Sutherland.

From Lairg to Lochinver, 46 m., motor-coach daily in c. 5 hrs., by a road joining the route from Invershin (see above) at (9 m.) *Rosehall*.

From Lairg to (44 m.) Scourie and to (56 m.) Durness, motor-car daily in 4¼ and 5½ hrs. (for 37 m. the routes are identical). The road (A 838) runs N.W., parallel with *Loch Shin* (16½ m. long), whose lower end lies among moors showing traces of attempted reclamation, while at its wilder upper end appear *Ben More* (W.; 3273 ft.), *Ben Leod* (ahead; 2864 ft.), and *Ben Hee* (N.; 2804 ft.).—Quitting Loch Shin beyond (16 m.) *Overscaig* (Hotel, R. & B. 6/6, D. 5/6) we follow the banks of *Loch Griam*, *Loch Merkland*, and *Loch More*, and at (32 m.) *Loch Stack* pass close below *Ben Stack* (2364 ft.). To the N. rises *Arkle* (2580 ft.) and beyond it *Foinaven* (2980 ft.) in the great Reay Deer Forest.—At (37 m.) *Laxford Bridge*, on the Laxford, a noted salmon stream, passengers for Durness change cars.—44 m. **Scourie** (Hotel, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/), an anglers' centre, lies on a bay off which lies the island of *Handa*, with its great colonies of sea-fowl. To Thurso and to Gairloch, see p. 626.

From Laxford Bridge a road (comp. p. 626) runs N., via (42 m.) *Rhiconich Hotel* (R. & B. 8/, D. 5/), a steamer station on *Loch Inchard*, and down *Strath Dionard* to (54 m.) *Keoldale*, on the *Kyle of Durness*, and (56 m.) **Durness** (*Hotel*). About 1 m. E. of Durness is the great **Cave of Smoo*, and 13½ m. N.W. is *Cape Wrath* (523 ft.), the precipitous N.W. extremity of Scotland, reached by motor boat from the hotel or by road crossing the Kyle at Keoldale (see above) by ferry (walkers and cycles). From Durness to *Thurso*, see p. 626.

From Lairg to Tongue, 37 m., motor-coach daily in c. 2¾ hrs. The road (A 836), diverging (r.) from the Scourie road, leads up the desolate *Strath Tirry*.—At (13 m.) *The Crask* we cross the watershed and thence descend *Strath Bagastie*, with *Ben Clibreck* (3154 ft.) on our right.—From (21 m.) *Altnaharra* (Inn, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/), an anglers' centre at the head of *Loch Naver*, roads diverge on the right for *Bettyhill* (24½ m.; p. 626), via the beautiful *Strath Naver*, and on the left for *Heilim Ferry* (31 m.) on *Loch Eriboll* (p. 626). The Tongue road goes straight on N. to (27 m.) *Loch Loyal*, which with *Loch Creagach* is 7 m. long. On the W. rises *Ben Loyal* (2504 ft.).—37 m. **Tongue** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 12/, D. 6/6), a charming place on the Kyle of Tongue and on the fine coast route from Thurso to Gairloch (see p. 626). *Tongue House*, the ancient seat of the Lords Reay, now belongs to the Duke of Sutherland.

Beyond Lairg the railway turns E. and descends *Strath Fleet.*—76½ m. *Rogart.*—80½ m. *The Mound*, junction for Dornoch, the branch-line to which (7¾ m. long) is carried over Loch Fleet by an embankment or 'mound,' 1000 yds. long, raised by Telford in 1815.

Dornoch (*Dornoch*, May-Oct., good, R. & B. 12/, D. 7/; *Sutherland Arms*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 6/), with famous golf-links and good bathing, is the county town (768 inhab.) of Sutherland, and, once the seat of the bishop of Caithness, still retains the prim look of a small cathedral town. The *Cathedral*, built c. 1230 by Bp. Gilbert de Moravia and much damaged in 1570, was indifferently restored in 1835-37. Sixteen earls of Sutherland are said to be buried in it. Of the strong episcopal *Castle*, destroyed in 1570, only a tower remains.

The railway and road approach the sea.—The monument on *Ben Vraggie* or *Ben a Bhragie* (1256 ft.; l.) commemorates the 1st Duke of Sutherland.—84 m. **Golspie** (*Sutherland Arms*, R. or D. 6/; *Murray's*; *Watson's*), a fishing village, lies 1 m. from **Dunrobin Castle**, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Sutherland, built in 1856 adjoining a square keep of c. 1275. The grounds, with a museum of local antiquities, are open on Tues. and Fri. by permit from the estate office.—90¼ m. *Brora* (Sutherland Arms, R. & B. 8/6; Station) is a golfing and summer resort. At *Kintradwell*, 3 m. N., is a large *Broch.—Before reaching (95½ m.) *Loth* we cross the burn issuing from Glen Loth, where the last Scottish wolf was killed c. 1700 (memorial).—101¼ m. **Helmsdale** (*Rfmts.*; *Commercial*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Ross's*), a fishing village with a ruined castle (1488).

From Helmsdale the old coach road to Wick (motor service daily), very severe for the first 20 miles, follows the coast, skirting the bold *Ord of Caithness*. —10 m. *Berriedale*, above which rise the steep *Scaraben* (2054 ft.) and *Morven* (2313 ft.).—16 m. *Dunbeath* (Inn), with a 15th cent. keep.—20 m. *Latheron* (Latheronwheel Hotel).—From (23 m.) **Lybster** (*Portland Arms*), a fishing village, we may go on to (37 m.) *Wick* (p. 625) either by motor-bus or by light railway.

The railway strikes inland from Helmsdale to avoid the Ord of Caithness and follows the wild and bare Strath Ullie.—110¾ m. *Kildonan*. About 2 m. N. is the *Suisgill Burn*, the scene of the Sutherland gold-diggings in 1868. —Beyond (118 m.) *Kinbrace* we pass on the l. *Loch-an-Ruar*. —125½ m. *Forsinard* (Hotel) stands at the head of *Strath Halladale*, up which a road runs to (14 m.) *Melvich* (p. 626), on the N. coast, 17 m. W. of Thurso.—The line turns N.E. and enters Caithness.

Caithness, though the most northerly county of the Scottish mainland, with the famous John o' Groat's House (comp. p. 625), is not a Highland county, but is 'lowland' both in natural features and customs, and Gaelic is scarcely spoken at all within it. One-third of the surface is bog, but there is a wide strip of fertile ground bordering the bold and rocky coast. The Norse invasion of the 10th cent. is recalled by many place-names ending in -ster, -dale, or -goe, and by numerous barrows and other antiquities. Wick, with its fishing industry, and Thurso are the chief towns.

Just before reaching (145½ m.) *Halkirk* (Ulbster Arms, T., R. & B. 10/6), we cross the Thurso River, one of the best fishing rivers in North Scotland.—At (147 m.) **Georgemas Junction** (*Rfmts.*) the Wick and Thurso routes separate.—To Thurso, see p. 625.

To Wick. The main or Wick line turns S.E., passing *Loch Scarmclett* (l.) and *Loch Watten* (r.).—156 m. *Bilbster*.

161¼ m. **WICK** (*Station*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 5/; *Caledonian*; *Commercial*, R. & B. 8/6), the county town of Caithness, is an important fishing town (8115 inhab.), most interesting at the animated and crowded season of the herring fishery (mid-July to mid-Sept.). There is fine cliff scenery both to the N. and to the S. The *Old Man of Wick* is a 12th cent. square tower, c. 1½ m. S. Near *Noss Head*, 3 m. N., is the ruined *Castle Girnigoe*, the siege of which in 1672 by Campbell of Glenorchy is said to be referred to in the song 'The Campbells are coming.'

From Wick to John o' Groat's House, 17 m., motor-bus twice daily in 2 hrs., via (3 m.) *Reiss* and (8 m.) *Keiss* (Hotel).—17 m. **John o' Groat's House** (*Hotel*, R. & B. 7/6, D. 5/) is a lonely spot on a sandy shore abounding in small cowries, 280 m. from Maidenkirk (p. 570) and 876 m. from Land's End (p. 130) but not the northernmost point of the mainland (Dunnet Head, see below, is that). It commands fine views of the island of *Stroma* and the Orkneys. A mound close to the hotel marks the site of the original house, said to have been built for an annual family meeting in memory of John de Groot, a Dutchman who settled in Scotland in the reign of James IV. To avoid disputes as to precedence among John's eight descendants, the house was octagonal, with eight doors, and contained an octagonal table. An ingenious explanation of the story suggests that John worked a ferry to Orkney and built a shelter for his customers, with eight recesses to protect them from the wind at any angle.—About 2 m. E. is *Duncansby Head* (210 ft.), with three stack rocks and rugged cliffs.

From John o' Groat's a road with motor-bus from (3 m.) *Canisbay* or (7 m.) *Mey* (Hotel), leads to (19 m.) Thurso.—11 m. *Dunnet* (Hotel) lies 4 m. S. of *Dunnet Head*, the northernmost point of the Scottish mainland (*View).—15 m. *Castletown* (Hotel).—19 m. *Thurso*.

From Wick a motor-bus plies daily direct to (15 m.) *Castletown* (Thurso). Steamers weekly to *Thurso* and to *Aberdeen* and *Leith* (32/6, 20/); to *St. Margaret's Hope*, p. 626. Light railway to *Lybster* (p. 624).

To Thurso. From Georgemas Junction (p. 624) the branch to Thurso runs N., commanding a fine view as it approaches the terminus.

153¼ m. **THURSO** (*Pentland*, R. & B. 9/, D. 5/; *Station*, *Royal*, R. & B. 8/, D. 5/), pleasantly situated on Thurso Bay, exports 'Caithness flags' for paving stones, etc. The railway station is in the modern town (3039 inhab.), on the l. bank of the Thurso river; the harbour (for the Orkney steamers) is at *Scrabster*, 2 m. N.W. (motor-bus). The *Museum*, in the Town Hall, includes the collections of Robert Dick (1811–66), baker and naturalist. In the older town is the ruined church of *St. Peter* (14th cent.?), and c. 1 m. N.W. are the scanty ruins of a *Bishop's Palace*.

On the right bank are *Thurso Castle* (Sir Archibald Sinclair), rebuilt 1874–76, and *Harold's Tower*, above the tomb of Harold, the powerful Earl of Caithness (slain in 1196).

From Thurso to Gairloch, c. 228 m. The *Road that follows the N. and N.W. coasts of Scotland between Thurso and Gairloch traverses a beautiful and hitherto little-visited region, with magnificent mountain and loch scenery. It is practicable throughout for motors, though careful driving is always required and very large cars are at a disadvantage. Inns, villages, and farms are few and far between, so that the motorist should carry ample supplies and should be prepared for emergencies. There is no through coach service, and though motor-buses cover various detached stages, the distances between night quarters are usually too great for any but the sturdiest walker or cyclist. At *Tongue*

Durness, *Laxford Bridge*, *Scourie*, *Lochinver*, and *Ullapool* motor services diverge from this route to connect with the railways described in Rtes. 116 and 117, and steamers touch at *Lochinver*, *Ullapool*, and *Gairloch* about once every ten days in summer.

From Thurso our road leads W. via (11¼ m.) *Reay* to (6½ m.) *Melvich* (p. 624).—14½ m. *Bettyhill* (p. 623).—6 m. *Borgie Bridge.*—7 m. **Tongue** (p. 623; motor-coach to Lairg). [The shortest route from Tongue to Durness (20 m.; for walkers and cyclists only) crosses the Kyle of Tongue by *Tongue Ferry*, c. 1½ m. short of Tongue, and Loch Eriboll by *Heilim Ferry*, c. 9 m. farther on.] Motorists make the detour round the S. end of the Kyle to (9 m.) the W. end of Tongue Ferry, and from (9 m.) Heilim Ferry they make a similar detour round the head of *Loch Eriboll.*—19 m. **Durness** (motor-coaches for Lairg and Invershin) and thence via (14 m.) *Rhiconich Hotel* and (5 m.) Laxford Bridge to (7 m.) **Scourie** (motor-coaches for Lairg and Invershin), see p. 623.—3 m. *Badcall*, overlooking **Edrachillis Bay*, with its twenty-four islets. A boat from Badcall to Drumbeg (see below) saves walkers a long round.—9 m. *Kylesku Ferry* (motor 15/), crossing *Loch Cairnbawn.* [A road diverging to the right c. 2 m. farther on leads round the coast to Lochinver (28 m.), via (13 m.) *Drumbeg*, but the shorter and better route runs straight on.]—7 m. (from Kylesku) *Skaig Bridge*, on *Loch Assynt* (p. 623), the N. bank of which we skirt.—11 m. **Lochinver** (motor-coach for Invershin), see p. 623.—3 m. *Inverkirkaig*, where we enter Ross-shire.—Beyond (6 m.) *Inverpolly Lodge* we skirt *Loch Baddagyle* and *Loch Lurgain.*—13 m. *Drumrunie Lodge.*—9 m. **Ullapool** (motor-coach for Garve), see p. 620.—[The ferry (motor-cycle 6/) from Ullapool to (½ m.) *Aultnaharrie*, 6 m. N. of Dundonnel (see below), saves walkers and cyclists a long though picturesque round.]—The road skirts *Loch Broom.* At (14 m.) *Braemore* (p. 620) we diverge (r.) from the Garve road.—13 m. *Dundonnell* (Hotel, R. & B. 7/), at the head of *Little Loch Broom.*—18 m. *Aultbea*, and thence via (6½ m.) *Poolewe* to (7 m.) **Gairloch,** see p. 621.

118. ORKNEY AND SHETLAND

Approaches. From Scrabster (p. 626), steamer daily (except Sun.) to (3 hrs.) *Scapa* and (4 hrs.) *Stromness* (12/6, 7/6).—From Leith (p. 537) via Aberdeen (p. 594), mail steamer twice weekly to *Kirkwall* (34/, 21/) and *Lerwick* (41/6, 22/6); twice weekly to *Lerwick* direct; once weekly to *Stromness* (34/, 21/) and *Scalloway* (41/6, 22/6).—From Wick (p. 625), weekly to *St. Margaret's Hope* and *Thurso.*—To the *Northern Orkneys* and the *Northern Shetlands*, see pp. 628 and 630.—For further information apply to the North of Scotland and Orkney and Shetland Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at Aberdeen (Matthews' Quay), Edinburgh (20 Waterloo Place or 1 Tower Place, Leith), or Glasgow (75 West Nile St.).

The **Orkney Islands** (24,109 inhab.), c. 90 in number (28 inhabited), are separated from Caithness by the *Pentland Firth*, a channel 6½ 8 m. wide, noted for its rapid tides (6–10 knots) and treacherous currents. Most of the group are low pasture holms or skerries, almost awash at high water; *Hoy*, with its fine cliffs, is the only island of considerable height. *Mainland* or *Pomona* (c. 24 m. long) is the largest. Brochs and other prehistoric remains are abundant, and a great charm of the group is in the wonderful seascapes seen to advantage from the steamers in the practically nightless summer.

The **Shetland Islands** (25,520 inhab.), c. 100 in number (29 inhabited), lying 60 or 70 m. N.E. of the Orkneys, present the same bleak and treeless appearance, but the cliff scenery is even more remarkable. The name Shetland or Zetland is a corruption of the old Norse Hjaltland. As in

Orkney, the largest island is known as *Mainland*. Shetland ponies and Shetland wool (best in Unst) are noted. Good angling may be enjoyed in both the groups.

Harold Haarfagr, first king of all Norway, conquered Orkney and Shetland in 875, and they remained in Scandinavian possession until 1468, when they were mortgaged by Christian I of Norway and Denmark to James III of Scotland as surety for the dowry of his wife, Margaret of Norway. The pledge was never redeemed. The memory of Earl Patrick Stewart, whose father, Robert, received the lands of the last Orkney Jarl from his half-sister Queen Mary, is still recalled with execration. Norse is the source of all place-names in the groups, and Norse, too, is the udal or allodial tenure on which much of the land is held. The scene of Scott's "Pirate" is laid in Shetland.

THE ORKNEY ISLANDS

Leaving Scrabster the steamer strikes diagonally across the Pentland Firth and steers through the *Sound of Hoxa*. To the W. lie the islands of *Switha* and *Flotta*, backed by the heights of Hoy; to the E. are *South Ronaldshay* (with *St. Margaret's Hope* at its N. end) and *Burray*. We cross the landlocked *Scapa Flow* to **Scapa,** on Mainland, 1¾ m. S. of *Kirkwall* (motor-bus).

Scapa Flow (50–60 sq. m.) was the main base of the Grand Fleet during the War of 1914–18. The greater part of the German fleet, 70 vessels in all, including 10 battleships, which surrendered to Great Britain, lay here from Nov. 1918 to June 21st, 1919, when almost all the ships were scuttled by their crews, who had been permitted to remain on board. Many of these have since been salvaged.

From Scapa the steamer steers W. along the coast of Mainland and passes through Hoy Sound to *Stromness* (p. 628).

KIRKWALL (*Kirkwall*, R. & B. 8/, D. 4/; *Castle*; *Queen's*), the old-fashioned little capital of Orkney (3697 inhab.), has a good harbour on Kirkwall bay. The **Cathedral of St. Magnus* (adm. 6*d.*; now the parish church), in a severe Norman style with some E.E. work, founded by Rognvald-Jarl III in honour of his uncle the good Magnus-Jarl (murdered in 1115), dates from 1137–1558. Its exterior length is 234 ft., and the narrowness of the nave and choir add to their apparent height. The fine E.E. east window was inserted c. 1511; the tower was built about 1525. The interior (restored) contains memorials of W. B. Baikie (1825–64), the African traveller (N. transept), and of John Rae (1819–93), the Arctic explorer (nave). In 1926 the skeletons of St. Magnus and St. Rognvald were discovered hidden within two pillars. Close to the cathedral are the ruined *Bishops' Palace* (founded c. 1200; tower of 1550), in which Haco or Hakon (p. 563) died in 1263, and the *Earl's Palace*, with angle-turrets, built by Earl Patrick Stewart (1607). Visitors are admitted to both (gratuity).

Wideford Hill (741 ft.), c. 2½ m. W., commands a wide *View; at its N. base is the large weem of *Quanterness*. Other points of interest are the *Gloup of Linkness*, a remarkable cliff chasm in the Tankarness peninsula, c. 8 m. S.E.; the *Deerness Peninsula* (motor-bus), with a ruined broch at *Sandside Bay*,

c. 11½ m. S.E.; and *Orphir*, 10 m. S.W., with the remains of a circular church, unique in Scotland.

From Kirkwall to Stromness, 14 m., motor-coach. This is the most interesting excursion from Kirkwall. About 1¼ m. beyond (6½ m.) *Finstown* (Inn) a road diverges (r.) for *Birsay* (11 m.).—9½ m. ***Maeshowe,** a huge chambered cairn of unknown origin (adm. 6*d.*; guide at the farm on the l. of the road). This conical tumulus, 36 ft. high and c. 300 ft. round, is surrounded by a trench, and contains a central stone chamber and several smaller cells, with Runic inscriptions and rude carvings which, however, are much later than the original construction.—At 10¾ m. a by-road (r.) leads to the ***Standing Stones of Stennes,** the Stonehenge of Orkney, situated between the Loch of Stennes and the Loch of Harray. Beyond the small *Circle of Stennes*, ten of whose original twelve stones have fallen, we cross the *Bridge of Brogar*, a narrow causeway between the lochs, to the larger *Ring of Brogar*, a circle c. 366 ft. in diameter of originally c. 60 monoliths (6-13 ft. high). Of these, 13 are still upright.—Returning to the main road we pass (11 m.) the Standing Stones Hotel (L. 3/6, D. 4/6).—15 m. *Stromness*.

Stromness (*Mackay's Stromness*, R. & B. 8/6, D. 4/6; *Mason's Arms*; *Flett*), the birthplace of John Gow, the original of Scott's 'Pirate,' is a picturesque little seaport (1665 inhab.), with a good sheltered harbour, from which steamers ply to the islands of *Graemsay*, *Hoy*, *Fara*, and *Flotta*, and to *Scapa* (p. 627). The cemetery, 1 m. W., affords a fine view of Hoy.

Birsay (*Barony*, pens. 11/6), at the N. end of Mainland, with the grey old ruins of a *Palace* built c. 1580 by Earl Robert Stewart in imitation of Falkland Palace (p. 587), is reached from Stromness by road (14 m.) or by a walk following the cliffs (15 m.) About 2 m. short of Birsay these routes pass 1–2 m. E. of *Marwick Head* (280 ft.), on which is the *Kitchener Memorial Tower* (1925). On June 5th, 1916, H.M.S. 'Hampshire,' with Lord Kitchener on board, struck a mine c. 3 m. off the coast and sank, leaving few survivors.

Hoy, the second in size (11 by 6 m.) of the Orkneys and the loftiest, with fine cliff scenery, is reached from Stromness by steamer or by boat (c. 4½ m.; c. 20/). The **Old Man of Hoy* is an isolated column of sandstone (450 ft. high) on the N.W. coast. The *Dwarfie Stone* below Ward Hill (1565 ft.; rare plants; 2½ m. S. of the pier, is a rock in which three chambers have been hollowed out and plays its part in Scott's 'Pirate.' *Longhope* (Inns), a landlocked inlet in the S. of the island, was a naval station during the war.

The Northern Orkneys are reached by local steamers from Kirkwall. Near the N.E. point of Shapinshay (Inn) is *Quholm*, a cottage occupied by the ancestors of Washington Irving (1783-1859), who was born on an American ship bound hence to New York.—To the W. lies Stronsay (Hotel), with a pier on the N.E.—N. of Stronsay is Sanday (Hotels), W. of which lies Eday, separated from the small *Calf of Eday* by the narrow and picturesque **Calf Sound*, in which the pirate Gow was wrecked and captured in 1725.—North Ronaldshay lies to the N.E.—In *Eynhallow Sound*, between Rousay (cliff scenery) and Mainland, lies the uninhabited islet of *Eynhallow*, with a ruined monastic church. —E. of Rousay is Egilsay, near the N. end of which is the old church of St. Magnus, with a remarkable round tower, said to occupy the spot where the saint was murdered in 1115 by his cousin, Hakon-Jarl. On Westray (pier and inn at *Pierowall Bay*) are the extensive ruins of *Noltland Castle*, founded by a Bishop of Orkney in 1422. **Noup Head*, the N.W. extremity of Westray, is one of the grandest capes in Orkney.—Papa Westray has a ruined chapel of St. Tredwall and an unusually large weem. The small *Holm of Papa* was the last refuge of the now extinct great auk.

THE SHETLAND ISLANDS

From Kirkwall to Lerwick

Halfway between Orkney and Shetland the steamer from Kirkwall to Lerwick passes the lonely *Fair Isle* (3 m.

by 1½; 127 inhab.), noted for knitted hosiery, with Moorish patterns said to have been learned from the crew of a wrecked vessel of the Spanish Armada. About 25 m. farther on we are abreast of *Sumburgh Head* (see below), the S. extremity of Mainland, the E. coast of which we skirt, passing the islet of Mousa (see below), to Lerwick Harbour, which is protected by the island of Bressay.

Lerwick (pron. Ler-wick; *Grand*, R. & B. 7/, D. 4/6; *Queen's*, R. & B. 7/, D. 3/6) is the capital of Shetland and the most northerly town in the British Isles (4792 inhab.). Fishing is the main industry and in summer the harbour is filled with boats of various nationalities. The *Town Hall* (adm. 6*d.*) has windows illustrating the history of Shetland. At the N. end of the town is *Fort Charlotte*, built by Cromwell and repaired by Charles II in 1665. The curious Uphellya festival (last week of Jan.) is believed to be a survival of the ancient Norse New Year ceremonies.

The excursion to Bressay and the Noup of Noss should be made by boat (8-9 hrs.) or motor-launch, as the cliffs are best seen from the sea. A permit to land on Noss must be obtained from Mr. P. Manson, Maryfield, Bressay. Bressay Sound (½ m. wide; ferry) separates Lerwick from BRESSAY (5 m. long, 2 m. wide), at the S. end of which is the *Bard's Cave*, with a remarkable echo; and Noss Sound (200 yards; ferry) separates Bressay from Noss, on the E. coast of which is the magnificent headland of the *Noup of Noss* (592 ft.). The *Holm of Noss*, a tiny islet frequented by myriads of sea-birds, used to be reached by a cradle swung on ropes across the narrow chasm that divides it from Noss.

From Lerwick a road (motor-bus) runs W. to (6 m.) *Scalloway* (see below), passing (¾ m.) *Clickhimin Loch*, with its island and broch. An alternative route (9 m.) leads via *Tingwall Loch*, with an islet on which was held the 'Thing' or open-air parliament of the Shetlanders.—The picturesque coast road leading S. from Lerwick to Dunrossness passes (14 m.) *Sandwick*, whence we may take a boat to (1½ m.) the island of *Mousa*, with its well-preserved *Broch (45 ft. high). From (23 m.) *Dunrossness* Sumburgh Head (300 ft.) is 4 m. S., *Fitful Head* (928 ft.), the home of Norna, the Shetland prophetess in Scott's 'Pirate,' is 3 m. S.W.—Another road leads N. from Lerwick through the desolate central districts of the island to Hillswick. At (19 m.) *Voe* (p. 630) this reaches the W. coast, and beyond (24 m.) *Brae* (p. 630), it crosses (25 m.) the *Mavis Grind*, an isthmus only 50 yds. wide, often swept by the waves.—34 m. *Hillswick*, see p. 630.

From Stromness to Scalloway and Hillswick

The weekly steamer from Stromness (p. 628) to Scalloway serves the island-studded W. coast of the Mainland of Shetland, the cliff scenery of which is very fine. Beyond Marwick Head (p. 628) and the Brough of Birsay in Orkney we cross a stretch of open sea before sighting Fitful Head (see above). A call is sometimes made at *Spiggie* (Hotel), whence Lerwick may be reached by road (20 m.).—**Scalloway** (*Royal*, pens. 12/6; *Scalloway*), an old village (688 inhab.) and fishing port, stands on a charming bay, with the ruins of a castle built in 1600 by Earl Patrick Stewart. To *Lerwick* see above.—Some steamers, after leaving Scalloway, call at *Walls*, before rounding the peninsula of Walls and the island of *Papa Stour*. *Foula*, a lonely island, 27 m. W. of Scalloway, is seen far to the S.W. Other steamers, omitting Walls, call at *Brae* (p. 629), *Voe* (p. 629), and *Aith.*—**Hillswick** (*St. Magnus*, R. 5/, L. 3/6, D. 5/) is a centre from which much fine coast scenery may be explored, including the fantastic stacks of the *Drongs*, the **Grind of the Navir* (' gate of the giants '), where the porphyry cliffs are strangely eroded, and the *Holes of Scraada*, an enormous cauldron united with the sea by a passage 100 ft. long.

The NORTHERN SHETLANDS are served by the 'Earl of Zetland," plying thrice weekly from Lerwick. WHALSEY is a fishing station.—On YELL (17 m. long, 2 6 m. broad) calls are made at *Burravoe* and at *Mid Yell Voe*, a fine fjord.—To the E. lies FETLAR, encircled by treacherous currents.—UNST (12 m. by 3–4 m.), the most northerly of the Shetlands, is one of the grandest and most fertile, with numerous Pictish and Norse remains. The steamer calls at *Uyea Sound* (S. coast) and at *Balta Sound* (Queen's, R. & B. 5/, L. 3/), a fishing station on the E. coast. *Burra Firth* is an inlet, 3 m. long, on the N. coast, c. 4 m. from Balta Sound. Visits (by boat) may be made to the grand caves of the *Noup*, at the E. entrance to the firth, and to *Muckle Flugga Lighthouse*, the most northerly habitation in the British Isles (60° 50′ 9″ N. lat.), on a rock 1 m. N.W. of the entrance to Burra Firth.

INDEX

Topographical names are printed in black type, names of eminent persons in italics, other entries in Roman type.—The following abbreviations are used in the Index :

Aber = Aberdeenshire
Ald = Alderney
Ang = Anglesey
Arg = Argyllshire
Beds = Bedfordshire
Berks = Berkshire
Berw = Berwickshire
Brec = Breconshire
Bucks = Buckinghamshire
Caith = Caithness
Camb = Cambridgeshire
Card = Cardiganshire
Carm = Carmarthenshire
Carn = Carnarvonshire
Ches = Cheshire
C.I. = Channel Islands
Cla = Clackmannan
Corn = Cornwall
Cumb = Cumberland
Denb = Denbighshire
Derb = Derbyshire
Dor = Dorset
Dumb = Dumbartonshire
Dumf = Dumfriesshire
Eastl = East Lothian
Esx = Essex
Glam = Glamorganshire
Glos = Gloucestershire
Guern = Guernsey
Hants = Hampshire
Here = Herefordshire
Herts = Hertfordshire
Hunts = Huntingdonshire
Inv = Inverness-shire
I.O.M. = Isle of Man
I.O.W. = Isle of Wight
Jer = Jersey
Kinc = Kincardineshire
Kinr = Kinross-shire
Kirk = Kirkcudbrightshire
Lancs = Lancashire
Leics = Leicestershire
Lincs = Lincolnshire
Lnrk = Lanarkshire
Mer = Merionethshire
Middx = Middlesex
Midl = Midlothian
Mon = Monmouth
Mont = Montgomeryshire
Norf = Norfolk
Notts = Nottinghamshire
Nthb = Northumberland
Nthn = Northamptonshire
Ork = Orkney
Oxon = Oxfordshire
Peeb = Peeblesshire
Pemb = Pembrokeshire
R. & C. = Ross and Cromarty
Rad = Radnorshire
Renf = Renfrewshire
Rox = Roxburghshire
Rut = Rutland
Salop = Shropshire
Selk = Selkirkshire
Shet = Shetland
Som = Somerset
Staffs = Staffordshire
Stirl = Stirlingshire
Suff = Suffolk
Sur = Surrey
Susx = Sussex
Suth = Sutherland
War = Warwickshire
Westl = West Lothian
Westm = Westmorland
Wig = Wigtownshire
Wilts = Wiltshire
Wor = Worcestershire
Yorks = Yorkshire

Abbey Dore (Here) 188
Abbey St. Bathans (Berw) 503
Abbot's Bromley (Staffs) 171
Abbotsbury (Dor) 86
Abbotsford (Rox) 545
Abbotsford Ferry (Selk) 543
Abbots Langley (Herts) 163
Abbotts Wood (Susx) 40
Abbreviations vi
Aber (Carn) 408
Aberangell (Mont) 458
Aberavon (Glam) 471
Aberayron (Card) 474
Aberbran (Brec) 484
Aberbrothock (Angus) 591
Aberchalder (Inv) 618
Aber-Conwy (Carn) 407
Abercorn (Westl) 539
Abercrave (Brec) 484
Abercynon (Glam) 488
Aberdare (Glam) 472
Aberdaron (Carn) 450
Aberdaron, Dick of 417, 450
Aberdeen (Aber) 594
Aberdour (Fife) 586
Aberdovey (Mer) 459
Aberdyfi (Mer) 459
Aberdylais (Glam) 471
Aberedw (Rad) 457
Abererch (Carn) 448
Aberfeldy (Perth) 606
Aberffraw (Ang) 412
Aberffrwd (Card) 462
Aberfoyle (Perth) 576
Aberfoyle, Pass of (Perth) 576
Abergavenny (Mon) 187
Abergavenny Junction (Mon) 188, 488
Abergeldie (Aber) 597
Abergele (Denb) 404
Aberglaslyn, Pass of (Carn) 426
Aberglasney House (Carm) 467
Abergwili (Carm) 467
Abergwynant Valley (Mer) 442
Abergwynfy (Glam) 471
Abergynolwyn (Mer) 459
Aberhonddu (Brec) 481
Aberlady (Eastl) 505
Aberlemno (Angus) 593
Aberllefeni (Mer) 459
Aberlour (Banff) 583
Abermaw (Mer) 444
Abermule (Mont) 456
Abernethy (Inv) 586
Abersoch (Carn) 449
Abertawe (Glam) 489
Aberteifi (Card) 476
Aberystwyth (Card) 460
Abingdon (Berks) 201
Abington (Lark) 510
Abington Abbey (Nthn) 165
Abinger Hammer (Sur) 44
Aboyne (Aber) 597
Abraham, Heights of 358
Abriachan (Inv) 619
Accrington (Lancs) 318
Achanalt (R. & C.) 620

Acharn, Falls of 606
Achinhoan Head (Arg) 563
Achintee Farm (Inv) 613
Achnacarry (Inv) 618
Achnacloich (Arg) 607
Achnasaul (Inv) 618
Achnasheen (R. & C.) 620
Achnashellach (R. & C.) 621
Achrarcle (Inv) 614
Achriach (Inv) 613
Achterneed (R. & C.) 620
Ackworth (Yorks) 284
Acle (Norf) 397
Acle Bridge (Norf.) 397
Acrefair (Denb) 434
Acton Bridge (Ches) 174
Acton Burnell (Salop) 192
Adams, Thomas 167
Addingham (Yorks) 322
Addison, Jos. 96, 125, 168, 169, 217
Addlebrough (Yorks) 350
Adel (Yorks) 286
Adlestrop (Oxon) 226
Adrian IV, Pope 163
Adwick-le-Street (Yorks) 287
Æsica 356
Afton Down (I.O.W.) 65
Afton Water 513
Afonwen (Carn) 430, 448
Agricola 412, 427
Aigburth (Lancs) 149
Ailsa Craig (Ayr) 570
Ainsworth, Harrison 35, 37, 158, 160
Aintree (Lancs) 149
Aira Force (Cumb) 294
Aird Ferry (R. & C.) 621
Aire, The 285, 287
Airlie Castle (Angus) 589
Air Point (Flint) 403
Airthrey Cas. (Stirl) 573
Aith (Shet) 630
Akeld (Nthb) 347
Akenside, Mark 345
'Alabama,' The 150
Albany, Robt., Duke of 524, 574, 587
Albrighton (Salop) 156
Albury (Sur) 34
Alchester (Oxon) 225
Alconbury Hill (Hunts) 267
Aldborough (Yorks) 340
Aldeburgh (Suff) 394
Alden, John 59
Alderley Edge (Ches) 174
Aldermaston (Berks) 84
Alderney (C.I.) 78
Aldershot (Hants) 57
Aldfield (Yorks) 326
Aldwick (Susx) 46
Aldwinkle (Nthn) 166
Aldworth (Berks) 201
Aldworth (Susx) 43
Alexander I 572, 585
Alexander II 545, 578
Alexander III 506, 541, 547, 563, 585, 586
Aleyn, Simon 205
Alford (Aber) 600
Alfoxden House (Som) 102
Alfred, King 95, 53, 57, 88, 90, 108, 168, 215
Alfreton (Derb) 282
Alfriston (Susx) 39
Algarkirk (Lincs) 366
Allanfearn (Inv) 602
Allan Water (Rox) 543
'Alleluia Victory' 419
Allen, Ralph 104, 105, 106
Allenby, Gen. 273
Allendale (Nthb) 353
Allenheads (Nthb) 353
Allington Castle (Kent) 19
Alloa (Cla) 573
Alloway (Ayr) 566
Allt-na-Guilhsaich (Aber) 597
Allt-yr-Hendre (Mont) 456
,, **-y-Moch** (Mont) 456
,, **Wen** (Card) 462
Almondbank (Perth) 578
Almond Water 550
Alne (Yorks) 340
Alness (R. & C.) 622
Alnmouth (Nthb) 347
Alnwick (Nthb) 347
Alphington (Devon) 113
Alport (Derb) 259
Alport Bridge (Derb) 263
Alresford (Hants) 58
Alsop-en-le-Dale (Derb) 261
Alston (Cumb) 354
Altcar (Lancs) 149
Altguish Inn (R. & C.) 620
Althorp Park (Nthn) 166
Altnaharra (Suth) 623
Alton (Hants) 58
Alton (Staffs) 252
Altrincham (Ches) 317
Alum Bay (I.O.W.) 66
Alum Green (Hants) 68
Alves (Moray) 602
Alveston (Glos) 187
Alveston (War) 239
Alwen, The 419, 420
Alyth (Angus) 589
Alyth Junc. (Perth) 592
Ambergate (Derb) 258
Amberley (Glos) 175
Amberley (Susx) 46
Ambleside (Westm) 305
Amboglanna 356
Amersham (Bucks) 253
Amesbury (Wilts) 80
Amlwch (Ang) 412
Ammanford (Carm) 474
Ampthill (Beds) 245
Amulree (Perth) 578
Ancaster (Lincs) 367
Ancrum Moor (Rox) 546
Anderida 32
Anderson, Dame Garrett 394
Andover (Hants) 80
Andoversford (Glos) 181
André, Major 171
Andreas (I.O.M.) 315
Angler's Inn (Cumb) 308
Anglesey 411
Angmering (Susx) 38
Angus 592
Angus, Earl of (Archibald 'Bell-the- Cat') 542
Anjou, Margaret of 69
Annan (Dumf) 511
Annan, The 549
Annandale (Dumf) 510
Annbank (Ayr) 566
Anne Port (Jer) 75
Anne, Queen 517
Annesley (Notts) 257
Annet (Scilly) 131
'Annie Laurie' 568
Anning, Mary 91
Anselm, St. 153
Anson, Adm. Lord 172
Anstey's Cove (Devon) 115
Anstruther (Fife) 587
Anwoth (Kirk) 569
Aonach Dubh (Arg) 609
Apperley Bridge (Yorks) 287
Appin (Arg) 606, 608
Appin Murder 609
Appleby (Westm) 290
Applecross (R. & C.) 621
Appledore (Devon) 136
Appledore (Kent) 32
Appledram (Susx) 49
Appleford (Berks) 207
Aquæ Sulis or Solis 103
Aqualate Mere (Staffs) 172
Aragon, Catherine of 245, 247, 271
Aram, Eug. 325, 331, 399
Aran Benllyn (Mer) 458
Aran Mawddwy (Mer) 458
Aran, Yr (Carn) 432, 430
Arbor Low (Derb) 261
Arbroath (Angus) 591
Arbury (War) 229
Archbishop of Wales, First 417
Architectural Periods liv
Ardchattan Priory (Arg) 607

Ardelve (R. & C.) 621
Arden, Forest of (War) 228
Arden, Mary 239
Ardeonaig (Perth) 606
Ardgour (Arg) 606, 608
Ardlui (Dumb) 560
Ardmore Point (Mull) 609
Ardnamurchan (Arg) 606
Ardnamurchan Point (Arg) 609
Ardoch (Perth) 576
Ardrishaig (Arg) 564
Ardrossan (Ayr) 565
Ardtalnaig (Perth) 606
Ardtornish Cas. (Arg) 609
Ardudwy (Mer) 445
Ardvassar (Skye) 615
Ardvorlich (Perth) 579
Ardvreck Cas. (Suth) 632
Arenig (Mer) 439
Arenig Fach (Mer) 439
Arenig Fawr (Mer) 439
Argyll, 8th Earl and Marquess of 517, 520, 524, 526, 538, 564, 589, 613
Argyll, 9th Earl of 517, 522
Argyll, 2nd Duke of 574
Argyll's Bowling Green (Arg) 562
Argyllshire 606
Arisaig (Inv) 614
Arkle (Suth) 623
Arksey (Yorks) 275
Arkwright, Rich. 255, 258, 279, 317
Arley (War) 197
Armadale (Skye) 615
Armathwaite (Cumb) 290
Armboth Fell (Cumb) 301
Armour, Jean 566
Armstrong, Johnny 507
Armstrong, Lord 345
Arncliffe (Yorks) 323
Arnold (Notts) 256
Arnold, Matth. 203, 57, 168, 215, 223, 226
Arnold, Thos. 67, 57, 168, 215, 302
Arnside (Westm) 290
Arran (Bute) 563
Arran, Regent 506
Arreton (I.O.W.) 63
Arrochar (Dumb) 562, 612
Arthington (Yorks) 323
Arthog (Mer) 443
Arthur, King 133, 125, 432, 433
Arthur's Quoit (Mer) 445
Arundel (Susx) 46
Ascham, Roger 250, 377
Ascot (Berks) 201
Ash (Sur) 34
Ashbourne (Derb) 261
Ashburton (Devon) 123
Ashbury (Berks) 95
Ashby de la Zouch (Leics) 250
Ashby St. Ledgers (Nthn) 167
Ashchurch (Glos) 198
Ash Cross 87
Ashdown, Battle of 95
Ashdown Forest (Susx) 29
Ashe House (Dor) 91
Ashford (Kent) 11
Ashford-in-the-Water (Derb) 260
Ashiestiel (Selk) 543
Ashley Hill 187
Ashmole, Elias 169, 218, 224
Ashopton (Derb) 263
Ashridge Park (Herts) 163
Ashton Keynes (Wilts) 174
Ashton-under-Lyne (Lancs) 320
Ashurst (Susx) 45
Askham (Westm) 281
Askrigg (Yorks) 350
Aslockton (Notts) 273
Aston Ferry (Oxon) 206
Aston Hall and **Manor** (War) 234
Atcham (Salop) 192
Athelney (Som) 88
Athelstan 92, 96
Athelstaneford (Eastl) 504
Atherington (Devon) 135
Atherstone (War) 168
Atholl (Perth) 580
Atholl, Dukes of 581
Attadale (R. & C.) 621
Attenborough (Notts) 251
Attercliffe (Yorks) 284
Attleborough (Norf) 380
Auchencairn (Kirk) 568
Auchendinny (Midl) 540
Auchengray (Lark) 511
Auchindachy (Banff) 603
Auchinleck (Ayr) 513
Auchmithie (Angus) 592
Auchterarder (Perth) 576
Auchtermuchty (Fife) 586
Audley End (Esx) 369
Augustine, St. 27, 28, 17, 22
Auldgirth (Dumf) 512
Auldhame (Eastl) 505
Aultbea (R. & C.) 621
Ault Hucknall (Derb) 265
Aultnacallagach (Suth) 623
Aultnaharrie (R. & C.) 626
Aumale, Duc d' 227
Austen, Jane 53, 44, 55, 56, 58, 200
Austerfield (Yorks) 274
Avalon, Isle of 111
Avebury (Wilts) 85
Avebury, Lord 10
Aviation xlix
Aviemore (Inv) 582
Avon, The Bristol 96, 98, 101, 106
Avon, The East 69, 80, 82
Avon, The Lanark 558
Avon, The Warwick 180, 237, 239
Avonmouth (Glos) 101
Axbridge (Som) 107
Axe Edge (Derb) 262
Axe, The (Devon) 91
Axe, The (Som) 102, 108
Axelodunum 356
Axholme, Isle of (Lincs) 364
Axminster (Devon) 91
Aycliffe (Dur) 341
Aylesbury (Bucks) 253
Aylesbury, Vale of 230, 253
Aylesford (Kent) 19
Aylsham (Norf) 398
Aynho (Nthn) 231
Ayr (Ayr) 566
Ayre, Point of (I.O.M.) 315
Ayrshire 565
Aysgarth (Yorks) 350
Ayton (Berw) 503
Ayton (Yorks) 333

Babbacombe (Devon) 115
Bablock Hythe (Oxon) 208
Bacon, Francis 245, 145
Bacon, Roger 88, 202, 225
Bacton (Norf) 388
Bacup (Lancs) 318
Badcall (Suth) 626
Badenoch (Inv) 582
Badminton (Glos) 468
Bagshaw Cavern (Derb) 263
Bagshot (Sur) 58
Baikie, W. B. 627
Bailey, Philip Jas. 255
Baillie, Lady Grisell 503
Baillie, Joanna 558
Bainbridge (Yorks) 350
Bakewell (Derb) 259
Bala (Mer) 438
Bala Junction (Mer) 438
Balcarres (Fife) 587
Balcombe (Susx) 35
Baldock (Herts) 268
Baldoon Cas. (Wig) 569
Baldwin, Abp. 189, 409
Baldwin, Stanley 197

Balerno (Midl) 538
Balfour, Earl of 504
Balfour of Burley or of Kinloch 591
Baliol, Devorguilla 223, 567
Baliol, Edw. 520
Baliol, John 349, 567
Ball, Capt. Albert 255
Ballabeg (I.O.M.) 314
Ballachulish (Arg) 609
Ballaglass Glen (I.O.M.) 314
Ballantrae (Ayr) 570
Ballantyne, Jas. 526, 547
Ballasalla (I.O.M.) 312
Ballater (Aber) 597
Ballaterich (Aber) 597
Ballaugh (I.O.M.) 315
Ballindalloch (Banff) 583
Ballinluig (Perth) 580
Balloch (Dumb) 559
Ballochbuie Deer Forest (Aber) 597
Balmacara (R. & C.) 621
Balmaha (Stirl) 560
Balmerino Abbey (Fife) 588
Balmoral (Aber) 598
Balquhidder (Perth) 605
Balta Sound (Shet) 630
Baltimore, Lord 221
Balvenie Cas. (Banff) 603
Balwearie (Fife) 587
Bamburgh (Nthb) 348
Bamford (Derb) 263
Bampton (Devon) 142
Bampton (Oxon) 226
Bampton (Westm) 281
Banavie (Inv) 618
Banbury (Oxon) 231
Banchory (Aber) 597
Banff (Banff) 600
Banffshire 604
Bangor (Carn) 409
Bangorian Controversy 409
Bangor Iscoed (Denb) 414
Bangor-on-Dee (Denb) 414
Bannium 484
Bannockburn (Stirl) 572, 573
Barbauld, Mrs. 248
Barber's Hill (Denb) 436
Barbour, John 594, 596
Barbrook Mill (Devon) 138
Barcaldine Cas. (Arg.) 609
Barden Bridge (Yorks) 323
Bardney (Lincs) 367
Bardon Mill (Nthb) 354
Bardsey (Yorks) 325
Bardsey Island 450
Barf, The (Westm) 301
Barford (War) 239
Barford St. Martin (Wilts) 87
Barfreston (Kent) 22
Barham, R. H. 220
Barking (Esx) 384
Barkston (Lincs) 273
Barmouth (Mer) 444
Barmouth Junction (Mer) 444, 460
Barnack (Nthn) 271
Barnard Castle (Dur) 352
Barnard, Lady 165, 240
Barnes, William 71, 86
Barnetby (Lincs) 360
Barnham (Susx) 46
Barnsley (Yorks) 162
Barnstaple (Devon) 135
Barnton (Midl) 539
Barnwell (Camb) 376
Barnwell (Nthn) 166
Baron Hill (Ang) 411
Barone Hill (Bute) 563
Baron's Lane (Essx) 384
Barr (Ayr) 570
Barra 617
Barra Head 617
Barras (Westm) 351, 353
Barrhead (Renf) 565
Barrie, Sir Jas. 593
Barrow Falls (Cumb) 298
Barrow-in-Furness (Lancs) 291
Barrow-on-Humber 359
Barrow-on-Soar (Leics) 250
Barry (Glam) 488
Barry Island (Glam) 488
Barry Links (Angus) 591
Barton Broad (Norf) 397
Barton Mills (Suff) 380
Barton-on-Humber (Lincs) 360
Barton-on-Sea (Hants) 69
Baschurch (Salop) 414
Basildon (Berks) 206
Basingstoke (Hants) 53
Basingwerk Abbey (Flint) 403
Baslingthorpe (Lincs) 360
Baslow (Derb) 260
Bassenthwaite (Cumb) 301
Bass Point (Corn) 129
Bass Rock (Eastl) 505
Bath (Som) 102
Bathgate (Westl) 550
Batley (Yorks) 321
Battle (Brec) 483
Battle (Susx) 30
Battlefield Church (Salop) 192
Baugh Fell (Yorks) 289
Bawtry (Yorks) 274
Baxter, Rich. 197, 252
Bayham Abbey (Susx) 39
Baynards Green (War) 227
Beachy Head (Susx) 40
Beacon Ring (Mont) 455
Beaconsfield (Bucks) 230
Beaconsfield, Earl of 230, 147
Beal (Nthb) 348
Bealach-nam-Bo (R. & C.) 621
Bealach-nam-Bo (Perth) 575
Beaminster (Dor) 90
Beamsley Beacon (Yorks) 322
'Beardie' 508
Beardsley, Aubrey 37
Bearley (War) 239
Beaton, Card. 590
Beaton's Mill (Stirl) 573
Beattock (Dumf) 510
Beauchief (Derb) 283
Beaufort, Lady Margaret 403
Beaulieu (Hants) 69
Beauly (Inv) 619
Beau Manor (Leics) 254
Beaumaris (Ang) 411
Beaumont, Francis 212, 250
Beaumont, Henry 489
Beaumont College (Berks) 203
Beccles (Suff) 394
Beckenham (Kent) 15
Beckermonds (Yorks) 323
Becket, Thomas 22, 25–27, 12, 165
Beckford, Wm. 90, 106
Beckhampton (Wilts) 95
Beckingham (Lincs) 364
Becky or **Becka Fall** (Dev) 123
Bedale (Yorks) 350
Bedales (Hants) 43
Beddgelert (Carn) 42
Bede, Venerable 343, 346, 325
Bedford (Beds) 245
Bedford Level (Lincs) 366
Bedfordshire 245
Bedlington (Nthb) 347
Bedminster (Som) 107
Bedmond (Herts) 163
Bedruthan Steps (Corn) 132
Bedworth (War) 229
Beechen Cliff (Som) 106
Beech Hill (Yorks) 284
Beeley (Derb) 259
Beeston Castle (Ches) 402
Beeston Priory (Norf) 398
Beeston Tor (Staffs) 261

Beetor Cross (Devon) 123
Beighton (Yorks) 257
Beith (Ayr) 565
Belford (Nthb) 348
Belhaven (Eastl) 504
Bell, Henry 559
Bell Busk (Yorks) 288
Belle Isle (Westm) 303
Bellingham (Nthd) 354
Bell Rock (Angus) 592
Bell Weir Lock (Bucks) 203
Belper (Derb) 258
Belses (Rox) 508
Belton (Suff) 395
Belvoir Castle (Leics) 272
Belvoir, Vale of (Leics) 250
Bembridge (I.O.W.) 63
Bemersyde (Rox) 546
Bemerton (Wilts) 83
Bempton (Yorks) 334
Ben Alder (Inv) 582
Ben Arthur (Arg) 562
Ben Attow (R. & C., Inv) 619
Benbecula 617
Benbow, Adm. 191
Benchinnin Mts. (Angus) 592
Ben Cleuch (Cla) 573
Ben Clibreck (Suth) 623
Ben Cruachan (Arg) 607
Ben Derg (R. & C.) 620
Benderloch (Arg) 608
Ben Eay or **Eighe** (R. & C.) 620
Ben Fhada (Arg) 609
Benfleet (Esx) 384
Ben-y-Gloe (Perth) 581
Ben Hee (Suth) 623
Benington (Lincs) 367
Ben Lair (R. & C.) 620
Ben Lawers (Perth) 606
Ben Ledi (Perth) 574
Ben Leod (Suth) 623
Benllech (Ang) 412
Ben Lomond (Stirl) 560
Ben Loyal (Suth) 623
Ben Lui (Arg) 607
Ben Macdhuie (Aber) 582, 598
Ben More (Assynt) 623
„ „ (Mull) 609
„ „ (Perth) 606
Bennachie (Aber) 600
Bennett, Arnold 172, 156
Ben Nevis (Inv) 618
Ben Rhydding (Yorks) 322
Bensington (Oxon) 206
Benson Lock (Oxon) 206
Ben Stack (Suth) 623
Ben Tee (Inv) 618
Bentham (Yorks) 289
Bentham, Jeremy 216
Bentley (Hants) 58
Bentley (Suff) 387
Bentley, Rich. 378
Ben Venue (Perth) 575
Ben Vorlich (Loch Earn) 579
Ben Vorlich (Loch Lomond) 560
Ben Vrackie (Perth) 581
Ben Vraggie (Suth) 623
Ben Wyvis (R. & C.) 620
Bere Alston (Devon) 118
Bere Ferrers (Devon) 118
Beregonium 609
Bere Regis (Dor) 71
Beresford Dale (Derb) 261
Berkeley (Glos) 198
Berkeley, Bp. 213
Berkeley Road (Glos) 198
Berkhamsted (Herts) 163
Berkshire 199
Berkswell (War) 229
Bernera (Inv) 621
Berneray 617
Berriedale (Caith) 624
Berry Narbor (Devon) 138
Berry Pomeroy (Devon) 116
Berth, The (Salop) 414
Bertha, Queen 27, 22
Bervie (Kinc) 592
Berwick (Susx) 39
Berwick-upon-Tweed (Nthb) 348
Berwickshire 502
Berwyn (Denb) 437
Berwyns, The (Denb, Mer, & Mont) 437
Besant, Sir Walter 50, 375
Bess of Hardwick 265, 251, 259
Betchworth (Sur) 34
Bethania (Carn) 425, 433
Bethesda (Carn) 424
Bettws-y-Coed (Carn) 422
Bettws-Garmon (Carn) 422
Bettyhill (Suth) 623
Beulah (Brec) 463
Beverley (Yorks) 336
Bewcastle (Cumb) 355
Bewdley (Worcs) 197
Bewick, Thos. 346
Bexhill-on-Sea (Susx) 32
Bicester (Oxon) 225
Bickleigh (Devon) 121
Bickley (Kent) 15
Bideford (Devon) 135
Bidford (War) 242
Biel (Eastl) 504
Biggar (Lnrk) 541
Biggleswade (Beds) 268
Bignor (Susx) 45
Bilbster (Carth) 624
Bilhagh (Notts) 266
Billericay (Esx) 384
Billing (Nthn) 166
Billingshurst (Susx) 45
Bilston (Salop) 197
Bilston Inn (Midl) 540
Bilton Hall (War) 168
Binchester (Dur) 353
Bindon Abbey (Dor) 72
Bingley (Yorks) 287
Binham (Norf) 400
Binstead (I.O.W.) 62
Birchington (Kent) 20
Bird How (Cumb) 310
Birdoswald (Nthb) 355
Birkdale (Lancs) 149
Birkenhead (Ches) 149
Birk Fell (Westm) 294
Birkhill (Dumf) 549
Birklands (Notts) 265
Birk's Crag (Yorks) 325
Birling Gap (Susx) 40
Birmingham (War) 231
Birmingham Waterworks (Rad) 457
Birnam (Perth) 380
Birnie (Moray) 602
Birrenswark (Dumf) 509
Birsay (Ork) 628
Birstall (Yorks) 321
Bisham Abbey (Berks) 205
Bishop, Sir Hy. 535
Bishop Auckland (Dur) 353
Bishop and his Clerks, The (Pemb) 494
Bishopsbriggs (Lnrk) 552
Bishop's Cleeve (Glos) 199
Bishopscourt (I.O.M.) 314
Bishop's Lydeard (Som) 88
Bishop's Stortford (Herts) 369
Bishopstoke (Hants) 57
Bishopthorpe (Yorks) 331
Biskey How (Westm) 304
Bisley (Sur) 52
Bitterne (Hants) 52
Black, Wm. 38, 609, 617
Blackburn (Lancs) 317
Black Combe (Cumb) 291
Black Country 156
Blackcraig (Ayr) 513
Black Dinner 520
Blackdon (Devon) 122
Blackdown (Som) 108
Blackdown (Susx) 43
Blackdown Hills (Som) 89
Black Dwarf's Cottage (Peeb.) 541
Blackgang (I.O.W.) 64
Blackhall (Midl) 539
Blackhill (Dur) 344

Blackhouse Tower (Selk) 543
Black Isle (R. & C.) 620
Blacklow Hill (War) 239
Blackmoor (Devon) 135
Blackmoor Gate (Devon) 138
Blackmore, Rich. 93, 139
Blackmore, Vale of (Dor) 71
Black Mountains (Brec) 480
Blackness Cas. (Westl) 551
Blackpool (Lancs) 280
Black Prince 26
Black Sail Pass (Cumb) 301
Blackstone, Sir Wm. 201, 212, 215
Black Watch 606
Blackwater (Hants) 34
Blackwell (Wor) 198
Blaenau Ffestiniog (Mer) 439
Blaengarw (Glam) 471
Blagdon (Som) 107
Blair, Robt. 504
Blairadam (Kinr) 586
Blair Atholl (Perth) 581
Blairgowrie (Perth) 592
Blairmore (Arg) 562
Blairs College (Aber) 597
Blaise Castle (Som) 101
Blake, Adm. 102, 20, 73, 88, 221
Blake, Wm. 46, 88
Blakeney (Norf) 398
Blandford (Dor) 107
Blantyre (Lnrk) 558
Blaydon (Dur) 354
Bleaberry Tarn (Cumb) 300
Bleadon (Som) 102
Bleasdale Moors (Lancs) 280
Blea Tarn (Cumb) 305
Blencathra (Cumb) 298
Blencow (Cumb) 282
Blenheim Palace (Oxon) 225
Bletchingley (Sur) 34
Bletchley (Bucks) 164
Bleu Bridge (Corn) 128
Blickling (Norf) 398
Blisworth (Nthn) 167
Blore Heath (Salop) 156
Blorenge, The (Mon) 188
Blount, Martha 206
Blubberhouses (Yorks) 324
Blue Blanket 534, 524
Blue John Mine (Derb) 264
Blundellsands (Lancs) 149
Blundeston (Suff) 395
Blyth (Lincs) 274
Blyth (Nthb) 347
Blythburgh (Suff) 394
Blythe Bridge (Staffs) 252
Boadicea 385, 387
Boar of Badenoch (Inv) 581
Boarhunt (Hants) 52
Boar's Hill (Berks) 225
Boat of Garten (Inv) 583
Boddam (Aber) 599
Bodelwyddan (Flint) 418
Bodesbeck Law (Dumf) 549
Bodfaen (Carn) 450
Bodiam Castle (Kent) 30
Bodley, Sir Thos. 219
Bodmin (Corn) 125
Bodnant Hall (Denb) 421
Bodorgan (Ang) 412
Bodrhyddan (Flint) 417
Bodvel Hall (Carn) 450
Bodysgallen (Carn) 407
Boevey, Widow 182
Bognor Regis (Susx) 46
Boldrewood (Hants) 68
Boleigh (Corn) 128
Bolerium 130
Boleyn, Anne 33, 398
Bolingbroke 403
Bolling Hall (Yorks) 320
Bolney (Susx) 33
Bolsover (Derb) 265
Bolton (Lancs) 317
Bolton Abbey (Yorks) 322
Bolton Bridge (Yorks) 321
Bolton Castle (Yorks) 350
Bolton Percy (Yorks) 284
Bolventor (Corn) 125
Bonar Bridge (R. & C.) 622
Bonchurch (I.O.W.) 64
Bonington, R. P. 256
Bo'ness (Westl) 551
Bonjedward (Rox) 546
Bonnenuit Bay (I.O.W.) 75
Bonner, Bp. 178, 212
Bonnington Linn (Lnrk) 558
Bonnyrigg (Midl) 540
Bonsall (Derb) 258
Bont-ddu (Mer) 441
Bont Newydd (Carn) 451
Bont Newydd (Mer) 440
Bookham (Sur) 44
Boot (Cumb) 310
Booth, Gen. 255
Boothby, Penelope 261
Boothby Pagnell (Lincs) 272
Bootle (Lancs) 149
Borcovicus 355
Bordon (Hants) 58
Boreraig (Skye) 616
Bores, Tidal 101, 102, 167, 364
Borgie Bridge (Suth) 626
Boroughbridge (Yorks) 340
Borough Green (Kent) 15
Borrow, Geo. 383, 172, 367, 382, 392, 395, 435, 439, 467
Borrowdale (Cumb) 298, 299
Borrowstounness (Westl) 551
Borstal (Kent) 19
Borth (Card) 460
Borth-y-Gest (Carn) 447
Borthwick Cas. (Midl) 542
Boscastle (Corn) 133
Boscawen-un (Corn) 130
Boscobel House (Salop) 157
Boscombe (Hants) 71
Bosham (Susx) 49
Bosheston Mere (Pemb) 479
Bosporthennis (Corn) 130
Bossiney (Corn) 133
Bossington (Som) 141
Boston (Lincs) 366
Boston, Thos. 503, 542, 544
Boswell, James 169, 513, 522, 527, 565, 617
Bosworth Field (Leics) 168
Bothel (Cumb) 278
Bothwell (Lnrk) 558
Bothwell, Earl of 504, 507, 517, 538, 547
Bothwell Bridge (Lnrk) 558
Bottesford (Leics) 273
Bottisham (Camb) 380
Bottwnog (Carn) 450
Boughrood (Rad) 457
Boughton-under-Blean (Kent) 22
Boulby Cliff (Yorks) 334
Bouley Bay (Jer) 75
Boulge (Suff) 393
Boulter's Lock (Berks) 205
Bournbrook (War) 234
Bourne (Lincs) 365
Bourne End (Bucks) 200
Bournemouth (Hants) 70
Bournville (War) 234
Bourton-on-the-Water (Glos) 181
Boveney (Berks) 205
Bovey Tracey (Devon), 123
Bowder Stone, The 299
Bowdler, Dr. Thos. 490
Bowdon (Ches) 317

Bowerman's Nose (Devon) 123
Bowes (Yorks) 353
Bowes Museum 352
Bow Fell (Cumb) 306
Bowhill (Selk) 543
Bowland (Midl) 542
Bowling (Dumb) 559
Bowness (Cumb) 356
Bowness (Westm) 304
Bowood Park (Wilts) 96
Bow Street (Card) 460
Box (Wilts) 96
Boxgrove (Susx) 49
Box Hill (Sur) 44
Boxley (Kent) 16
Boxmoor (Herts) 163
Boyd, A. K. H. 590
Boyd, Dr. Zachary 555
Boyle, Robert 27
Bracadale (Skye) 615
Brackenhurst Hall (Notts) 273
Brackley (Nthn) 254
Bracklinn Falls (Perth) 574
Braco (Perth) 576
Bradda Head (I.O.M.) 313
Braddon, Miss 68, 464
Bradenstoke Priory (Wilts) 96
Bradfield College (Berks) 84
Bradfield Combust (Suff) 379
Bradford (Yorks) 319
Bradford, John 372
Bradford, The 259
Bradford, Wm. 274
Bradford-on-Avon (Wilts) 106
Bradgate Park (Leics) 250
Brading (I.O.W.) 63
Bradshaw, John 188, 396
Bradsole Abbey (Kent) 15
Bradwell (Derb) 263
Brae (Shet) 629, 630
Braemar (Aber) 598
Braemore (R. & C.) 620, 626
Braeriach (Inv) 582
Braich-y-Ddinas (Carn) 408
Braich-y-Pwll (Carn) 450
Braidwood (Lnrk) 513
Brailsford (Derb) 162, 260
Braintree (Esx) 369
Bramber (Susx) 45
Bramhall (Ches) 173
Bramham Moor (Yorks) 278
Brampton (Cumb) 355
Brampton (Hunts) 269
Bramshill Park (Hants) 52
Bran, Falls of the (Perth) 580
Brancaster (Norf) 400
Brandelhow Park (Cumb) 298
Brander, Pass of (Arg) 607
Brandon (Suff) 382
Brandon (War) 228
Brandreth (Cumb) 299
Branksea Island (Dor) 71
Branksome (Dor) 71
Branksome Tower (Rox) 508
Branston (Lincs) 362
Brant Fell (Westm) 304
Brantwood House (Lancs) 307
Brathay, The 304
Bratton (Wilts) 85
Bratton Court (Devon) 141
Braunston (War) 167
Braunton (Devon) 136
Bravonium 463
Bray (Berks) 205
Braye (Ald) 78
Breadalbane (Perth) 580
Breakspear, Nich. 163
Brechin (Angus) 593
Brecknock (Brec) 481
Brecknockshire 465
Brecknock Van 466
Brecon (Brec) 481
Brecon Beacons 483
Breconshire 465
Brecqhou (C.I.) 77
Brede (Susx) 30
Bredon (Wor) 198
Breidden (Mont) 454
Breidden Hills (Mont) 454
Brendon (Devon) 139
Brendon Hills (Som) 141
Brendon Water (Devon) 139
Brent (Devon) 116
Brent Hill (Devon) 124
Brentor (Devon) 117
Brent Tor (Devon) 117
Brentwood (Esx) 384
Bressay (Shet) 629
Bretton (Flint) 419
Brewster, Sir David 547
Brewster, Wm. 274
Breydon Water (Norf, Suff) 397
Bride (I.O.M.) 315
Bridestowe (Devon) 117
Bridge of Allan (Stirl) 573
„ „ **Balgie** (Perth) 606
„ „ **Balgownie** (Aber) 596
Bridge of Cally (Perth), 579
Bridge of Craig (Angus) 589
Bridge of Dee (Aber) 595
„ „ **Dun** (Angus) 593
Bridge of Earn (Perth) 586
Bridge of Ericht (Perth) 581
Bridge of Feugh (Aber) 597
Bridge of Garry (Perth) 581
Bridge of Isla (Perth)579
„ „ **Orchy** (Arg) 612
Bridgend (Arg) 611
Bridgend (Glam) 470
Bridgend (Selk) 542
Bridgewater, 3rd Duke of 162, 164
Bridgewater Canal 162
Bridgnorth (Salop) 197
Bridgewater (Som) 102
Bridlington (Yorks) 334
Bridport (Dor) 86
Brigg (Lincs) 360
Brigham (Cumb) 282
Brighouse (Yorks) 319
Brighstone (I.O.W.) 64
Bright, John 319
Brighton (Susx) 36
Brightside (Yorks) 284
Brig o' Turk (Perth) 575
Brill (Bucks) 231
Brim Fell (Lancs) 308
Brimham Rocks (Yorks) 325
Brington (Nthn) 167
Bristol (Glos) 96
Britannia Tubular Bridge (Carn & Ang) 411
Briton Ferry (Glam) 471
Brixham (Devon) 115
Brixworth (Nthn) 165
Broadford (Skye) 615
Broadland (Norf) 396
Broad Law (Peeb) 550
Broadmoor Asylum (Berks) 34
Broads, Norfolk 396
Broadstairs (Kent) 20
Broadstone (Dor) 107
Broadwater (Susx) 35
Broad Water, The (Mer) 460
Broadway (Wor) 199
Broadwindsor (Dor) 91
Brocavum 282
Brock, Sir Isaac 76
Brockenhurst (Hants) 69
Brocklesby (Lincs) 360
Brockweir (Glos) 186
Brodick (Bute) 563
Brodie (Moray) 602
Brodie, Deacon 523, 535
Brogar (Ork) 628
Bromborough (Ches) 151

Bromham (Wilts) 96
Bromholm Priory (Norf) 393
Bromley (Kent 15
Brompton (Yorks) 335
Bromsgrove (Wor) 198
Bromyard (Here) 197
Bronllys (Brec) 481
Brontë, Anne 320, 333
Brontë, Branwell 320, 287
Brontë, Charlotte 320, 161, 281, 287, 288, 321
Brontë, Emily 320, 287
Brook (I.O.W.) 65
Brooke, Lord 169, 238
Brooke, Rajah 122, 392
Brooke, Rupert 168, 372, 379
Brooklands (Ches) 317
Brooklands (Sur) 41
Brookwood (Sur) 52, 57
Broom (War) 198
Broome (Salop) 463
Broomhead Hall (Derb) 263
Broomhill (Inv) 583
Broomlee (Peeb) 540
Brora (Suth) 624
Broseley (Salop) 197
Brothers Water (Westm) 296
Brough (Westm) 290, 351
Brough (Yorks) 287
Brougham, Lord 282, 349, 512, 532
Brougham (Westm) 282
Broughton (Flint) 419
Broughton (Peeb) 541, 550
Broughty Ferry (Angus) 591
Brycheiniog 482
Brymbo (Denb) 419
Brynamman (Glam) 463
Bryn Bras (Carn) 430
  ,, **Brith** (Mer) 443
  ,, **Coch** (Mont) 459
Bryn Eglwys (Denb) 421
Brynkir (Carn) 430
Bryn Teify (Card) 474
Bryntysilio (Denb) 437
Brown, John 598
Brown, Dr. John 541
Brown, Dr. Thos. 569
Brown, T. E. 313
Browne, Robt. 165
Browne, Sir Thos. 57, 212, 392
Browning, E. B. 179
Browning, Robt. 84, 240, 437
Brownsea Island (Dor) 71
Brown Tongue (Cumb) 309
Brown Willy (Corn) 133
Broxbourne (Herts) 368
Broxton (Ches) 413
Bruar, Falls of (Perth) 581
Bruce, David, see *David II*
Bruce, Marjory 561
Bruce, Robert 510, 566, 545, 585, 279, 349, 520, 532, 534, 544, 555, 560, 561, 563, 565, 567, 573, 594
Brundall (Norf) 397
Brunel, Isambard 50, 101
Bruton (Som) 80
Bryher (Scilly) 131
Brymore House (Som) 102
Buchaille Etive Mor (Arg) 609
Buchan Ness (Aber) 599
Buchanan, Geo. 590, 530
Buchlyvie (Stirl) 559, 576
Buckden (Yorks) 323
Buckenham Ferry (Norf) 397
Buckfast Abbey (Devon) 124
Buckfastleigh (Devon) 124
Buckie (Banff) 604
Buckingham (Bucks) 225
Buckingham, 1st Duke of 50
Buckingham, 2nd Duke of 200
Buckinghamshire 230
Buckland Monachorum (Devon) 121
Buckler's Hard (Hants) 69
Buckley (Flint) 419
Bucklow Hill (Ches) 162
Bucksburn (Aber) 600
Bucks Cross and **Mill** (Devon) 136
Bude (Corn) 134
Budleigh Salterton (Devon) 91
Buildwas (Salop) 197
Builth Road (Brec) 465, 457
Builth Wells (Brec) 457
Bulford (Wilts) 80
Bulgham Bay (I.O.M.) 314
Bullers of Buchan (Aber) 599
Bullslaughter Bay (Pemb) 478
Bunessan (Arg) 609
Bungay (Suff) 394
Bunny (Notts) 255
Bunster (Derb) 261
Buntingford (Herts) 368
Bunyan, John 246, 245, 248
Bure, The 395, 396
Burford (Oxon) 226
Burford Bridge (Sur) 44
Burgage Manor (Notts) 273
Burgh-by-Sands (Cumb) 358
Burgh Castle (Suff) 395
Burghead (Moray) 602
Burgh Heath (Sur) 33
Burgh-le-Marsh (Lincs) 367
Burghley, Lord 271, 272, 366, 377
Burghley House (Nthn) 272
Buriton (Hants) 43
Burke, Edm. 99, 230
Burke and Hare 529
Burn o' Vat (Aber) 597
Burne-Jones, Sir Edw. 233, 38, 55, 161, 221
Burnet, Gilbert 596
Burney, Fanny 44, 399
Burnham (Som) 102
Burnham Beeches (Bucks) 199
Burnham Market (Norf) 400
Burnham Norton (Norf) 400
Burnham - on - Crouch (Esx) 384
Burnham Thorpe (Norf) 400
Burnley (Lancs) 318
Burnmoor Tarn (Cumb) 310
Burnmouth (Berw) 502
Burns, Robt. 566, 567, 565, 126, 509, 510, 512, 513, 517, 523, 526, 532, 547–549, 561, 562, 570
Burns's Cottage (Ayr) 566
Burns Country 565
Burnsall (Yorks) 323
Burnthwaite (Cumb) 309
Burntisland (Fife) 586
Burra Firth (Shet) 630
Burravoe (Shet) 630
Burray (Ork) 627
Burrington (Som) 107
Burry Inlet (Glam) 472
Burry Port (Glam) 472
Burscough (Lancs) 149
Burslem (Staffs) 173
Burton (Pemb) 479
Burton (Westm) 281
Burton, Sir Rich. 221
Burton, Robt. 168, 213, 214, 220
Burton Agnes (Yorks) 334
Burton - upon - Trent (Staffs) 235
Burwash (Susx) 30

Bury (Lancs) 318
Buryas Bridge (Corn) 129
Bury St. Edmunds (Suff) 379
Buscot (Berks) 208
Bute 563
Butler, Bp. Joseph 95, 100, 215
Butler, Lady Eleanor 435
Butler, Bp. Samuel 191, 192
Butler, Saml. 189, 377
Buttington (Mont) 454, 416
Butt of Lewis 616
Buttermere (Cumb) 300
Buttertubs (Yorks) 352
Buxted (Susx) 30
Buxton (Derb) 261
Bwlch-y-Cau (Mer) 442
,, **Drws Ardudwy** (Mer) 446
Bwlch-y-Fedwen (Mont) 455
Bwlch-y-Gareg Lakes (Mont) 458
Bwlch-y-Groes (Mer & Mont) 458
Bwlch-y-Maen (Carn) 434
,, **Oerddrws** (Mer) 458
,, **Pen Barras** (Denb) 420
Bwlch-y-Saethau (Carn) 433
Byfield (Nthn) 167
Byland Abbey (Yorks) 340
Bynack Lodge (Aber) 599
Byrd, Wm. 384
Byrom, John 158
Byron, Lord 255, 256, 273, 340, 378, 595, 596, 597

Cabot, John 97, 100
Cabot, Sebastian 97
Cadair Arthur (Brec) 483
Cadbury Camp (Som) 107
Cadbury Castle (Som) 80
Cade, Jack 30
Cade Street (Susx) 30
Cader Idris (Mer) 442
Cadgwith (Corn) 129
Cadnam (Dor) 84
Cædmon 336
Cadzow Castle (Lnrk) 558
Caer Alun (Pemb) 474
Caerau, The (Glam) 470
Caer Bannau (Brec) 484
Caer Caradoc (S. Salop) 464
Caer Caradoc (Salop) 190
Caer Digoll (Mont) 455
,, **Drewyn** (Mer) 420
,, **Einon** (Brec) 457
Caerfai Bay (Pemb) 494
Caer Gai (Mer) 440
Caergwrle Castle (Flint) 414
Caerhun (Carn) 421
Caerlaverock Cas. (Dumf) 567
Caerleon (Mon) 189
Caerphilly (Glam) 488
Caersws (Mont) 458
Caerwent (Mon) 179
Caerwys (Flint) 419
Caffin's Cross (Devon 138
Cain, The 442
Caine, Sir Hall 313
Cairnbaan (Arg) 611
Cairnbulg (Aber) 599
Cairndow (Arg) 564
Cairngorm (Inv) 582
Cairngorms, The (Aber & Banff) 582, 598
Cairnie (Aber) 600
Cairntable (Ayr & Lnrk) 513
Cairn Toul (Aber) 582
Cairnwell Pass (Perth) 579
Caister-on-Sea (Norf) 398
Caister St. Edmund (Norf) 392
Caithness 624
Calbourne (I.O.W.) 66
Calcots (Elgin) 604
Caldbeck (Cumb) 357
Caldecott, R. 154
Calder Abbey (Cumb) 291
Calder Bridge (Cumb) 291
Calderstones (Lancs) 149
Caldey Island (Pemb) 478
Caldicot Castle (Mon) 469, 187
Caldwell (Renf) 513, 565
Caledonian Canal 617
Calf of Man (I.O.M.) 313
Calgarth Hall (Cumb) 304
Callander (Perth) 574
Callernish (Lewis) 617
Calleva Atrebatum 201
Callington (Corn) 118
Callises 271
Calne (Wilts) 95
Calshot Castle (Hants) 68
Calstock (Corn) 118
Calverley, C. S. 223, 375
Calvert (Bucks) 254
Camasunary (Skye) 615
Cam, The 369
Camber (Susx) 32
Camberley (Sur) 58
Camborne (Corn) 127
Cambridge (Camb) 369
  Addenbrooke's Hosp. 374
  Arts School 375
  Backs, The 371
  Botanic Garden 374
  Caius Coll. 378
  Castle Hill 376
Cambridge (*contd.*)
  Cheshunt Coll. 374
  Christ's Coll. 375
  Clare Coll. 371
  Corpus Christi Coll. 372
  Divinity School 377
  Downing Coll. 374
  Emmanuel Coll. 374
  Engineering Labs. 374
  Examination Rooms 375
  Fenner's 375
  Fitzwilliam House 374
  Fitzwilliam Mus. 373
  Girton Coll. 377
  History 370
  Hobson's Conduit 374
  Holy Sepulchre Ch. 377
  Jesus Coll. 376
  King's Coll. 371
  Leys School 374
  Magdalene Coll. 377
  Medical School 375
  Merton Hall 376
  New Museums 374
  Newnham Coll. 373
  Parker's Piece 375
  Pembroke Coll. 373
  Pepysian Library 377
  Peterhouse 373
  Petty Cury 370
  Pitt Press 373
  Pythagoras School 376
  Queens' Coll. 372
  Ridley Hall 369
  Round Church 370
  St. Benet's Ch. 372
  St. Botolph's Ch. 373
  St. Catharine's Coll. 372
  St. Giles's Ch. 376
  St. John's Coll. 377
  St. Mary's the Great 370
  St. Mary's the Less 373
  St. Michael's Ch. 379
  St. Peter's Ch. 376
  Sedgwick Mus. 375
  Selwyn Coll. 373
  Senate House 371
  Sidney Sussex Coll. 375
  Stuart House 373
  Trinity Coll. 377
  Trinity Hall 371
  Union Society 377
  University Library 370
  Wesley House 376
  Westcott House 369
  Westminster Coll. 376
Cambridgeshire 369
Cambus (Cla) 573
Cambusdoon (Ayr) 566
Cambuskenneth (Stir) 573
Cambuslang (Lnrk) 514
Cambus o' May (Aber) 597

Camden Place (Kent) 10
Camden, Wm. 10
Camel, The 133
Camelford (Corn) 133
Camelon (Stirl) 550
Camelot 86, 133
Cameron, Rich. 512, 587
Campbell, Mary, see *Highland Mary*
Campbell, Thos. 610
Campbeltown (Arg) 563
Campden (Glos) 226
Campion, Edm. 223
Campsie Glen (Stirl) 576
Cam Spout (Cumb) 310
Camulodunum 385
Candida Casa 570
Candlestone Castle (Glam) 471
Canford (Dor) 71
Canisbay (Caith) 625
Canisp (Suth) 623
Canna 616
Canning, Geo. 303
Canonbie (Dumf) 507
Canons Ashby (Ntbn) 167
Canterbury (Kent) 22
Cantley (Norf) 397
Cantref-y-Gwaelod 459
Canty Bay (Eastl) 505
Canute, King 49, 53, 55, 59, 90
Canvey Island (Esx) 384
Cape Cornwall (Corn) 130
Cape Wrath (Suth) 623
Capel Bangor (Card) 462
,, **Curig** (Carn) 423
,, **Stinan** (Pemb) 494
Capplegill (Dumf) 549
Capstone Hill (Devon) 137
Caractacus 194, 420, 464
Carberry Hill (Midl) 506
Carbis Bay (Corn) 127
Cardiff (Glam) 484
Cardigan Bay 460
Cardigan (Card) 476
Cardigan, 7th Earl of 168, 460
Cardiganshire 460
Cardrona (Peeb) 435
Careg Gwastad Point (Pemb) 479
Carew Castle (Pemb) 478
Carew Cheriton (Pemb) 478
Carey, Wm. 247
Carfin (Lnrk) 550
Cargill (Perth) 579, 592
Carham (Nthb) 349
Carisbrooke (I.O.W.) 65
Cark (Lancs) 290
Carlingwark Loch (Kirk) 569
Carlisle (Cumb) 356
Carlops (Peeb) 538
Carluke (Lnrk) 514
Carl Side (Cumb) 298
Carlton-on-Trent (Lincs) 274
Carl Wark (Derb) 263
Carlyle, Jane Welsh 505, 567
Carlyle, Thos. 240, 299, 379, 509, 511, 535, 567, 586
Carmarthen (Carm) 473
Carmarthen Junction (Carm) 473
Carmarthenshire 472
Carmarthen Van 466
Carmyllie (Angus) 591
Carnarvon (Carn) 427
Carnarvonshire 405
Carnassary Cas. (Arg) 608
Carn Brea (Corn) 127
Carnedd Dafydd (Carn) 424
Carnedd Llewelyn (Carn) 424, 408
Carnegie, And. 585
Carn Fadryn (Carn) 450
,, **Goch** (Carm) 466
,, **Llidi** (Pemb) 491
Carnforth (Lancs) 280
Carno (Mont) 458
Carnoustie (Angus) 591
Carnwath (Lnrk) 511
Carradale (Arg) 563
Carrbridge (Inv) 583
Carrick (Ayr) 565
Carrifran (Dumf) 549
Carrog (Mer) 438
Carroll, Lewis 156, 42, 168, 213
Carronbridge (Dumf) 512
Carron Ironworks (Stirl) 552
Carrs (Cumb) 308
Carsaig Bay (Arg) 610
Carscreuch (Wig) 570
Carse of Gowrie (Perth & Angus) 586
Carsphairn (Kirk) 569
Carstairs (Lnrk) 511
Carstares, Wm. 530
Carter Fell (Nthb) 354
Carterhaugh (Selk) 544
Cartmel (Lancs) 290
Cartwright, Dr. Edm. 320
Cassillis (Ayr) 570
Cassiterides 124, 130
Castell-an-Dinas (Corn) 130
Castell-Carreg Cennen (Carm) 467
Castell Coch (Glam) 488
,, ,, (Mont) 454
,, **Llwchwr** (Glam) 472
Casterton (Westm) 281
Castle Acre (Norf) 383
Castle Ashby (Nthn) 166
Castlebay (Barra) 617
Castle Bromwich (War) 235
Castle Campbell (Cla) 573
Castlecary (Stirl) 552
Castle Cary (Som) 86
Castle Crag (Cumb) 299
Castle Donington (Derb) 250
Castle Douglas (Kirk) 569
Castle Eaton (Glos) 208
Castle Head (Cumb) 297
Castle Howard (Yorks) 332
Castle Kennedy (Wig) 570
Castle Menzies (Perth) 606
Castle Rigg (Cumb) 301
Castle Rising (Norf) 399
Castle Rock (Cumb) 298
Castle Rushen (I.O.M.) 312
Castle Stewart (Inv) 602
Castlethorpe (Bucks) 164
Castleton (Derby) 263
Castletown (Caith) 625
Castletown (Dor) 87
Castletown (I.O.M.) 312
Castor (Nthn) 166
Castra Devana 151
Castra Legionis 151
Castra Magna 184, 480
Caswell Bay (Glam) 490
Cat and Fiddle (Ches) 262
Cataractonium 351
Cat Bells (Cumb) 298
Catchedicam (Westm) 294
Caterham (Sur) 33
Caterthuns, The (Angus) 593
Catesby, Robt. 167
Catfield (Norf) 398
Cathedrals xxii
Catherine of Aragon 271, 245, 247
Caton (Lancs) 289
Catrail (Rox) 507
Catterick (Yorks) 351
Catterick Bridge (Yorks) 351
Cattistock (Dor) 86
Caudale Moor (Westm) 296
Cauldron, The (Pemb) 479
Cavell, Edith 389, 270, 391
Cavendish (Suff) 547
Cavendish, Henry 251
Caversham (Oxon) 206
Caverswall Castle (Staffs) 252
Cawdor Castle (Nairn) 603
Cawood (Yorks) 275
Caythorpe (Lincs) 273
Cefn (Denb) 414

Cefn Carnedd (Mont) 456
,, **Caves** (Denb) 418
,, **Cwm Llwch** (Brec) 483
Cefn-y-Fedw (Denb) 436
,, **-Isaf** (Carn) 448
Ceiriog, The 414
Cemmaes (Mont) 458
Cemmaes Bay (Carn) 412
Cemmes Road (Mont) 458
Ceredigion 60
Cerne Abbas (Dor) 86
Cerrig-y-Drudion (Denb) 420
Ceunant Mawr (Carn) 431
Chacewater (Corn) 126
Chagford (Devon) 122
Chaldon (Sur) 33
Chale (I.O.W.) 64
Chalfont (Bucks) 253
Chalgrove Field (Bucks) 230
Chalk (Kent) 19
Chalmers, Dr. Thos. 587, 532, 533
Chamberlain, Jos. 232, 234
Chambers, Wm. 541
Chanctonbury Ring (Susx) 45
Channel Islands 72
Chantrey, Sir Francis 284
Chapel Allerton (Yorks) 286
Chapel-en-le-Frith (Derb) 260
Chapelhope (Selk) 549
Chapel-le-Dale (Yorks) 289
Chapel Stile (Westm) 305
Chapman, Geo. 268
Chappel (Esx) 386
Chard (Som) 91
Charfield (Glos) 198
Charing (Kent) 10
Charlbury (Oxon) 226
Charlecote (War) 239
Charles I 585, 47, 62, 65, 69, 126, 151, 152, 167, 190, 194, 195, 204, 212, 217, 219, 223, 226, 248, 255, 265, 267, 273, 285, 338, 339, 345, 360, 370, 379, 418, 482, 513, 523, 528, 595
Charles II 604, 13, 16, 18, 20, 35, 37, 51, 73, 74, 82, 94, 119, 156, 157, 194, 196, 228, 320, 368, 379, 504, 512, 521, 523, 524, 527, 528, 541, 622, 629
Charles Edward, Prince (Young Pretender) 617, 614, 158, 251, 279, 356, 505, 512, 517, 520, 525, 527, 547, 551, 552, 554, 556, 577, 582, 584, 603, 615, 616, 618
Charles X of France 72, 527
Charles, Rev. Thos. 438, 460
Charlton Kings (Glos) 181
Charlwood (Sur) 34
Charmouth (Dor) 91
Charnwood Forest (Leics) 250
Charterhouse School (Sur) 42
Chartham (Kent) 11
Chartley (Staffs) 172
Charwelton (Nthn) 254
Chatburn (Lancs) 318
Chatham (Kent) 19
Chatham, Earl of 15, 83, 221
Chathill (Nthb) 348
Chat Moss (Lancs) 316
Chatsworth House (Derb) 259
Chatterton, Thos. 98
Chaucer, Geoffrey 22, 23, 104, 116, 283, 371, 393
Chaucer, Thos. 201, 225
Chaworth, Mary 256, 257
Chawton (Hants) 58
Cheadle (Staffs) 162, 252
Cheadle Heath (Ches) 260
Cheadle Hulme (Ches) 174
Cheddar (Som) 108
Cheddington (Bucks) 164
Chedworth (Glos) 181
Cheesewring, The (Corn) 125
Cheesewring, The (Devon) 138
Chee Tor (Derb) 260
Chellaston (Derb) 252
Chelmsford (Esx) 384
Chelsfield (Kent) 10
Cheltenham (Glos) 179
Chepstow (Mon) 186
Chequers (Bucks) 230
Cherry Hinton (Camb) 379
Chertsey (Sur) 203
Cherwell, The 208, 214, 222, 225, 254
Chesham (Bucks) 253
Cheshire 173
Chesil Bank (Dor) 87
Chess, The 253
Chester (Ches) 151
Chesterfield (Derb) 282
Chesterfield, Lord 371
Chester-le-Street (Dur) 344
Chesters (Nthb) 355
Chesterton (Camb) 376
Chesterton (War) 236
Chet, The 397
Chevening (Kent) 10
Chevin, The 322
Cheviot, The (Nthb) 347
Cheviot Hills 347
Chevy Chase 346
Chewton Mendip (Som) 107
Chichele, Abp. 247, 218
Chichester (Susx) 46
Chicken Rock Lighthouse (I.O.M.) 313
Chicklade (Wilts) 87
Chiddingfold (Sur) 43
Chideock (Dor) 89
Chilcompton (Som) 106
Child of Hale 220
Childwall (Lancs) 149
Chilham (Kent) 11
Chillingham Castle (Nthb) 347
Chillingworth, Wm. 48
Chiltern Hills 253
Chilvers Coton (War) 229
Chilworth (Sur) 34
Chinley (Derb) 260
Chippenham (Wilts) 96
Chipping Campden (Glos) 226
Chipping Norton (Oxon) 181
Chipping Sodbury (Glos) 468
Chirbury (Salop) 455
Chirk (Denb) 414
Chirnside (Berw) 503
Chirton (Wilts) 85
Chisholm's Pass (Inv) 619
Chislehurst (Kent) 10
Chobham Ridges (Sur) 58
Chollerford (Nthb) 355
Cholsey (Berks) 201
Chorley (Lancs) 317
Christchurch (Hants) 69
Christian, Wm. 311, 313
Christon Bank (Nthb) 347
Christ's Hospital (Susx) 45
Chudleigh (Devon) 113
Chûn Castle (Corn) 130
Church Fenton (Yorks) 284, 325
Churchill (Oxon) 181
Churchill, Chas. 14, 206, 377
Churchover (War) 150
Church Stretton (Salop) 190
Churchyard, Thos. 419
Churnet Valley 252
Churt (Sur) 58
Chysauster (Corn) 130
Chwilog (Carn) 430

Cilcain (Flint) 419
Cilgerran (Pemb) 476
Cilmery (Brec) 465
Cilurnum 355
Cinque Ports 14
Cirencester (Glos) 175
Cissbury Hill (Susx) 35
Clach-a'-Coin (Arg) 608
Clachaig Inn (Arg) 609
Clachlet (Arg) 612
Clachnaharry (Inv) 619
Clack Abbey (Wilts) 96
Clackmannan (Cla) 585
Clackmannanshire 573
Clacton-on-Sea (Esx) 385
Clapham (Yorks) 288
Clapperton, Hugh 511
Clarbeston Road (Pemb) 477
Clare (Suff) 379
Clare John 271, 165
Clarence, Duke of 180
Clarendon, Lord 90, 74, 218, 220
'*Clarinda*' (*Mrs. Maclehose*) 526
Clarkson, Thos. 400
Clausentum 59
Clava, Stones of (Inv) 584
Claverhouse, Graham of (Viscount Dundee) 565, 525, 558, 580, 581
Clay Cross (Derb) 282
Claydon (Bucks) 225, 387
Claypole (Lincs) 273
Claypots Cas. (Angus) 591
Cleator Moor (Cumb) 292
Cleddau, The East 475, 477
Cleddau, The West 474
Clee (Lincs) 368
Cleethorpes (Lincs) 368
Cleeve (Glos) 198
Cleeve Abbey (Som) 88
Cleeve Lock (Berks) 206
Cleghorn (Lnrk) 513
Clenchwarton (Norf) 365
Clent Hills 197
Clevedon (Som) 107
Clevedon Court (Som) 107
Cleveland (Yorks) 321
Clewer (Berks) 205
Cley-next-the-Sea (Norf) 398
Clickhimin Loch (Shet) 629
Clifford Castle (Here) 480
Clifford Chambers (War) 242
Clifton (Bristol) 101
Clifton (Notts) 265
Clifton (Westm) 281
Clifton Hampden (Oxon) 207
Clifton Lock (Oxon) 207
Clitheroe (Lancs) 318
Clive, Lord 156, 192
Cliveden (Berks) 200
Cloch Lighthouse (Renf) 562
Clocksbriggs (Angus) 593
Clogwyn-du'r-Arddu (Carn) 433
Clogwyn-y-Garnedd-y-Wyddfa (Carn) 432, 433
Clogwyn-y-Person (Carn) 425
Clopton House (War) 242
Closeburn (Dumf) 512
Clough, A. H. 145, 148, 168, 215, 223
Clough, Anne 145, 148
Cloughton Wyke (Yorks) 333
Cloutsham (Som) 140
Clovelly (Devon) 136
Clovenfords (Selk) 543
Clumber (Notts) 266
Clun (Salop) 463
Clunes (Inv) 619
Clungunford (Salop) 463
Cluny Bridge Hotel (Inv) 618
Cluny Castle (Inv) 582
Cluny's Cage (Inv) 582
Clwyd, The 416–419
Clwydian Hills 416
Clydach-on-Tawe (Glam) 484
Clyde, Falls of (Lnrk) 558
Clyde, The 560, 558, 510, 549
Clydebank (Dumb) 559
Clydesdale (Lnrk) 510
Clynder (Dumb) 562
Clynderwen (Pemb) 477
Clynnog Fawr (Carn) 451
Clywedog, The 441
Coalbrookdale (Salop) 190
Coalpit Heath (Glos) 198
Coatbridge (Lnrk) 514, 551
Cobbett, Wm. 34, 58, 80
Cobbinshaw (Midl) 511
Cobbler, The (Arg) 562
Cobden, Rich. 46, 158–160
Cobham (Kent) 19
Cobham (Sur) 41
Cobo Bay (Guern) 76
Cockayne Hatley (Beds) 164
Cockbridge (Aber) 600
Cockburn, Lord 536
Cockburnspath (Berw) 503
Cockermouth (Cumb) 282
Cockersand (Lancs) 280
Cockington (Devon) 115
Cockpen (Midl) 542
Codale Tarn (Westm) 305
Coetan Arthur (Mer) 446
Coggeshall (Esx) 385
Coilantogle Ford (Perth) 575
Coiltry Lock (Inv) 618
Coke, Dr. Thos. 482, 483
Colborne (Derb) 264
Colbren (Glam) 484
Colby (I.O.M.) 313
Colchester (Esx) 385
Coldham Hall (Norf) 397
Coldingham (Berw) 503
Coldstream (Nthb) 349
Coldwell Rocks (Mon) 185
Cole (Som) 107
Coleford (Glos) 179
Coleorton Hall (Leics) 250
Coleridge, Hartley 302, 306
Coleridge, S. T. 91, 45, 98, 102, 107, 140, 292, 297, 376
Coleshill (Bucks) 253
Coleshill (War) 150
Colet, John 217
Colinton (Midl) 538
Colintraive (Arg) 564
Coll 614
Colley Hill (Sur) 34
Collingwood, Adm. 345
Collins, Wilkie 394
Collins, Wm. 48, 216, 217
Colne (Lancs) 318
Colne, The (Esx) 385
Colne, The (Herts) 203
Colne, The (Yorks) 321
Colonel's Bed, The (Aber) 599
Colston, Edw. 99
Colunio 318
Colwall (Here) 193
Colwell Bay (I.O.W.) 66
Colwich (Staffs) 172
Colwick Park (Notts) 256
Colwith Bridge (Lancs) 305
Colwyn Bay (Denb) 404
Colyford (Devon) 89
Combe Bissett (Wilts) 84
Combe Down (Som) 106
Combe Florey (Som) 88
Combe Martin (Devon) 138
Compton (Sur) 42
Compton Castle (Devon) 115
Compton Wynyates (War) 226
Comrie (Perth) 578
Comrie Castle (Perth) 606
Comryn, Earl of Buchan 567
Concentric Castles 411, 417, 446, 488, 448
Condover (Salop) 190
Congleton (Ches) 173

Congresbury (Som) 107
Congreve, Wm. 325
Conington, John 367
Conisbrough (Yorks) 275
Coniston (Lancs) 307
Coniston Old Man (Lancs) 307
Connah's Quay (Flint) 414
Connel Ferry (Arg) 607
Conon (R. & C.) 620
Conovium 421
Conrad, Joseph 28
Constable, John 386
Constantine the Great 327
Conway (Carn) 407
Conway, The 421–423, 426
Conway Fall (Carn) 423
Conway Mountain (Carn) 408
Conwil Elvet (Carm) 474
Cook, Capt. 334, 335, 336, 119
Cookham (Berks) 205, 200
Coolham (Susx) 45
Cooling (Kent) 19
Coolins, The (Skye) 615
Coombe Abbey (War) 228
Coombe Hill (Bucks) 253
Cooper Bridge (Yorks) 319
Cooper's Hill (Sur) 203
Cop'r Leni (Flint) 403
Cope, Sir John 505
Coquetdale (Nthb) 347
Cora Linn (Lnrk) 558
Coram, Capt. 91
Corbière, La (Guern) 76
Corbière, La (Jer) 75
Corbridge (Nthb) 354
Corby (Lincs) 272
Corby Castle (Cumb) 355
Corfe Castle (Dor) 72
Corinium 175
Cornhill (Nthb) 349
Corndon Hill (Mont) 456
Cornwall 124
Cornwood (Devon) 117
Corpach (Inv) 618
Corrie (Bute) 563
Corriemulzie, Linn of (Aber) 599
Corris (Mer) 459
Corscombe (Som) 91
Corsham (Wilts) 96
Cors Fochno (Card) 460
Corstopitum 354
Cors-y-Gedol (Mer) 445
Corryvreckan (Arg) 611
Cortachy Castle (For) 593
Corwen (Mer) 420
Coshieville Inn (Perth) 606
Cotehele House (Corn) 120
Cothi, The 467
Cotman, J. S. 389, 390
Cotswold Hills 174, 181
Cottesmore Hunt 248
Cotton (Suff) 388
Cotton, Chas. 261
Coulbeg (Suth) 623
Coulmore (Suth) 623
Coulsdon (Sur) 33
Countisbury (Devon) 140
County Gate (Devon) 140
Coupar Angus (Perth) 592
Coupée, The (Sark) 77
Covenants, The 513, 530
Covenanters 510, 512, 517, 530, 543, 549, 552, 558
Coventry (War) 228
Coverack (Corn) 126
Coverdale (Yorks) 323
Coverdale, Miles 116
Coverham Abbey (Yorks) 350
Coverley, Sir Roger de 182
Cowal (Arg) 606
Cowan Bridge (Lancs) 281
Cowbit (Lincs) 366
Cowbridge (Glam) 470
Cowburn (Derb) 264
Cowdenknowes (Berw) 503
Cowdray (Susx) 46
Cowes (I.O.W.) 67
Cowfold (Susx) 45
Cowlairs (Lnrk) 552
Cowley, Abraham 378
Cowper, Wm. 163, 243, 246, 247, 269, 383
Cowisc, The (Devon) 122
Cowthorpe (Yorks) 331
Cowton (Yorks) 341
Cox, David 234, 239, 422
Coxhoe Hall (Dur) 179
Cox's Cavern (Som) 108
Cox Tor (Devon) 122
Coxwold (Yorks) 340
Coychurch (Glam) 471
Coyty (Glam) 471
Crabbe, Geo. 394, 83
Crackington Haven (Corn) 133, 95
Cradoc (Brec) 483
Cradock, Adm. 329
Cradock, Matthew 252
Craig-y-Cau (Cader Idris) 442
Craig-y-Cau (Y Garn) 442
,, **Cwm Bychan** (Carn) 429
Craig Cluny (Aber) 598
Craig-an-Darach (Aber) 597
Craigellachie (Banff) 603
Craigellachie (Inv) 582
Craigendoran (Dumb) 559
Craigenputtock (Dumf) 567
Craigiebarns (Perth) 580
Craigleith (Midl) 539
Craigmillar Cas. (Midl) 537
Craignethan Cas. (Lnrk) 558
Craignish (Arg) 611
Craig-y-Nos (Brec) 484
Craignure (Arg) 609
Craigo (Angus) 593
Craig Phadrick (Inv) 584
Craig-y-Pwll-Ddu (Rad) 457
Craigwell House (Susx) 46
Craig-yr-Ysfa (Carn) 424
Craik, Mrs. 173, 175, 180
Crail (Fife) 587
Crakehall (Yorks) 350
Cramond (Midl) 539
Cranborne (Dor) 84
Cranbrook (Kent) 11
Cranbrook Castle (Devon) 122
Cranford 156
Cranham (Esx) 384
Cranham Woods (Glos) 175
Cranmer, Abp. 11, 273, 214, 218, 223, 245, 376, 377
Cranwell (Lincs) 365
Crarae (Arg) 564
Crask, The (Suth) 623
Cratcliffe Tor (Derb) 259
Crathes (Aber) 597
Crathie (Aber) 597
Craven (Yorks) 288
Craven Arms (Salop) 189
Craven Fault, The, 288
Crawford (Lnrk) 509, 510
Crawford, Robt. 503, 540
Crawley (Susx) 33
Cray (Brec) 484
Creagan (Arg) 609
Creagory (Benbecula) 617
Credenhill (Here) 480
Crediton (Devon) 117
Creetown (Kirk) 569
Cressage (Salop) 197
Cresswell (Staffs) 252
Creswell (Derb) 266
Creuddyn Peninsula (Carn) 405
Creux Harbour (Sark) 77
Crewe (Ches) 173
Crewkerne (Som) 90
Crianlarich (Perth) 606, 612
Crib-y-Ddysgl (Carn) 432
,, **Goch** (Carn) 432
Criccieth (Carn) 448
Crichope Linn (Dumf) 512
Crich Stand (Derb) 258
Crichton, Admirable 512 592

Crichton Castle (Midl) 542
Crickhowel (Brec) 188
Cricklade (Wilts) 208
Crieff (Perth) 578
Criffel (Dumf) 567
Crinan (Arg) 611
Crockern Tor (Devon) 122
Crocketford (Kirk) 568
Crockett, S. R. 568
Croe Bridge (R. & C.) 619, 621
Croft Ambrey (Here) 188
Croft Spa (Yorks) 341
Crofton Hall (Yorks) 287
Cromarty (R. & C.) 620
Crome, John 389, 392
Cromer (Norf) 393
Cromer, Lord 393
Cromford (Derb) 258
Crompton, Samuel 317
Cromwell, Oliver 268, 269, 53, 176, 194, 238, 316, 331, 367, 375, 376, 382, 479, 489, 503, 504, 517, 520, 521, 526, 527, 541, 551, 554, 555, 584
Cromwell, Rich. 57
Crook (Westm) 278
Crook of Devon (Kinr) 573
Crook Hotel (Peeb) 550
Cropredy (Oxon) 231
Crosby (I.O.M.) 313
Crosby (Lancs) 149
Cross Fell (Cumb) 290
Crossford (Dumf) 568
Crossford (Lnrk) 558
Crossgates (Fife) 587
Cross Gates (Yorks) 287
Cross Hands (Carm) 468
Crossraguel Abbey (Ayr) 570
Crossways Farm (Sur) 44
Crosswood Park (Card) 474
Crosthwaite (Cumb) 296
Crouch, The 384
Crowborough (Susx) 30
Crow Castle (Denb) 436
Crowcombe (Som) 102
Crowhurst (Susx) 30
Crowland (Lincs) 271
Crowle (Lincs) 360
Crowndale (Devon) 118
Crows-an-Wra (Corn) 130
Crowther's Camp (Mont) 455
Crowthorne (Berks) 34
Croxall Hall (War) 235
Croxdale (Dur) 341
Croxden (Staffs) 252
Croxteth Hall (Lancs) 149
Croydon (Sur) 33
Croyland (Lincs) 271
Cruachan, Falls of (Arg) 607
Cruden, Alex. 595
Cruden Bay (Aber) 599
Crummock Water (Cumb) 300
Crumlin (Mon) 472
Crymmych Arms (Pemb) 475
Cuckfield (Susx) 35
Cudworth (Yorks) 285
Culbin Sands (Moray) 602
Culblean (Aber) 597
Culbone (Som) 141
Culham (Berks) 207, 201
Culhamford (Berks) 207
Cullen (Banff) 604
Cullercoats (Nthb) 346
Cullochy Bridge and **Loch** (Inv) 618
Culloden (Inv) 584
Culloden House (Inv) 602
Culloden Moor (Inv) 583, 584
Cullompton (Devon) 89
Culpeper, Lord 16
Culrain (R. & C.) 622
Culross (Fife) 585
Culter (Aber) 597
Cults (Aber) 597
Cults (Fife) 587
Culworth (Nthn) 254
Culzean Cas. (Ayr) 566
Cumberland 282
Cumberland, Duke of 584, 527
Cumbernauld (Dumb) 550
Cumbrae, Great (Bute) 563
Cummertrees (Dumf) 511
Cumnor (Berks) 208
Cunningham (Ayr) 565
Cupar 587
Curraghs, The (I.O.M.) 315
Currie (Midl) 538
Curthose, Robt. 177, 345
Cury Cross (Corn) 129
Curzon, Marq. 223, 215, 219
Cutcombe (Som) 140
Cuthbert, St. 342–344, 348
Cwm Aran (Rad) 464
„ **Clogwyn** (Carn) 434
„ **Cynllwyd** (Mer) 458
„ **Dyli** (Carn) 432, 433
„ **Elan** (Rad) 457
„ **Glas** (Carn) 425, 432
„ **-y-Glo** (Carn) 430
Cwmhir Abbey (Rad) 464
Cwm Hirnant (Mer) 439
„ **Idwal** (Carn) 424
„ **-y-Llan** (Carn) 433
„ **Prysor** (Mer) 439
Cwm Rhaiadr Fall (Card) 460
Cwm Tryfan (Carn) 424
Cycling xli
Cydweli (Carm) 473
Cyfarllwyd Falls (Card) 462
Cyfarthfa Castle (Glam) 488
Cyfrwy (Mer) 442
Cymbeline 385
Cymmer (Glam) 471
Cymmer Abbey (Mer) 44
Cynfael Falls (Mer) 439
Cynghordy (Carm) 465
Cynicht (Carn) 430
Cynwyd (Mer) 438
Cynyr 440
Cytiau (Mer) 441

Dacre (Yorks) 325
Dafydd ap Gruffydd 190
Dafydd ap Gwilym 467
Dalbeattie (Kirk) 568
Dalby (I.O.M.) 313
Dalcross (Inv) 602
Dalegarth Force (Cumb 310
Dalhousie Cas. (Midl) 54
Dalkeith (Midl) 537
Dalmally (Arg) 607
Dalmellington (Ayr) 567
Dalmeny (Westl) 539
Dalnaspidal (Perth) 581
Dalreoch (Dumb) 559
Dalry (Ayr) 565
Dalry (Kirk) 569
Dalrymple (Ayr) 570
Dalswinton (Dumf) 512
Dalton (Lancs) 291
Dalton, John 161
Dalveen Pass (Dumf) 51
Dalwhinnie (Inv) 582
Dampier, Wm. 90
Dandaleith (Elgin) 603
Danelagh 255
Danes' Dyke (Yorks) 33
Dane Valley (Derb) 262
Darenth (Kent) 16
Daresbury (Ches) 156
Dark Mile, The (Inv) 61
Darlaston (Staffs) 150
Darleydale (Derb) 258
Darling, Grace 348, 346
Darlington (Dur) 341
Darnick (Rox) 545
Darnley, Lord 286, 51 521, 527, 528, 531, 53
Darsham (Suff) 394
Dart, The 116, 122
Dartmeet (Devon) 132
Dartmoor (Devon) 121
Dartmouth (Devon) 11
Darwen (Lancs) 317
Darwin, Chas. 10, 19 375

Darwin, Erasmus 171, 377
Dashwood, Sir Francis 206, 230
Dassett Hills 231
Datchet (Bucks) 203
Dauntsey (Wilts) 96
Dava (Moray) 583
Davenant, Sir Wm. 211, 220
Daventry (Nthn) 167
David I 585, 520, 528, 529, 544, 546, 547, 548, 551, 554, 573
David II 53, 344, 528, 587, 588
Davidson's Mains (Midl) 539
Davies, Sir John 90
Daviot (Inv) 583
Davy, Sir Humphry 128
Dawlish (Devon) 114
Day, Thos. 171, 200, 214
Daylesford (Wor) 181
Day's Lock (Oxon) 206
Dduallt (Ffestiniog) 448
Deadwater (Nthb) 354
Deal (Kent) 21
Dean (Hants) 61
Dean, Forest of 179
Dean Prior (Devon) 124
Debatable Land (Cumb) 509
Dedham (Esx) 386
Dee, Linn of (Aber) 599
Dee, The 151, 152, 413, 414
Deene Park (Nthn) 168
Deepdale (Yorks) 323
Deepdene (Sur) 34, 44
Deeping St. James (Lincs) 366
Deer, Abbey of (Aber) 599
Deerhurst (Glos) 181
Deerness (Ork) 627
Defoe, Daniel 97, 319, 328
Deganwy (Carn) 405
Delabole (Corn) 95
Deloraine (Selk) 544
Demetia 477
Denbigh (Denb) 418
Denbighshire 404
De Newburgh, Henry, see *Beaumont*
Denholm (Rox) 508
Dennyloanhead (Stirl) 550
Dentdale (Yorks) 289
De Quincey, Thos. 158–160, 155, 224, 302, 306, 435, 519, 531, 540
Derby (Derb) 251
Derby, 7th Earl of 311, 317
Derbyhaven (I.O.M.) 313
Derbyshire 250
Dereham (Norf) 383
Derry Lodge (Aber) 583, 598
Derry Ormond (Card) 474
Dersingham (Norf) 399
De Ruyter 19, 20
Derventio 251
Derwen (Denb) 420
Derwent, The (Cumb) 282, 300, 358
Derwent, The (Derb) 162, 251, 259, 263
Derwent, The (Yorks) 332, 336
Derwent Chapel (Derb) 263
Derwentwater (Cumb) 296
Derwentwater, Earl of 297, 354
Derwydd House (Carm) 467
Derwydd Road (Carm) 467
Desborough (Nthn) 247
Desborough Cas. (Bucks) 230
Deva, 151
Devil's Beef Tub (Dumf) 549
Devil's Bridge (Card) 462
Devil's Dyke (Camb) 379
Devil's Dyke (Dumf) 513
Devil's Dyke (Susx) 38
Devil's Elbow (Derb) 263
Devil's Kitchen (Carn) 424
Devil's Punch Bowl (Pemb) 479
Devil's Punch Bowl (Sur) 43
Devizes (Wilts) 85
Devoke Water (Cumb) 310
Devon, The 273
Devonport (Devon) 119
Devonshire 113
Devorguilla 567, 223
Devynock (Brec) 484
Dewer Stone, The (Devon) 121
Dewsbury (Yorks) 321
Dhoon Glen (I.O.M.) 314
Dhruim, The (Inv) 619
Dibdin, Chas. 57
Dick of Aberdaron 450, 417
Dick, Robt. 625
Dickens, Chas. 50, 16–20, 23, 37, 44, 157, 167, 240, 243, 352, 353, 386, 388
Dickleburgh (Nor) 387
Didcot (Berks) 201
Didmarton (Glos) 197
Didsbury (Lancs) 260
Dieulacresse Abbey (Staffs) 252
Digby, Sir Kenelm 224
Digges, Governor Edw. 11
Diggle (Yorks) 320
Dilston (Nthb) 354
Dinas Bran Castle (Denb) 436
Dinas Dinlle (Carn) 451
Dinas Junction (Carn) 430, 429
Dinas Mawddwy (Mer) 458
Dinedor Hill (Here) 184
Dingwall (R. & C.) 620
Dinmore (Here) 188
Dinnet (Aber) 597
Dinorwic Slate Quarries (Carn) 431
Dinting (Derb) 162
Dinton (Wilts) 90
Dinwoodie (Dumf) 510
Diphwys (Mer) 443
Dirleton (Eastl) 504
Dirrie More (R. & C.) 620
Disraeli, Benjamin 230, 44, 147
Disruption, The 533
Diss (Norf) 389
Ditchling (Susx) 35
Dittisham (Devon) 116
Ditton Junc. (Lancs) 174
Dixcart Valley (Sark) 77
Dobell, Sydney 11
Dockwray (Cumb) 296
Doddington (Lincs) 264
Doddridge, Dr. 248
Dodgson, C. L., see *Carroll, Lewis*
Dodington Ash (Glos) 197
Dodman Point (Corn) 125
Dolau (Rad) 464
Dolbadarn Castle (Carn) 431
Dolcoath Mine (Corn) 127
Doldowlod (Rad) 457
Dolfor (Mont) 456
Dolforwyn Castle (Mont) 456
Dolgarrog (Carn) 421
Dolgelley (Mer) 440
Dollar (Cla) 573
Dollywaggon Pike (Cumb) 307
Dolphinton (Peeb) 540
Dolwyddelan (Carn) 426
Dolyhir (Rad) 189
Don, The 162, 275, 283
Doncaster (Yorks) 275
Donibristle (Fife) 586
Donington (Lincs) 365
Donington Hall (Derb) 250
Donne, John 455
Doom Castle (Arg) 564
Doon, Auld Brig o' (Ayr) 566
Doone Valley (Devon) 139

Dorchester (Dor) 86
Dorchester (Oxon) 207
Dore (Derb) 263, 283
Dorking (Sur) 44
Dornie (R. & C.) 621
Dornoch (Suth) 624
Dorridge (War) 231
Dorrington (Salop) 190
Dorsetshire 71
Dotheboys Hall 353
Douglas, Gavin 580
Douglas, Sir Wm. 520
Douglas (I.O.M.) 311
Douglas (Lnrk) 566
Douglas Mill (Lark) 513
Douglas, The 316
Douglas Tragedy, The 543, 549
Doune (Perth) 574
Dousland (Devon) 122
Dove Cottage (Westm) 306
Dovedale (Derb, Staffs) 261
Dove Holes (Derb) 261, 262
Dove Nest (Westm) 303
Dover (Kent) 13
Dover, Straits of 13
Dovercourt (Esx) 386
Dovey Junction (Mont) 460
Dovey, The, see **Dyfi**
Dow Crag (Lancs) 308
Dowdeswell (Glos) 181
Dowlais Iron Works (Glam) 488
Downham Market (Norf) 382
Down House (Kent) 10
Downing (Flint) 403
Down Place (Berks) 205
Downs, The 21
Downside (Som) 106
Downton Castle (Salop) 189
Doyle's Column 76
Dozmary Pool (Corn) 125
Drake, Sir Francis, 118, 119, 121
Draycott (Derb) 251
Drayton, Michael 168, 242, 421
Drayton Bassett (Staffs) 169
Drayton Beauchamp (Bucks) 164
Drayton House (Nthn) 166
Drayton Manor (Staffs) 169
Drem (Eastl) 504
Driffield (Yorks) 334
Drift (Corn) 129
Drigg (Cumb) 291
Drighlington (Yorks) 320
Droitwich (Worcs) 196
Dronfield (Derb) 283
Dropmore (Bucks) 200
Drum (Aber) 597
Drumbeg (Suth) 626
Drumclog (Lnrk) 565
Drumelzier (Peeb) 550
Drumgask (Inv) 582
Drumhain (Skye) 615
Drumlanrig Cas. (Dumf) 512
Drummond Cas. (Perth) 578
Drummond of Hawthornden, Wm. 540
Drummore (Wig) 570
Drummossie Moor (Inv) 584
Drummuir (Banff) 603
Drumnadrochit (Inv) 619
Drumochter, Pass of (Perth & Inv) 581
Drumrunie Lodge (R. & C.) 626
Dryburgh Abbey (Berw) 546
Dryden, John 166, 235, 378
Dryfe Sands (Dumf) 510
Dryhope Tower (Selk) 544
Drymen (Stirl) 559
Duart Castle (Arg) 609
Dubræ or Dubris 13
Dubton Junc. (Angus) 593
Duchess Anne 537, 543
Duddon, The 308
Dudley (Wor) 156
Dudley Port (Staffs) 156
Duff, Dr. 532
Duffield (Derb) 257
Dufftown (Banff) 603
Dugdale, Sir Wm. 157
Duirinish (Skye) 616
Dukeries, The 264
Dukeries Junc. (Notts) 265, 274
Dulverton (Som) 88
Dumbarton (Dumb) 559
Dumbartonshire 559
Dumfries (Dumf) 567
Dumfriesshire 509
Dumpling Green (Norf) 383
Dunaverty Cas. (Arg) 563
Dunbar (Eastl) 504
Dunbar, Wm. 503, 504
Dunbeath (Caith) 624
Dunblane (Perth) 573
Duncan I 593, 602, 610
Duncansby Head (Caith) 625
Dunchurch (War) 227
Duncraggan (Perth) 575
Dundee (For) 588
Dundee, Viscount, see *Claverhouse*
Dunderave (Arg) 564
Dundonell (R. & C.) 626
Dundrennan (Kirk) 569
Dunfermline (Fife) 585
Dunford Bridge (Yorks) 162
Drws-y-Nant (Mer) 440
Dryslwyn (Carm) 467
Dudwell Mountain (Pemb 491
Duffws (Mer) 440, 448
Dulas, The 456, 462
Dungeness (Kent) 32
Dungeon Ghyll (Westm 305
Duniquoich (Arg) 564
Dunkeld (Perth) 580
Dunkery Beacon (Som 140
Dunkirk (Glos) 197
Dunlop (Ayr) 565
Dunmail Raise 302
Dunmore (Perth) 579
Dunmow (Esx) 379
Dunnet (Caith) 625
Dunnet Head (Caith) 625
Dunning (Perth) 577
Dunnose (I.O.W.) 63
Dunnottar Cas. (Angus 594
Dunolly Cas. (Arg) 608
Dunoon (Arg) 562
Dunphail (Moray) 602
Dunragit (Wig) 570
Dunrobin Cas. (Suth) 62
Dunrossness (Shet) 629
Duns (Berw) 503
Duns Scotus, 214, 34 503
Dunscore (Dumf) 567
Dunsinane (Perth) 580
Dunskey (Wig) 570
Dunstable (Beds) 245
Dunstaffnage Cas. (Ar 608
Dunstan, St. 25, 29, 11
Dunstanburgh Cast (Nthb) 347
Dunster (Som) 88
Dunster, Henry 377
Dunston (Lincs) 365
Dunton Green (Kent) 1
Dunure (Ayr) 566
Dunvegan (Skye) 616
Dunwich (Suff) 394
Durdans (Sur) 44
Durdham Down (Glo 101
Durham (Dur) 341
Durham (County) 341
Durlstone Head (Dor) 7
Durness (Suth) 623, 62

- Durnovaria 86
- **Duror** (Arg) 609
- Durovernum 22
- **Durston** (Som) 88, 102
- **Duxbury Hall** (Lancs) 317
- **Dwarfie Stone** (Ork) 628
- **Dyce** (Aber) 600
- *Dyce, Wm.* 595
- *Dyer, John* 467, 456
- **Dyfi, The** 458, 459
- **Dyffyrn** (Mer) 445
- **Dyffryn Castell** (Card) 462
- **Dyfrdwy, The** 440
- **Dymock** (Glos) 179
- **Dynevor Castle** (Carm) 466
- **Dysart** (Fife) 587
- **Dyserth** (Flint) 403
- **Dysynni Marshes, The** (Mer) 459

- **Eaglescliffe** (Dur) 340
- **Eamont Bridge** (Westm) 293
- **Eardisley** (Here) 480
- *Earhart, Miss Amelia* 473
- **Earlestown** (Lancs) 156, 316
- **Earls Barton** (Nthn) 166
- **Earlsferry** (Fife) 587
- **Earlshall** (Fife) 588
- **Earlston** (Berw) 503
- **Earl Stonham** (Suff) 387
- **Earraid** (Arg) 610
- **Easby Abbey** (Yorks) 351
- **Easdale** (Arg) 611
- **Easedale Tarn** (Westm) 307
- **Eashing Bridges** (Sur) 42
- **Easingwold** (Yorks) 340
- *East, Sir Alfred* 247
- East Anglia, 387
- **East Bergholt** (Suff) 386
- **Eastbourne** (Susx) 40
- **East Clandon** (Sur) 42
- **East Cleddau, The** 475, 477
- **East Dereham** (Norf) 383
- **East Fortune** (Eastl) 504
- **East Grinstead** (Susx) 29
- **Eastham** (Ches) 151
- **East Hoathly** (Susx) 39
- **East Knoyle** (Wilts) 90
- **East Leake** (Notts) 255
- **Eastleigh** (Hants) 57
- **East Lothian** 503
- **East Lulworth** (Dor) 72
- **East Lyn, The** (Devon) 138
- **East Malling** (Kent) 15
- **East Meon** (Hants) 58
- East Midlands University 256
- **Easton** (Devon) 123
- **East Retford** (Notts) 274
- **East Shefford** (Berks) 84
- **East Stoke** (Notts) 273
- **East Wellow** (Hants) 61
- **Eaton Hall** (Ches) 155
- **Eaton Socon** (Beds) 267
- **Ebbsfleet** (Kent) 21
- **Ebbw, The** 470
- Eboracum 327
- **Ecclefechan** (Dumf) 509
- **Eccles** (Lancs) 316
- **Eckington** (Derb) 283
- **Ecton** (Nthn) 166
- **Edale** (Derb) 264
- **Eday** (Ork) 628
- **Eddleston** (Peeb) 540
- **Eddystone** (Devon) 119
- **Eden, The** (Cumb) 289, 355
- **Eden, The** (Kent) 33
- **Edenbridge** (Kent) 34
- **Eden Hall** (Cumb) 282
- **Edensor** (Derb) 260
- *Edgar, King* 151, 152, 585
- **Edgbaston** (War) 234
- **Edge Hill** (Lancs) 315
- **Edge Hill** (War) 167
- Edges 257
- *Edgeworth, Dr.* 171
- **Edial Hall** (Staffs) 171
- **Edinburgh** (Midl) 514
  - Advocates' Library 525
  - Arboretum 535
  - Archers' Hall 532
  - Arthur's Seat 529
  - Assembly Hall 522, 519
  - Blackford Hill 532
  - Borough Muir 532
  - Botanic Garden 535
  - Braid Hills 532
  - Brodie's Close 523
  - Bruntsfield Links 532
  - Calton Hill 536
  - Canongate 525
  - Canonmills, 535
  - Castle, The 519
  - Charlotte Sq. 533
  - City Museum 525
  - Coltbridge 536
  - Comely Bank 535
  - Constitution St. 537
  - Corstorphine 536
  - Council Chambers 525
  - County Buildings 523
  - Cowgate 529
  - Craigentinny Marbles 537
  - Craigleith 535
  - Dean Bridge 536
  - Dean Cemetery 536
  - Docks 537
  - Donaldson's Hospital 536
  - East Coates House 536
- **Edinburgh** (*contd.*)
  - Fettes College 535
  - George Sq. 532
  - George St. 533
  - Gladstone Memorial 533
  - Grange Cemetery 532
  - Grassmarket 529
  - Greyfriars Churchyard 529
  - Haymarket 536
  - Heriot's Hospital 531
  - High School 537
  - High St. 523
  - Holyrood Abbey 528
  - Holyrood Palace 526
  - James's Court 522
  - King's Park 529
  - King's Theatre 532
  - Kirk o' Field 531
  - Knox's House 525
  - Lady Stair's House 523
  - Law Courts 524
  - Lawnmarket 523
  - Leith 537
  - Lothian Road 532
  - Lyceum Theatre 532
  - Macmorran's Close 523
  - Magdalen Chapel 529
  - Meadows, The 531
  - Mercat Cross 525
  - Merchiston Cas. 532
  - Mons Meg 520
  - Moray House 526
  - Moray Place 535
  - Morningside 533
  - Mound, The 518
  - Murrayfield 536
  - Museum of Antiquities 534
  - Music Hall 533
  - National Gallery 518
  - National Monument 536
  - National Portrait Gallery 534
  - Nelson's Monument 536
  - New Town 533
  - Newington 532
  - Nor' Loch 518
  - North Bridge 532
  - Old Calton Burying Ground 536
  - Old Parliament Hall 522
  - Old Tolbooth 523
  - Old Town 529
  - Parliament House 524
  - Philosophical Institution 535
  - Princes St. 517
  - Queen Mary's Bathroom 526
  - Queensberry House 526
  - Queen St. 533

- **Edinburgh** (*contd.*)
  - Queen's Drive 529
  - Ramsay Lodge 519
  - Regalia 521
  - Register House 517
  - Restalrig Church 537
  - Riddle's Close 522
  - Royal College of Physicians 535
  - Royal Infirmary 531
  - Royal Mile 522
  - Royal Observatory 532
  - Royal Scottish Academy 518
  - Royal Scottish Museum 530
  - St. Andrew's Church 533
  - St. Andrew's Sq. 533
  - St. Bernard's Well 536
  - St. Cuthbert's Church 519
  - St. George's Church 533
  - St. Giles's Church 523
  - St. James's Sq. 517
  - St. John's Church 519
  - St. Margaret's Chapel 520
  - St. Mary, Cathedral of 535
  - Sciennes Hill House 532
  - Scottish National Library 524
  - Scottish National War Memorial 521
  - Scottish Rugby Union 536
  - Scott Monument 518
  - Scott's House 533
  - South Bridge 532
  - South Side, The 531
  - Steamers 515
  - Stevenson Memorial House 535
  - Stewart's Hospital 536
  - Surgeons' Hall 532
  - Tolbooth Church 522
  - Tollcross 532
  - Trinity House 537
  - Tron Church 525
  - University 530
  - Usher Hall 532
  - Water of Leith 536
  - Wellhouse Tower 519
  - West Bow 522
  - West End 533
  - White Horse Close 526
  - Zoological Park 536
- **Edinburghshire** (Midl) 537
- **Edington** (Som) 102
- **Edington** (Wilts) 85
- **Ednam** (Rox) 548
- **Edrachillis Bay** (Suth) 626
- *Edward I* 32, 112, 190, 227, 311, 349, 358, 362, 407, 411, 417, 428, 432, 446, 450, 461, 520, 542, 551, 552, 572, 578, 583, 619
- *Edward II* 72, 177, 198, 403, 428, 429, 470, 488, 504, 572, 573
- *Edward III* 32, 177, 203, 204, 256, 328, 349, 520, 577, 594
- *Edward IV* 24, 203, 339
- *Edward V* 164
- *Edward VI* 219, 244, 274
- *Edward VII* 204, 213, 399, 526, 527
- *Edward the Black Prince* 225, 26
- *Edward the Confessor* 225, 53, 382
- *Edward the Elder* 255
- *Edward the Martyr* 71, 72
- *Edwards, Dr. A. G.* 417
- **Edwardstone** (Suff) 386
- *Edwin of Northumbria* 519
- **Edwinstowe** (Notts) 265
- **Edzell** (Angus) 593
- **Eel Tarn** (Cumb) 310
- **Efail-Newydd** (Carn) 449
- **Efenechtyd** (Denb) 420
- **Eggesford** (Devon) 135
- **Egginton** (Derb) 252
- **Egglescliffe** (Dur) 340
- **Eggliston Abbey** (Yorks) 352
- **Egham** (Sur) 52, 203
- **Egilsay** (Ork) 628
- **Egloshayle** (Corn) 133
- **Eglwyseg Rocks** (Denb) 436
- **Eglwys Rhos** (Carn) 406
- **Eglwysbach** (Denb) 421
- **Egremont** (Ches) 150
- **Egremont** (Cumb) 308
- **Eifl, Yr** (Carn) 451
- **Eigg** 616
- **Eildon Hills** (Rox) 545
- **Eisteddfa Gurig** (Mont) 454
- **Elan Valley** (Rad) 457
- **Elderslie** (Renf) 561
- *Eldon, Lord* 345, 216
- Eleanor Crosses 265, 165, 247
- *Eleanor of Castile* 265, 362, 363
- **Elford** (Staffs) 235
- **Elgin** (Moray) 601
- **Elginshire** 601
- **Elgol** (Skye) 615
- **Elibank Tower** (Peeb) 543
- **Elidyr Fach** (Carn) 431
- **Elidyr Fawr** (Carn) 424, 431
- **Elie** (Fife) 587
- **Eling** (Hants) 68
- **Eliock** (Dumf) 512
- *Eliot, Geo.* 229, 43, 168, 171, 228, 257, 260, 364
- **Eliseg's Pillar** (Denb) 437
- *Elizabeth, Princess* (1596–1662) 228, 229
- *Elizabeth, Queen* 21, 97, 163, 205, 219, 225, 237, 268
- **Ellastone** (Staffs) 260
- **Ellen's Isle** (Perth) 575
- **Elleray** (Westm) 304
- **Ellesmere** (Salop) 415
- *Elliot, Ebenezer* 284
- **Elliot Junc.** (Angus) 591
- **Ellisland** (Dumf) 567
- **Ellon** (Aber) 599
- **Elmet** (Yorks) 287
- **Elmham** (Norf) 383
- **Elmton** (Derb) 266
- *Elreton, Henry de* 407, 428
- **Elsenham** (Esx) 369
- **Elstow** (Beds) 246
- **Elswick** (Nthb) 354
- **Elterwater** (Westm) 305
- **Eltham** (Kent) 10
- **Elton** (Nthn) 166
- **Elvanfoot** (Lnrk) 510
- **Elveden** (Suff) 380
- Elvel 463
- **Ely** (Camb) 380
- **Ely** (Glam) 470
- **Embleton** (Nthb) 347
- **Embsay** (Yorks) 322
- *Emerson, R. W.* 567
- **Emsworth** (Hants) 49
- *Endicott, John* 87
- **Enham** (Hants) 80
- **Ennerdale** (Cumb) 308
- **Enterkinfoot** (Dumf) 510
- **Enterkin Pass** (Dumf) 510
- **Entwistle** (Lancs) 317
- **Epping Forest** (Esx) 383
- **Epsom** (Sur) 44
- **Epworth** (Lincs) 364
- *Erasmus* 214, 373
- **Erewash, The** 282
- **Eridge** (Susx) 29
- **Ericht, Gorge of the** (Perth) 579
- **Eriskay** 617
- Ermine Street 359
- **Erraid** (Arg) 610
- **Erthig Park** (Denb) 414
- **Erwood** (Brec) 457
- Eryri 431
- **Escomb** (Dur) 353
- **Esgair Felen** (Carn) 425
- **Esk, The** (Cumb) 310
- **Esk, The** (Yorks) 335
- **Eskdale** (Cumb) 310
- **Esk Hause** (Cumb) 306
- **Eskbank** (Midl) 540

Essex 383
Essex Castle (Ald) 78
Esthwaite Water (Lancs) 305
Etchingham (Susx) 30
Ethandune, Battle of 85
Ethelbert 22, 27, 28, 90
Ethelfleda 168, 238, 248
Ethelfrid, King 414
Etocessa 180
Eton (Bucks) 204
Etruria (Staffs) 173
Ettrick Bay (Bute) 563
Ettrickbridge (Selk) 544
Ettrick Church (Selk) 544
Ettrick Forest (Selk) 542
Etty, Wm. 328
Eugénie, Empress 512, 52
Evanton (R. & C.) 622
Evans, Samuel 171
Evelyn, John 44, 223
Evenlode, The 226
Evercreech (Som) 106
Eversley (Hants) 52
Everton (Lancs) 149
Evesham (Wor) 227
Evesham, Vale of 193
Ewell (Kent) 22
Ewelme (Oxon) 201
Ewenny Priory (Glam) 470
Ewerby (Lincs) 365
Ewloe Castle (Flint) 155
Exe, The 91, 94
Exeter (Devon) 91
Exford (Som) 140
Exminster (Devon) 114
Exmoor (Som) 140
Exmouth (Devon) 114, 94
Eyam (Derb) 263
Eyarth (Denb) 420
Eye (Norf) 388
Eyemouth (Berw) 502
Eynhallow (Ork) 628
Eynsham (Oxon) 208
Eyton (Salop) 156

Fairbourne (Mer) 460
Fairfax, Gen. 136, 186, 210, 377, 385
Fairfax, Lord 16
Fairfield (Westm) 295, 307
Fairford (Glos) 226
Fair Isle 628
Fairlie (Bute) 563
Fairless, Michael 45
Fairy Banner 616
Fairy Cross (Devon) 136
Fairy Glen (Bettw) 423
Fairy Glen (Conway) 408
Fakenham (Norf) 398
Fal, The 126
Falcon Crag (Cumb) 298
Falkirk (Stirl) 551
Falkirk, Battles of 572
Falkland (Fife) 587
Falkland, Lord 84, 377
Falmer (Susx) 32
Falmouth (Corn) 126
Fan-Corn-Ddu, Y (Brec) 483
Fara (Ork) 628
Fare, Hill of (Aber) 597
Fareham (Hants) 51
Farington (Lancs) 279
Farnborough (Hants) 52
Farnborough (Kent) 10
Farne Islands 348
Farnell Road (Angus) 593
Farnham (Dor) 107
Farnham (Sur) 58
Farningham (Kent) 16
Farnley Hall (Yorks) 322
Farnworth (Lancs) 317
Farquhar, Geo. 190, 191
Farrar, Dean 313, 378
Farringford (I.O.W.) 66
Farrington Gurney (Som) 107
Far Sawrey (Lancs) 305
Faslane Bay (Dumb) 559
Fast Castle (Berw) 503
Father Ignatius 188
Faucit, Helen 242, 437
Faversham (Kent) 20
Fawcett, Henry 394
Fawkes, Guy 330, 331, 322, 328
Fawley (Hants) 68
Fawley Court (Bucks) 206
Fawsley (Nthn) 254
Fearn (R. & C.) 622
Fearnan (Perth) 606
Featherstone Castle (Nthb) 354
Felbrigg (Norf) 393
Felindre (Brec) 481
Felixstowe (Suff) 388
Fell, Dean 212
Felpham (Susx) 46
Felstead or **Felsted** (Esx) 369
Fen District 365
Fenny Compton (War) 231
Fenny Stratford (Bucks) 150
Fenton (Staffs) 172
Fergusson, Robt. 526
Ferrar, Bp. 473
Ferrar, Nich. 269
Ferriby (Yorks) 287
Ferrybridge (Yorks) 284
Ferryhill (Dur) 341
Ferryside (Carm) 473
Feshiebridge (Inv) 582
Fetlar (Shet) 630
Fettercairn (Angus) 594
Fewston (Yorks) 324
Ffestiniog (Mer) 439
Fforest Fach (Glam) 468
Ffridd Faldwyn (Mont) 455
Ffrith Ddu (Carn) 408
Ffrwdgrech Waterfalls (Brec) 483
Ffynnon Fair (Denb) 418
Ffynnon Fair (Lleyn) 450
Fielding, Henry 113, 82, 106
Field Place (Susx) 45
Fife 585
Fife Ness 587
Filby (Norf) 397
Filey (Yorks) 334
Filton (Glos) 187
Fincastle (Perth) 581
Finchale (Dur) 344
Findhorn (Moray) 602
Findhorn, The 602
Findhorn Bay (Moray) 602
Findlater Cas. (Banff) 604
Fingal 608
Fingal's Cave (Staffa) 610
Fingle Bridge (Devon) 122
Finhaven (Angus) 593
Finmere (Oxon) 254
Finnart Bay (Wig) 570
Finningham (Suff) 388
Finstown (Ork) 628
Fionphort (Arg) 610
Firle Beacon (Susx) 39
Firsby (Lincs) 367
Fishbourne (I.O.W.) 61
Fishguard (Pemb) 477
Fishguard Harbour (Pemb) 477
Fishponds (Glos) 198
Fishtoft (Lincs) 367
Fitful Head (Shet) 629
Fittleworth (Susx) 45
Fitzgerald, Edw. 393
Fitzhamon, Robt. 485
Fitzherbert, Mrs. 37
Five Boroughs 255
Five Lanes (Corn) 113
Five Sisters, The 329
Five Towns 172
Fladda (Arg) 611
Flamborough (Yorks) 334
Flamborough Head (Yorks) 334
Flamsteed, John 251
Flatford Mill (Suff) 386
Flat Holme (Som) 470
Flaxley Abbey (Glos) 181
Flaxman, John 328
Flecker, J. E. 379
Fleet (Hants) 52
Fleet (Lincs) 365
Fleet Moss (Yorks) 323
Fleetwood (Lancs) 279
Fleming, Marjorie 587
Fletcher, Giles 372, 378

Fletcher, John 32, 372
Fletcher, Phineas 11, 372
Fletcher of Saltoun 506
Fletching (Susx) 29
Flinders, Matthew 365
Flint (Flint) 403
Flintshire 402
Flodden (Nthb) 349
Flodigarry (Skye) 616
Floore (Nthn) 167
Floors Cas. (Rox) 548
Floriston (Cumb) 509
Flotta (Ork) 627
'*Flower of Yarrow,' The* 544, 508
Flowerdale (R. & C.) 621
'*Fluellen*' 482
Fochabers (Moray) 601
Foel Berfedd, Y (Carn) 425
Foinaven (Suth) 623
Folda (Angus) 589
Folkestone (Kent) 12
Fonthill (Wilts) 90
Foote, Samuel 126, 14
Forbes of Culloden, Lord Pres. 603
Ford (Arg) 608
Ford (Devon) 132
Ford (Susx) 46
Forde Abbey (Som) 91
Forden (Mont) 455
Foreland Point (Devon) 141
Forest Lodge (Perth) 599
Forest Row (Susx) 29
Forfar (For) 592
Forfarshire 592
Forgandenny (Perth) 577
Forge Valley (Yorks) 335
Formby (Lancs) 149
Forncett (Norf) 389
Forres (Moray) 602
Forsinard (Caith) 624
Forster, W. E. 302
Fort Augustus (Inv) 618
Fort George (Guern) 76
Fort George (Inv) 602
Forth, The 573
Forth and Clyde Canal 559, 552
Forth Bridge (Westl) 539
Fortingal (Perth) 606
Fortrose (R. & C.) 620
Fort William (Inv) 613
Foryd, The 404
Fosse Way 87, 89, 197, 267
Fotheringhay (Nthn) 166
Foula (Shet) 629
Foulis (R. & C.) 622
Foulshiels (Selk) 543
Fountainhall (Eastl) 542
Fountains Abbey (Yorks) 327
Four Ashes (Ches) 156
Four Crosses (Carn) 451
Four Crosses (Mont) 416
Fovant (Wilts) 89
Fowey (Corn) 125
Fowlis Easter (Perth) 589
Fowlis Wester (Perth) 578
Fownhope (Here) 181
Fox, C. J. 46, 220
Fox, Geo. 95, 290, 333
Foxdale (I.O.M.) 313
Foxe, Bp. 217
Foxe, John 367, 220, 217
Foxfield (Lancs) 291
Fox Ghyll (Westm) 302
Fox Howe (Westm) 302
Foyers (Inv) 619
Foyers, Falls of (Inv) 618
Fraddon (Corn) 113
Framlingham (Suff) 394
Francton, Adam de 424
Franklin, Benjamin 15, 57, 166
Franklin, Sir John 367
Frant (Susx) 28
Fraserburgh (Aber) 599
Fratton (Hants) 43
Freeman, E. A. 234, 221
Freiston (Lincs) 367
French Drove (Lincs) 366
Frensham (Sur) 58
Freshwater (I.O.W.) 66
Friar's Crag (Cumb) 296
Frimley (Sur) 58
Frinton (Esx) 38
Friog (Mer) 460
Fritton Decoy (Suff) 395
Frocester (Glos) 198
Frodsham (Ches) 156
Frogmore (Berks) 204
Frome (Som) 85
Frosterley (Dur) 353, 343
Froude, J. A. 215, 221
Fry, Eliz. 389
Fryatt, Capt. 386
Fulbourn (Camb) 379
Fuller, Andrew 247
Fuller, Thos. 91, 166, 373, 375
Fullerton (Hants) 80
Furnace (Arg) 610
Furness (Lancs) 279
Furness Abbey (Lancs) 291
Furry Dance 127
Fusedale (Westm) 295
Fushiebridge (Midl) 542
Fylde, The (Lancs) 279
Fyvie (Aber) 600

Gadie, The 600
Gad's Hill (Kent) 18
Gaer, Y (Brec) 484
Gaerwen (Ang) 412
Gainford (Dur) 352
Gainsborough (Lincs) 364
Gainsborough, Thos. 386
Gairloch (R. & C.) 621
Gairlochy (Inv) 618
Gala, The 542
Galashiels (Selk) 542
Gallantry Bower (Devon) 136
Gallt-y-Gogof (Carn) 424
Galloway (Kirk & Wig) 568
Galt, John 565
Gam, Sir David 482
Ganavan (Arg) 608
Ganllwyd (Mer) 442
Ganllwyd Glen (Mer) 441
Ganton (Yorks) 332
Gaping Ghyll (Yorks) 288
Gardiner, Col. 505
Gareloch (Dumb) 562
Garelochhead (Dumb) 562
Garleton Hills (Eastl) 505
Garliestown (Wig) 570
Garmouth (Elgin) 604
Garn, Y (Dolgelley) 442
Garravalt, Falls of (Aber) 598
Garrick, David 184, 18, 169–171, 388
Garry, Falls of (Perth) 581
Garsdale (Yorks) 289
Garston (Lancs) 149
Garth (Brec) 465
Garth (Carn) 409
Gartly (Aber) 600
Garve (R. & C.) 620
Garvelloch Isles (Arg) 610
Garway (Here) 188
Garwick Glen (I.O.M.) 314
Garynahine (Harris) 617
Gask (Perth) 577
Gaskell, Mrs. 58, 156, 161, 290
Gasquet, Card. 106
Gatcombe Park (I.O.W.) 65
Gatehouse-of-Fleet (Kirk) 569
Gatescarth Pass (Westm) 295
Gatesgarth (Cumb) 300
Gateshead (Dur) 344
Gatton (Sur) 33
Gatwick (Sur) 34
Gaveston, Piers 239, 333, 403
Gay, John, 135, 80, 526
Gearr Aonach (Arg) 609
Geddes, Jenny 523, 517, 524
Geddington (Nthn) 247
Gedney (Lincs) 365
Gelert 430

Genlis, Mme. de 435
Geoffrey of Monmouth, 186, 476
George III 87, 204
George IV 37, 204, 522, 533, 537
George V 46
'George Eliot Country' 229, 168
Georgemas (Caith) 624
Ghaistrill's Strid 323
Gibb, Jas. 594
Gibbon, Edw. 29, 43, 125, 217
Gibbons, Orlando 370
Gidleigh (Devon) 122
Gifford (Midl) 60
Giggleswick (Yorks) 289
Gigha (Arg) 564
Gigha (Midl) 506
Gight, Cas. of (Aber) 599
Gilbert, Humphrey 115, 116
Gildas 488
Gillbrow (Cumb) 300
Gilling (Yorks) 340
Gillingham (Kent) 19
Gillingham (Norf) 394
Gilsland Spa (Cumb) 355
Giraldus Cambrensis 478, 189, 417, 432, 437, 450, 462, 473, 475, 482, 483, 491
Girnigoe (Caith) 625
Girvan (Ayr) 570
Gisburn (Yorks) 318
Gissing, Geo. 158, 287
Gladstone, W. E. 145, 148, 149, 155, 213, 273, 433
Gladswood (Rox) 546
Glamis (Angus) 593
Glamorganshire 470
Glanau Wells (Brec) 457
Glan Conway (Denb) 421
Glandyfi (Card) 460
Glan Irfon (Brec) 457
Glanne Wells (Brec) 457
Glanrafon (Card) 462
Glan Rhyd (Carm) 466
Glaramara (Cumb) 299
Glasbury-on-Wye (Brec) 480
Glasgow 552
  Argyle St. 556
  Art Gallery 556
  Bell o' the Brae 554
  Botanic Gardens 557
  Buchanan St. 554
  Cathedral, The 555
  Cenotaph 554
  Charing Cross 556
  Clyde Steamers 560
  Court House 556
  Cross Steeple 556
  Dowanhill 557
Glasgow (*contd.*)
  Gallowgate 556
  George Sq. 554
  George V Bridge 556
  Glasgow Bridge 556
  Glasgow Fair 554
  Glasgow Green 556
  Great Western Rd. 557
  High St. 554
  Hillhead 557
  Hunterian Museum 557
  Kelvin Hall 557
  Kelvingrove Park 557
  Langside 556
  Mitchell Library 556
  Municipal Buildings 554
  Museum 556
  Partick 557
  People's Palace 556
  Post Office 554
  Provand's Lordship 554
  Queen Margaret's College 557
  Queen's Park 556
  Royal Exchange 554
  Royal Infirmary 554
  St. Andrew's Halls 556
  Saltmarket 556
  Sauchiehall St. 556
  Stock Exchange 554
  Technical College 554
  Tolbooth 556
  Tron Steeple 556
  University 557
Glaslyn (Snowdon) 433
Glaslyn, The 425
Glas Maol (Perth) 579
Glasson Dock (Lancs) 280
Glastonbury (Som) 111
Glasven (R. & C.) 621
Glazebury (Lancs) 316
Glen Affric (Inv) 319
Glen Almond (Perth) 578
Glen App (Wig) 570
Glenbarry (Banff) 604
Glenboig (Lnrk) 572
Glen Bray (Arg) 564
Glenbrittle (Syke) 615
Glen Callater (Aber) 593
Glen Carron (R. & C.) 621
Glen Clunie (Aber) 579
Glencoe (Arg) 609
Glencoin Park (Cumb) 294
Glencorse (Midl) 540
Glen Croe (Arg) 562
Glen Crutten (Arg) 607
Glen Darragh (I.O.M.) 312
Glen Dochart (Perth) 606
Glen Docharty (R. & C.) 620
Glendon (Nthn) 247
Glendower, Owen 420, 480, 189, 192, 409, 417, 428, 430, 440, 446, 459, 485, 488, 473, 475
Gleneagles (Perth) 576
Glenelg (Inv) 621
Glen Etive (Arg) 609
Glen Falloch (Perth & Dumb) 560
Glenfarg (Perth) 586
Glen Fiddich (Banff) 603
Glen Finglas (Perth) 575
Glenfinnan (Inv) 613
Glen Fruin (Dumb) 559
Glen Garry (Inv) 581, 618
Glengyle (Perth) 575
Glen Helen (I.O.M.) 313
Glenkens (Kirk) 568
Glenlivet (Moray) 583
Glen Lochy (Arg) 607
Glen Loy (Inv) 618
Glenluce (Wig) 570
Glen Lyn (Devon) 139
Glen Lyon (Perth) 606
Glen Maye (I.O.M.) 313
Glen Mona (I.O.M.) 314
Glenmore (Inv) 617
Glen Moriston (Inv) 618
Glen Nant (Arg) 607
Glen Nevis (Inv) 613
Glen Ogle (Perth) 605
Glen Quoich (Arg) 607
Glenridding (Westm) 294
Glen Roy (Inv) 612
Glen Sannox (Bute) 563
Glen Shee (Perth) 579
Glen Shiel (Inv) 618
Glenside (Ayr) 566
Glenthorne (Devon) 141
Glen Tilt (Perth) 599
Glen Truim (Inv) 582
Glen Urquhart (Inv) 619
Glenwhilly (Wig) 570
Glen Wyllin (I.O.M.) 314
Glevum 175
Gloddaeth Hall (Carn) 406
Glomach, Falls of (R. & C.) 621
Glossary liii
Glossary of Lowland Scots 496
Glossop (Derb) 162
Gloucester (Glos) 175
Gloucestershire 174
Glyder Fach, Y (Carn) 424, 431
Glyder Fawr, Y (Carn) 424, 431
Glyn Ceiriog (Denb) 414
Glynde (Susx) 39
Glyn Dwr, Owain, see *Glendower*
Glyn Dyfrdwy (Mer) 438
Glyn Neath (Glam) 471
Goathland (Yorks) 335
Goatfell (Bute) 563
Goat's Water (Lancs) 308
Gobowen (Salop) 414
Godalming (Sur) 42

Godiva, Lady 228, 229
Godley Junc. (Ches) 162
Godmanchester (Hunts) 269
Godshill (I.O.W.) 65
Godstone (Sur) 34
Godstow (Oxon) 207
Godwin, Wm. 71
Goethe, Wolfgang von 426
Gogar (Midl) 550
Gogmagog Hills (Camb) 369
Golden Grove (Carm) 467
Golden Valley (Here) 188
Goldsborough (Yorks) 331
Gollanfield (Inv) 602
Golspie (Suth) 624
Gomersal (Yorks) 321
Gometra (Arg) 609
Gomshall (Sur) 34, 44
Goodrich Castle (Here) 185
Goodwick (Pemb) 476
Goodwin Sands 21
Goodwood (Susx) 49
Goole (Yorks) 275
Goran Haven (Corn) 125
Gordale Scar (Yorks) 288
Gordon Arms (Selk) 543
Gordon Castle (Moray) 601
Gordon, Gen. 19
Gorebridge (Midl) 542
Gorey (Jer) 74
Goring (Oxon) 201
Goring (Susx) 38
Gorleston (Suff) 396
Gorphwysfa Hotel (Carn) 425
Gors Goch Glan Teifi (Card) 474
Goschen, Viscount 168
Gosberton (Lincs) 365
Gosforth (Nthb) 339
Gosport (Hants) 51
Gotham (Notts) 254
Goudhurst (Kent) 11
Gouliot Caves (Sark) 77
Gourock (Renf) 562
Gouthwaite (Yorks) 325
Gow, John 628
Gowbarrow Park (Cumb) 294
Gower, Bp. 492, 494
Gower Peninsula (Glam) 490
Gowerton (Glam) 467, 472
Gowrie (Perth) 580
Gowrie Conspiracy 577
Goxhill (Lincs) 360
Grace, Dr. W. G. 198
Graemsay (Ork) 628
Grafton Lock (Oxon) 208
Graham, James 592
Graham's Dyke 552
Gramisdale (Benbecula) 617
Grandtully (Perth) 606
Grange (Banff) 600
Grange (Cumb) 298
Grange Court (Glos) 181
Grange Fell (Cumb) 299
Grangemouth (Stirl) 552
Grange-over-Sands (Lancs) 290
Granta, The 370
Grantchester (Camb) 379
Grantham (Lincs) 272
Granton (Midl) 537
Grantown-on-Spey (Moray) 583
Grants House (Berw) 503
Grasmere (Westm) 306
Grasmoor (Cumb) 300
Grassington (Yorks) 323
Grateley (Hants) 80
Gravesend (Kent) 15
Gray, Thos. 205, 292, 373, 395, 407
Grayrigg (Westm) 281
Grayshott (Hants) 43
Graythwaite (Lancs) 303
Great Almias Cliff (Yorks) 324
Great Brington (Nthn) 167
Great Castle Head (Pemb) 475
Great Chesterford (Esx) 369
Great Chesters (Nthb) 356
Great Doward (Here) 185
Great End (Cumb) 309
Great Gable (Cumb) 299, 310
Great Hampden (Bucks) 253
Great Hangman (Devon) 138
Great Howe (Cumb) 308
Great Langdale (Westm) 305
Great Longstone (Derb) 260
Great Malvern (Wor) 193
Great Marlow (Berks) 200
Great Missenden (Bucks) 253
Great Mis Tor (Devon) 122
Great North Road 267, 339, 495
Great Ormesby (Norf) 398
Great Orme's Head (Carn) 406
Great Rigg (Westm) 307
Great Shefford (Berks) 84
Great Smeaton (Yorks) 339
Great Trefgarn Mtn. (Pemb) 491
Great Whernside (Yorks) 323
Great Yarmouth (Norf) 395
Greeba Cas. (I.O.M.) 313
Greenaleigh (Som) 141
Greenfield (Yorks) 320
Green Gable (Cumb) 299
Greenhead (Nthb) 355
Greenlaw (Berw) 503
Greenloaning (Perth) 576
Greenock (Renf) 561
Greenodd (Lancs) 291
Greenside (Westm) 295
Greenup Edge (Cumb) 307
Greenway (Devon) 116
Gregory, Dr. 526
Grenville, Sir B. 106, 134
Grenville, Sir R. 135
Gresford (Denb) 413
Gresham, Sir Thos. 398
Greta, The (Cumb) 296
Greta Bridge (Yorks) 352
Greta Hall (Cumb) 297
Gretna (Dumf) 509
Gretna Green (Dumf) 511
Grève de Lecq (Jer) 75
Greville, Fulke 192, 238
Grey Knotts (Cumb) 299
Grey, Lady Jane 250, 176
Grey Mare's Tail (Dumf) 549
Greystoke Castle (Cumb) 282
Gribin, Y (Brec) 483
Griff House (War) 229
Griffith's Crossing (Carn) 427
Grime's Dyke 552
Grime's Graves (Norf) 382
Grimsby (Lincs) 368
Grim's Pound (Devon) 122
Grimsthorpe (Lincs) 366
Grindleford (Derb) 263
Grind of the Navir (Shet) 630
Grisedale (Westm) 295
Grocyn, 57, 217, 218
Grongar Hill (Carm) 467
Groombridge (Kent) 29
Grosmont (Mon) 188
Grosmont (Yorks) 335
Grosnez Castle (Jer) 75
Groudle Glen (I.O.M.) 314
Gruffydd ap Cynan 458
Guard Bridge (Fife) 589
Guernsey (C.I.) 75
Guest, Lady Charlotte 466
Guide Bridge (Lancs) 162
Guildford (Sur) 41
Guinevere 112, 80
Guisborough (Yorks) 334
Guiseley (Yorks) 321
Gullane (Eastl) 505

Gulval (Corn) 128, 130
Gummer's How (Lancs) 303
Gundulf 17, 18
Gunnerside (Yorks) 352
Gunnislake (Corn) 118
Gunpowder Plot 167, 196
Gunton (Norf) 393
Gunwalloe (Corn) 129
Gurnard's Head (Corn) 130
Guthrie (Angus) 593
Guthrie, Dr. Thos. 519, 593
Guy's Cliffe (War) 238
Gwbert-on-Sea (Card) 476
Gwennap Pit (Corn) 127
Gwernyfed Old Hall (Brec) 481
Gwinear Road (Corn) 127
Gwrthreynion 463
Gwrych Castle (Denb) 404
Gwydir Castle (Carn) 422
Gwynedd, Owain 155, 419
Gwynfryn (Carn) 448
Gwynne, Nell 184, 379
Gyrn-ddu, Y (Carn) 451

Habbie's Howe (Midl) 538
Hackness (Yorks) 333
Hackston of Rathillet 591
Haco, or *Hakon, King* 563, 627
Haddenham (Bucks) 231
Haddington (Eastl) 505
Haddingtonshire (Eastl) 503
Haddo House (Aber) 599
Haddon Hall (Derb) 259
Hadfield (Derb) 162
Hadleigh (Suff) 387
Hadleigh Cas. (Esx) 384
Hadrian, Emp. 355, 513
Hafren, The 458
Hagley (Wor) 197
Haig, Earl 533, 546, 101, 220, 519, 521
Hailes Castle (Eastl) 504
Hailsham (Susx) 30
Hakon-Jarl 628
Halesowen (Wor) 234
Halesworth (Suff) 394
Halifax (Yorks) 319
Halkin Mountain (Flint) 416
Halkirk (Caith) 624
Hall, Bp. 375, 389, 392
Hallam (Yorks) 283
Hallam, Arthur 107, 378
Hallam, Henry 107
Hallamshire (Yorks) 283
Halley, Edmund 432
Halliford (Middx) 202
Hallin Fell (Westm) 294
Hall-i'-th'-Wood (Lancs) 317
Halstead (Esx) 386
Halton Chesters (Nthb) 355
Haltwhistle (Nthb) 354
Halwill (Devon) 94
Hamble (Hants) 61
Hambleden (Bucks) 206
Hambledon (Hants) 58
Hambleton Hills (Yorks) 340
Hamilton, Lady 279
Hamilton (Lnrk) 558
Hamilton, Abp. John 551
Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh 551
Hamilton, Patrick 589, 591, 622
Hamoaze, The (Devon) 120
Hampden House (Bucks) 253
Hampden, John 217, 225, 230, 253
Hampole (Yorks) 287
Hampshire 52
Hampton (Middx) 202
Hampton Court (Middx) 202
Hampton-in-Arden (War) 230
Hamsterley Hall (Dur) 344
Hamworthy (Dor) 71
Hanbury (Staffs) 252
Handa (Suth) 623
Handborough (Oxon) 226
Handbridge (Ches) 152
Handcross (Susx) 33
Handsworth (Staffs) 234
Hangman Point (Devon) 138
Hanley (Staffs) 173
Hannington (Wilts) 208
Hanois Lighthouse (Guern) 76
Hanslope (Bucks) 164
Hanway, Jonas 50
Hanwood (Salop) 454
Harborne (War) 234
Harbottle (Nthb) 347
Harburn (Midl) 511
Harby (Leics) 265
Hardcastle Crags (Yorks) 319
Hard Knott (Cumb) 310
Harden House (Rox) 508
Hardmuir (Moray) 602
Hardraw Force (Yorks) 351
Hardwick (Bucks) 253
Hardwick Hall (Derb) 265
Hardwick House (Suff) 379
Hardy, Thos. 86, 87, 70, 71, 80, 90, 134
Harecastle (Staffs) 173, 252
Harewood (Yorks) 323
Hargreaves, Jas. 255, 317
Harlaw (Aber) 600
Harlech (Mer) 446
Harlow (Esx) 369
Harlow Car and **Hill** (Yorks) 325
Harlyn Bay (Corn) 95
Harold, King 30, 49, 155, 336
Harpenden (Herts) 245
Harrietsham (Kent) 10
Harris 617
Harris, Rev. Howel 438, 481
Harrison, Fred. 104, 221
Harrison Stickle (Westm) 305
Harrogate (Yorks) 324
Harter Fell (Cumb) 310
Hartfell (Dumf) 548
Harting (Susx) 43
Hartington (Derb) 261
Hartland (Devon) 136
Hartland Quay (Devon) 136
Hartlebury (Wor) 196
Hartlepool (Dur) 340
Hartshead (Yorks) 321
Hartshill (War) 168
Harts Weir (Oxon) 208
Hartwell House (Bucks) 253
Harvard, John 39, 240, 370, 375
Harvey, Wm. 13, 27, 214, 369, 379
Harwich (Esx) 386
Haslar (Hants) 51
Haslemere (Sur) 43
Haslingden (Lancs) 318
Hassendean (Rox) 508
Hassocks (Susx) 35
Hastings (Susx) 30
Hastings, Warren 181, 203
Hatfield (Herts) 268
Hatfield Forest (Esx) 369
Hathaway, Anne 240, 242, 196
Hathersage (Derb) 263
Hatton (War) 231
Hatton, Sir Chris. 168
Haughmond Abbey (Salop) 192
Hauteville House (Guern) 76
Havant (Hants) 43
Havelock, Sir Henry 340
Haverfordwest (Pemb) 474
Havre Gosselin (Sark) 77

Hawarden (Flint) 155
Hawes (Yorks) 351
Hawes Inn (Westl) 539
Hawes Junction (Yorks) 289
Hawes Water (Westm) 295
Hawick (Rox) 508
Hawkhurst (Kent) 11
Hawkins, Sir John 119
Hawkshead (Lancs) 305
Hawksmoor (Staffs) 252
Hawley, Gen. 551, 552
Haworth (Yorks) 287
Hawthornden (Midl) 540
Hawthorne, Nath. 147, 236
Hawton (Notts) 273
Haxey (Lincs) 364
Hay (Brec) 480
Hayburn Wyke (Yorks) 333
Haydon Bridge (Nthb) 353
Hayes Barton (Devon) 91
Hayes Place (Kent) 15
Hayfield (Derb) 264
Hayle (Corn) 127
Hayles Abbey (Glos) 199
Hayley, Wm. 46
Hayling Island (Hants) 43
Haymarket (Midl) 550
Haytor Down (Devon) 123
Hayward's Heath (Susx) 35
Hazel Grove (Ches) 162
Hazlitt, Wm. 16, 80, 192, 436
Heacham (Norf) 399
Headcorn (Kent) 11
Headingley (Yorks) 286, 323
Headon Cross (Som) 141
Heale House (Wilts) 82
Heathfield (Susx) 29
Heathfield, Lord 29
Heaton Mersey (Lancs) 260
Heavitree (Devon) 93
Hebden Bridge (Yorks) 319
Heber, Bp. 413, 220, 215
Hebrides, The 616
Hebron (Carn) 433
Heckington (Lincs) 367
Heckmondwike (Yorks) 321
Heddon, The 138
Heddon - on - the - Wall (Nthb) 355
Heddon's Mouth (Devon) 138
Hedon (Yorks) 339
Heeley (Yorks) 284
Heigham (Norf) 392
Heigham Sound (Norf) 397
Heilim Ferry (Suth) 623, 626
Heine, Heinrich 20
Hele (Devon) 137
Helensburgh (Dumb) 559
Helesborough (Devon) 137
Helford Passage 126
Hell Gill (Westm) 289
Hellifield (Yorks) 288
Hell's Glen (Arg) 562
Helm Crag (Westm) 307
Helmdon (Nthn) 254
Helmsdale (Suth) 624
Helmsley (Yorks) 340
Helpringham (Lincs) 365
Helpston (Nthn) 271
Helston (Corn) 127
Helvellyn (Cumb, Westm) 295, 298
Hemans, Mrs. 145, 147, 303, 404, 410, 475
Hemel Hempstead (Herts) 163
Hemingbrough (Yorks) 287
Hempstead (Esx) 369
Hemsworthy Gate (Devon) 123
Hemyock (Devon) 89
Henbury (Glos) 101
Henderson, Alex. 530
Hendy (Carm) 468
Henfield (Susx) 45
Hengoed (Glam) 472
Hengrave Hall (Suff) 379
Hengwrt (Mer) 441
Henley-in-Arden (War) 199
Henley - on - Thames (Oxon) 200, 206
Henllan (Denb) 418
Henrietta of Orleans 92, 93
Henrietta Maria, Queen 214
Henry I 275, 46, 53, 200, 485
Henry II 11, 69, 73, 155, 225, 265, 360, 475, 520
Henry III 39, 53, 151, 195, 196, 203, 236
Henry IV 26, 53, 192, 339
Henry V 186, 216
Henry VI 165, 204, 243
Henry VII 191, 204, 351, 403, 475
Henry VIII 11, 19, 21, 53, 116, 153, 204, 274, 463, 469, 483, 516
Henry, Matthew 153
Hensbarrow (Corn) 125
Henstridge (Som) 107
Henstridge Ash (Devon) 89
Herbert, Geo. 455, 83, 378
Herbert of Cherbury, Lord 156, 216, 456
Hereford (Here) 182
Herefordshire 182
Herefordshire Beacon 194
Hereward the Wake 366, 380
Heriot (Midl) 542
Heriot, Geo. 503, 531
Heriri Mons 439
Herm (C.I.) 78
Hermitage Cas. (Rox) 507
Herne Bay (Kent) 20
Herne Hill (Kent) 15
Herrick, Robt 124, 254, 377
Herschel, Sir Wm. 377
Hertford, Earl of 503, 506, 527, 528, 539, 544, 546, 547, 548
Hertford (Herts) 368
Hertfordshire 163
Hest Bank (Lancs) 280
Hever (Kent) 33
Hexham (Nthb) 354
Hexworthy (Devon) 122
Heysham (Lancs) 280
Heytesbury (Wilts) 83
Hickling (Norf) 397
Higden, Ranulf 154
Higham Ferrers (Nthn) 160, 247
Highbridge (Som) 102
Highclere (Hants) 61
Highcliffe (Hants) 69
High Close (Westm) 305
High Cocken (Lancs) 291
High Crag (Cumb) 299
Highdown Hill (Susx) 38
High Elms (Kent) 10
Higher Bockhampton (Dor) 86
High Force (Yorks) 352
'*Highland Mary*' 561, 562, 566
High Laver (Esx) 369
High Raise (Cumb) 307
High Stile (Cumb) 299
High Street (Westm) 295
High Tor (Derb) 258
High Vinnals (Salop) 189
High Westwood (Dur) 344
High Willes or **Willhays** (Devon) 117
High Wycombe (Bucks) 230
Hilgay (Norf) 387
Hill, Octavia 43
Hill, Sir Rowland 37, 197
Hill, Viscount 191
Hillington (Norf) 398
Hillmorton (War) 167
Hillside (Angus) 592
Hillsford Bridge (Devon) 139

Hillswick (Shet) 630
Hinchingbrooke (Hunts) 269
Hinderwell (Yorks) 334
Hindhead (Sur) 43
Hindlip Hall (Wor) 196
Hingham (Norf) 383
Hinstock (Salop) 402
Hinton (Nthn) 254
Hinton Admiral (Hants) 69
Hipswell (Yorks) 351
Hirael (Carn) 409
Hirwain (Glam) 472
Hitchin (Herts) 268
Hobart, Sir Myles 200
Hobbes, Thos. 96, 220, 265
Hobb's Point (Pemb) 479
Hobby Drive, The (Devon) 136
Hockliffe (Beds) 150, 227
Hoe, The (Devon) 119
Hogg, Jas. 544, 517, 540, 542, 543, 549
Hog's Back (Sur) 42
Holbeach (Lincs) 365
Holdenby (Nthn) 167
Holderness (Yorks) 339
Holford (Som) 102
Holkham (Norf) 400
Holland (Lincs) 359
Holland Arms (Ang) 412
Hollardy Hill (Devon) 139
Holles, Denzil 86, 375
Hollingbourne (Kent) 16
Hollis, Thos. 91
Hollow Mill Cross (Yorks) 352
Holme (Hunts) 269
Holme (Westm) 281
Holme Lacy (Here) 182
Holme-next-the-Sea (Norf) 399
Holmes Chapel (Ches) 150
Holmwood (Sur) 45
Holne (Devon) 124
Holne Chase (Devon) 123
Holnicote (Som) 141
Holsworthy (Devon) 94
Holt (Denb) 414
Holt (Norf) 398
Holt (Wilts) 85
Holybourne (Hants) 58
Holyhead (Ang) 412
Holyhead Island (Ang) 412
Holyhead Mountain (Ang) 413
Holy Island (Bute) 563
Holy Island (Nthb) 348
Holy Loch (Arg) 562
Holytown (Lnrk) 550
Holywell (Flint) 403
Holywell Junction (Flint) 403
Holywood (Dumf) 512
Home Counties 33
Home, John 504, 525, 537, 574
Homildon Hill (Nthb) 347
Honddu, The 482
Honeybourne (Glos, Wor) 227
Honington (Lincs) 367
Honister Hause (Cumb) 299
Honiton (Devon) 91
Hook (Hants) 52
Hooker, Richard 28, 93, 164, 214
Hook Norton (Oxon) 181
Hooper, Bp. 178
Hope (Derb) 263
Hope (Flint) 414, 419
Hope End (Here) 179
Hopeman (Moray) 602
Hopetoun House (Westl) 539
Hopetoun Monument 505
Hope-under-Dinmore (Here) 187
Hopperton (Yorks) 331
Hopton Heath (Salop) 463
Hopton Heath (Staffs) 172
Horham Hall (Esx) 369
Horley (Sur) 34
Hornby (Lancs) 289
Hornby Castle (Yorks) 350
Horncastle (Lincs) 367
Horndean (Hants) 41
Horner, Little Jack 85
Horner Woods (Som) 140
Horne Tooke, John 377
Horning (Norf) 397
Hornsea (Yorks) 339
Hornshole (Rox) 508
Horrabridge (Devon) 95
Horringford (I.O.W.) 63
Horrocks, J. 145
Horsey Mere (Norf) 397
Horsham (Susx) 45
Horsham St. Faith (Norf) 387
Horsley, Bp. Saml. 417
Horsted Keynes (Susx) 29
Horton (Yorks) 289
Horton Kirby (Kent) 16
Horwich (Lancs) 317
Hospitalfield (Angus) 592
Hotels xxxv
Hotham, Sir Charles 338
Hotspur, Harry 190, 192
Hotwells (Bristol) 101
Houghton Hall (Norf) 398
Houghton Towers (Beds) 245
Hougue Bie, La (Guern) 75
Housel Bay (Corn) 129
Housesteads (Nthb) 355
Hove (Susx) 37
Hoveden, Roger of 339
Hoveton Broads (Norf) 397
Howard, Ebenezer 268
Howard, John 246
Howard, Lord 34
Howden (Yorks) 339, 287
Howell, Bishop 465
Howgate (Midl) 540
Howieson, Jock 539
Howitt, Mary 262, 255
Howitt, Wm. 255
Howstrake (I.O.M.) 312
Howtown (Westm) 294
Hoxne (Suff) 389
Hoy (Ork) 628, 626
Hoylake (Ches) 150
Hoyle's Mouth (Pemb) 478
Hubberholme (Yorks) 323
Hucknall Torkard (Notts) 256
Huddersfield (Yorks) 321
Hudson, Jeffery 247
Hudson, W. H. 35
Hughenden Manor (Bucks) 230
Hughes, J. C. 414
Hughes, Thos. 168, 215
Hugh Town (Scilly) 131
Hugo, Victor 73, 74, 76
Huish Episcopi (Som) 88
Hull (Yorks) 338
Hulme End (Staffs) 261
Hulne Priory (Nthb) 347
Humber, The 275, 338, 359
Hume Castle (Berw) 503
Hume, David 99, 503, 517, 522, 526, 536
Hume, Sir Patrick 503
Humshaugh (Nthb) 354
Hundred of Maelor (Flint) 402
Hundred of Roos (Pemb) 475
Hungerford (Berks) 84
Hunnum 355
Hunstanton (Norf) 399
Hunter, Dr. Wm. 557
Hunter's Inn (Devon) 138, 89
Hunter's Quay (Arg) 562
Huntingdon (Hunts) 268
Huntingdon, Countess of 250
Huntingdonshire 268
Huntingtower (Perth) 578
Huntly (Aber) 600
Huntley (Glos) 181
Huntsman's Leap (Pemb) 479
Hurdlow (Derb) 261

Hurlers, The (Corn) 125
Hurley (Berks) 205
Hurlford (Ayr) 565
Hurstbourne (Hants) 80
Hurst Castle (Hants) 69
Hurst Green (Lancs) 318
Hurst Green (Susx) 28
Hurstmonceux (Susx) 32
Hurst Park (Sur) 202
Hurstwood (Lancs) 318
Huskisson, Wm. 148
Hutchinson, Col. 247, 255
Hutton (Esx) 384
Hutton Cranswick (Yorks) 334
Huyton (Lancs) 315
Hydon's Ball (Sur) 43
Hythe (Hants) 68
Hythe (Kent) 11
Hywel Dda 475

Icklesham (Susx) 31
Ickleton Street 95
Icknield Street or Way 95
Ickworth (Suff) 379
Ictis 62, 128
Iffley (Oxon) 207
Ightham Mote (Kent) 15
Ignatius, Father 188
Ilam (Staffs) 261
Ilchester (Som) 88
Ilfracombe (Devon) 136
Ilkeston (Derb) 282
Ilkley (Yorks) 321
Illgill Head (Cumb) 308
Ilminster (Som) 88
Ilsington (Devon) 123
Immingham (Lincs) 360
Impington Hall (Camb) 379
Ince Blundell Hall (Lancs) 149
Inchaffray Abbey (Perth) 578
Inchcape Rock (Angus) 592
Inchcolm (Fife) 586
Inchgarvie (Westl) 539
Inchkeith (Fife) 586
Inchmahome (Perth) 576
Inchnadamph (Suth) 623
Inchture (Perth) 586
Ingelow, Jean 367
Ingleborough (Yorks) 288
Inglesham (Wilts) 208
Ingleton (Yorks) 289
Inkpen Beacon (Berks) 84
Innellan (Arg) 562
Innerleithen (Peeb) 543
Innerwick (Eastl) 504
Insch (Aber) 600
Insh (Inv) 582
Instow (Devon) 135
Inveramsay (Aber) 600
Inveraray (Arg) 564
Invercauld (Aber) 598
Inveresk (Midl) 506
Inverey (Aber) 599
Inverfarigaig (Inv) 619
Invergarry (Inv) 613, 618
Invergloy (Inv) 613
Invergordon (R. & C.) 622
Inver Inn (Aber) 598
Inverkeithing (Fife) 585
Inverkirkaig (R. & C.) 626
Inverlael (R. & C.) 620
Inverlochy Cas. (Inv) 613
Invermeran Lodge (Perth) 606
Invermoriston (Inv) 618
Inverness (Inv) 583
Inverness-shire 581
Inverornan (Arg) 612
Inverpolly Lodge (R. & C.) 626
Inverquharilg (For) 593
Invershiel (R. & C.) 621
Invershin (Suth) 623
Inversnaid (Stirl) 560, 576
Inverugie (Aber) 599
Inverurie (Aber) 600
Iolo Goch 437
Iona (Arg) 610
Ipswich (Suff) 387
Ireton, Henry 251, 221
Irk, The 157
Ironbridge (Salop) 197
Irongray (Dumf) 567
Irthing, The 355
Irthlingborough (Nthn) 166
Irvine (Ayr) 565
Irving, Edw. 505, 511, 555, 587
Irving, Sir Henry 88, 340
Irving, Washington 628, 234, 242
Irwell, The 157, 318
Isca Damnoniorum 92
Isca Silurum 187
Isis, The 206, 208
Islay (Arg) 564
Isle Ornsay (Skye) 615
Isle of Whithorn (Wig) 570
Isles of the Sea (Arg) 610
Islip (Nthn) 166
Islip (Oxon) 225
Isurium 340
Itchen, The 53, 57
Ivel, The 90
Ivelet (Yorks) 352
Ivinghoe (Bucks) 164
Ivybridge (Devon) 124
Ivy Castle (Guern) 76
Jacament Bottom 197
Jacobstow (Corn) 134
James, G. P. R. 200
James, Henry 82
James I of England 517, 520, 521, 228, 245, 527, 528, 530, 551, 572, 573, 578
James II of England 16, 191, 217, 512, 528
James I of Scotland 585, 577, 578, 516
James II of Scotland 572, 520, 521, 528, 548, 569
James III 590, 528, 542, 551, 572, 573, 587, 627
James IV 349, 521, 527, 551, 622
James V 572, 507, 521, 524, 527, 528, 539, 551, 587, 590
James VI see *James I of England*
James VII see *James II of England*
James Stewart (Old Pretender) 279, 547, 594
Jamesone, Geo. 594
Jarrow (Dur) 346
Jay, Wm. 105
Jeantown (R. & C.) 621
Jedburgh (Rox) 547
Jeddart Justice 547
Jedfoot (Rox) 547
Jefferies, Rich. 96, 35, 38, 81
Jeffrey, Lord 517, 531, 535, 536, 567
Jeffreys, Judge 414, 86, 88, 192
Jenkin Crag (Westm) 305
Jenner, Edw. 198
Jersey (C.I.) 73
Jervaulx Abbey (Yorks) 350
Jesmond Dene (Nthb) 346
Jethou (C.I.) 78
Jevington (Susx) 40
Jevons, Wm. Stanley 145
Jewel, Bp. 138, 135, 214
Jock o' Hazeldean 508
John, King 195, 203, 14, 22, 176, 365, 367
John of France, King 273, 368
John of Gaunt 185, 237, 280, 285, 331, 361, 494
John o' Gaunt (Leics) 250
John o' Groats' House (Caith) 625
John of the Syde 507
Johnson, Dr. 169–171, 8, 37, 38, 168, 212, 251, 252, 261, 450, 513, 525, 586, 595, 610, 615, 617

Johnston (Pemb) 475
Jones, Col. 446
Jones, Inigo 19, 166, 245, 422, 445
Jones, John (Talhaiarn) 404
Jones Paul 292, 334
Jones, Rich. Robt. 450, 417
Jonson, Ben 377, 267, 510, 540
Joppa (Midl) 506
Jordan, Mrs. 419
Jordanhill (Lnrk) 559
Juniper Hall (Sur) 44
Jura (Arg) 564, 611

Kate's Cabin (Hunts) 267
Kay, John 318
Kean, Edm. 240
Keats, John 44, 53, 9
Keble, John 226, 57, 214, 215, 222
Kedleston (Derb) 252
Kegworth (Leics) 250
Keighley (Yorks) 287
Keinton Mandeville (Som) 88
Keir (Stirl) 573
Keiss (Caith) 625
Keith (Banff) 600
Keith, Geo., Earl Marischal 599
Keith, Marshal 599
Keld (Yorks) 352
Kelmscott (Oxon) 208
Kelsick Scar (Westm) 305
Kelso (Rox) 547
Kelvedon (Esx) 384
Kemble (Glos) 175
Kemble, Chas. 482
Kemp Town (Susx) 37
Kempsford (Glos) 208
Kempton Park (Middx) 202
Kemyell (Corn) 128
Ken, Bp. 57, 85, 218
Kenchester (Here) 184, 480
Kendal (Westm) 281
Kenilworth (War) 236
Kenfig (Glam) 471
Kenmore (Perth) 606
Kenneth III 580
Kenneth Macalpine 578
Kennethmont (Aber) 600
Kennford (Devon) 113
Kennington Island (Berks) 207
Kent 10
Kent, The 290
Kentallen (Arg) 609
Kentmere (Westm) 295
Kent's Bank (Lancs) 290
Kent's Cavern (Devon) 115
Kenyon Junction (Lancs) 316
Keoldale (Suth) 623
Keppelcove Tarn (Westm) 295
Kerne Bridge (Here) 185
Kerrera (Arg) 607
Kerrysdale (R. & C.) 621
Kersey (Suff) 387
Kershopefoot (Rox) 507
Keskadale (Cumb) 300
Kesteven (Lincs) 359
Keswick (Cumb) 296
Kett, Robt. 383, 389, 392
Kettering (Nthn) 247
Kettlewell (Yorks) 323
Keyham (Devon) 120
Keymer (Susx) 35
Keys, House of 311
Kibworth (Leics) 248
Kidd, Capt. 561
Kidderminster (Wor) 197
Kidlington (Oxon) 225
Kidsty Pike (Westm) 295
Kidwelly (Carm) 473
Kilbrennan Sound 563
Kilbride (Skye) 616
Kilchattan Bay (Bute) 563
Kilchurn Cas. (Arg) 607
Kilconquhar (Fife) 587
Kildonan (Caith) 624
Kildwick (Yorks) 288
Kilgetty (Pemb) 468
Kilhope Law (Dur) 353
Kilkhampton (Corn) 134
Killiecrankie, Pass of (Perth) 580
Killin (Perth) 606
Killingworth (Nthb) 346
Killin Junction (Perth) 606
Kilmacolm (Renf) 561
Kilmahog (Perth) 574, 575
Kilmarnock (Ayr) 565
Kilmartin (Arg) 611
Kilmelfort (Arg) 608
Kilmorack (Inv) 619
Kilmuir (Skye) 616
Kilmun (Arg) 562
Kilninver (Arg) 608
Kilnsey (Yorks) 323
Kilpeck (Here) 185, 188
Kilravock Cas. (Nairn) 602
Kilsby (War) 150
Kilsyth (Stirl) 572
Kilsyth Hills (Stirl) 552
Kilve (Som) 102
Kilwinning (Ayr) 565
Kimberley (Norf) 383
Kimbolton (Hunts) 247
Kinbrace (Caith) 624
Kincardine (Kinr) 585
Kincardine O'Neil (Aber) 597
Kincardineshire 593
Kincraig (Inv) 582
Kinderscout (Derb) 264
Kineton (War) 167
Kinfauns (Perth) 586
King Arthur's Round Table (Westm) 293
King, Edward 403
Kingham (Oxon) 226
Kinghorn (Fife) 586
Kinglake, A. W. 88, 378
Kingsbridge (Devon) 116
Kingsburgh (Skye) 616
Kingsclere (Hants) 61
King's Cliffe (Nthn) 168
Kingscross Point (Arran) 563
Kingsgate (Kent) 20
Kingshouse Hotel (Arg) 612
Kingshouse Platform (Perth) 605
Kingskerswell (Devon) 114
Kingskettle (Fife) 587
Kingsland (Salop) 188
King's Langley (Herts) 163
Kingsley, Chas. 124, 52, 136, 288, 377, 403, 425
King's Lynn (Norf) 399
King's Norton (War) 198
King's Oven (Devon) 123
King's Sutton (Nthn) 231
Kingston (Elgin) 604
Kingston-on-Soar (Notts) 250
Kingston-on-Thames (Sur) 202
Kingston Russell (Dor) 86
Kingston-upon-Hull (Yorks) 338
Kingstown (Cumb) 508
Kingswear (Devon) 115
King's Weir (Oxon) 208
Kington (Here) 189
Kingussie (Inv) 582
Kinlochewe (R. & C.) 620
Kinlochmoidart (Inv) 614
Kinloch Rannoch (Perth) 581
Kinloss (Moray) 602
Kinmel Park (Flint) 418
Kinnaird Cas. (Angus) 593
Kinneff (Kinc) 592
Kinneff Church (Angus) 594
Kinnoull Hill (Perth) 578
Kinross (Kinr) 586
Kinross-shire 585

Kintail (R. & C.) 621
Kintail, Pass of (R. & C.) 619
Kintore (Aber) 600
Kintradwell (Suth) 624
Kintyre (Arg) 563
Kinver Edge (Staffs) 197
Kipling, R. 30, 136, 252
Kirkbarrow (Westm) 294
Kirk Braddan (I.O.M.) 312
Kirkburn (Yorks) 334
Kirkby Bentinck (Notts) 257
Kirkby Lonsdale (Westm) 281
Kirkby Malham (Yorks) 288
Kirkby Stephen (Westm) 289
Kirkcaldy (Fife) 586
Kirkcaldy of Grange 520, 522
Kirkconnel (N. Dumf) 513
Kirkconnell (S.E. Dumf) 509
Kirkcowan (Wig) 570
Kirkcudbright (Kirk) 569
Kirkcudbrightshire 568
Kirkdale (Lancs) 149
Kirk Fell (Cumb) 310
Kirkfieldbank (Lnrk) 558
Kirkham (Lancs) 279
Kirkham Abbey (Yorks) 332
Kirkhope (Selk) 544
Kirkintilloch (Dumb) 576
Kirklees (Yorks) 319
Kirkliston (Midl) 550
Kirkmabreck (Kirk) 569
Kirkmaiden (Wig) 570
Kirk Michael (I.O.M.) 314
Kirkmichael (Perth) 579
Kirknewton (Nthb) 347
Kirkoswald (Ayr) 566
Kirkoswald (Cumb) 290
Kirkstall (Yorks) 286
Kirkstead (Lincs) 367
Kirkstone Pass (Westm) 296
Kirkwall (Ork) 622
Kirn (Arg) 562
Kirriemuir (Angus) 593
Kirtlebridge (Dumf) 509
Kirton-in-Holland (Lincs) 366
Kisamul Cas. (Barra) 617
Kishorn (R. & C.) 621
Kitchener, Earl 382, 628
Kit's Coty House (Kent) 19
Kittybrewster (Aber) 600
Knapton (Norf) 393
Knaresborough (Yorks) 331
Knebworth (Herts) 268
Knighton (Rad) 463
Knightwood Oak (Hants) 68
Knockando (Moray) 583
Knockfarrel (R. & C.) 620
Knockholt (Kent) 10
Knole (Kent) 10
Knoll, The (Westm) 302
Knott, The (Westm) 295
Knottingley (Yorks) 275
Knowle (War) 231
Knowlton (Kent) 21
Knowsley (Lancs) 315
Knox, John 503, 505, 519, 523, 524, 525, 527, 555, 577, 590, 591
Knucklas (Rad) 464
Knutsford (Ches) 156
Kyle (Ayr) 565
Kyleakin (Skye) 614
Kyle of Durness (Suth) 623
Kyle of Lochalsh (R. & C.) 621
Kylerhea (Skye) 615
Kyle of Tongue (Suth) 626
Kyles of Bute (Arg) 564
Kylesku (Suth) 626
Kyltra Lock (Inv) 618
Kymin Hill (Mon) 186
Kynance Cove (Corn) 129
Kyrle, John 182

Lacock (Wilts) 96
'Ladies of Llangollen' 435
Ladock (Corn) 113
Ladybank (Fife) 587
Ladykirk (Nthb) 349
Lady Park (Mon) 185
Lag (Dumf) 512, 567
Laggan (Inv) 582
Laggan Locks (Inv) 618
Laira Estuary 120
Laidlaw, John 540
Lairg (Suth) 623
Lake District 292
Lakenheath (Suff) 382
Lake of Menteith (Perth) 576
Lake School 292
Lake Side (Lancs) 303
Lake Vyrnwy (Mont) 415
Laleham (Middx) 202
Lamb, Chas. 45, 368
Lamberhurst (Kent) 11
Lambert, Daniel 272
Lambert, Gen. 288
Lamberton (Berw) 502
Lambourn (Berks) 84
Lamington (Lnrk) 510
Lamlash (Bute) 563
Lammerlaw (Eastl) 503
Lammermuir (Berw) 502
Lamorna Cove (Corn) 128
Lampeter (Card) 474
Lamphey (Pemb) 478
Lanark (Lnrk) 558
Lanarkshire 552
Lancashire 279
Lancaster (Lancs) 280
Lancing (Susx) 35
Lancresse (Guern) 76
Landewednack (Corn) 129
Landor, W. S. 237, 168, 188, 490
Landore (Glam) 472
Landport (Hants) 49
Land's End (Corn) 130
Lanercost Priory (Cumb) 355
Lanfranc, Abp. 22, 24, 25
Lang, Andrew 223, 543, 590
Langdale Pikes (Westm) 305
Langford (Esx) 384
Langham (Norf) 398
Langholm (Dumf) 507
Langland Bay (Glam) 490
Langland, Wm. 179, 194
Langleeford (Nthb) 347
Langley Abbey (Norf) 397
Langness (I.O.M.) 313
Langport (Som) 88
Langstrothdale (Yorks) 323
Langtry, Lily 75
Langwathby (Cumb) 290
Lanherne (Corn) 132
Lanhydrock (Corn) 125
Lanrick Mead (Perth) 575
Lansdown (Som) 106
Lanyon Quoit (Corn) 130
Lapford (Devon) 135
Lapworth (War) 231
Larbert (Stir) 572
Largo (Fife) 587
Largs (Ayr) 563
Larig Ghru (Inv) 582
Larkhill (Wilts) 80
Larling (Norf) 380
Lartington (Yorks) 353
Lasswade (Midl) 540
Latchford (Lancs) 150
Latheron (Caith) 624
Lathkill, The 259
Lathom House (Lancs) 149
Latimer (Bucks) 253
Latimer, Bp. 218, 223, 371
Latrigg (Cumb) 298
Laud, Abp. 200, 215, 222, 223
Lauder (Berw) 542
Lauder, Sir Harry 506
Lauderdale (Berw) 502
Launceston (Corn) 94
Laurencekirk (Kinc) 593
Laurie, Annie 567

Lavan Sands (Carn) 408
Lavatræ 353
Lavenham (Suff) 386
Laverstoke (Hants) 80
Law, John 539
Law Junction (Lnrk) 514
Lawes, Harry 90
Lawers (Perth) 606
Lawrence, Sir Thos. 85
Laxey (I.O.M.) 314
Laxford Bridge (Suth) 623
Layer Marney (Esx) 386
Lazonby (Cumb) 290
Lea (Lincs) 364
Leadburn (Midl) 540
Leadenham (Lincs) 273
Leadhills (Lnrk) 510
Lea Hurst (Derb) 258
Leamington (War) 235
Lear, King 248
Learmont, Thos. 503
Leasowe (Ches) 150
Leatherhead (Sur) 44
Lechlade (Glos) 208, 226
Leckhampton (Glos) 181
Lecky, W. E. H. 180
Ledard, Falls of (Perth) 576
Ledbury (Here) 179
Ledmore (Suth) 623
Lednock, Falls of (Perth) 579
Lee (Devon) 137
Lee, Ann 158
Lee Abbey and Bay (Devon) 138
Lee Beach (Devon) 137
Lee, Sir Robt. 253
Lee, The (Lnrk) 513
Leeds (Yorks) 285
Leeds Castle (Kent) 16
Leeford (Devon) 139
Leek (Staffs) 252
Leek Wootton (War) 239
Leicester (Leics) 248
Leicester, Earl of 237, 238
Leicestershire 247
Leigh (Lancs) 316
Leigh (Sur) 34
Leigh-on-Sea (Esx) 384
Leighton, Abp. 574
Leighton Buzzard (Beds) 164
Leintwardine (Salop) 463
Leith (Midl) 537
Leith Hill (Sur) 44
Leland, John 431, 451
Lelant (Corn) 127
Le Mesurier, John 78
Lenham (Kent) 10
Lennox 559, 560
Lennoxlove (Eastl) 505
Lennoxtown (Stirl) 576
Lenthall, Speaker 226, 214
Leny, Pass of (Perth) 571
Lenzie (Dumb) 552
Leominster (Here) 188
L'Erée (Guern) 76
Lermontof, M. Y. 503
Lerwick (Shet) 629
Lescudjack Castle (Corn) 128
Leslie (Fife) 587
Leslie Castle (Aber) 600
Leslie, Gen. 504, 543
Lesmahagow (Lnrk) 513
Lessudden (Rox) 546
Letchworth (Herts) 268
Letterston (Pemb) 476
Leucarum 472
Leuchars (Fife) 586
Leven (Fife) 587
Leven, The (Lancs) 290, 303
Leven, The (Dumb) 559
Levens Hall (Westm) 281
Leverburgh (Harris) 617
Leverhulme, Lord 617
Leverton (Lincs) 367
Lewes (Susx) 39
Lewis 617
Lexden (Esx) 386
Leyburn (Yorks) 350
Leyden, John 507, 508
Leyland (Lancs) 279
Liberties of Berwick 502
Liberton (Midl) 540
Lichfield (Staffs) 169
Lickey Hills (Wor) 198
Liddesdale (Rox) 507
Liddington (Rut) 168
Liff (Angus) 589
Lifton (Devon) 113
Lihou (Guern) 76
Lilleshall (Salop) 172
Lilliard's Edge (Rox) 546
Limpley Stoke (Wilts) 83
Linacre, Thos. 215
Lincluden Abbey (Dumf) 567
Lincoln (Lincs) 360
Lincoln, Abraham 383, 536
Lincolnshire 359
Lind, Jenny 194
Lindean (Rox) 506
Lindisfarne (Nthb) 348
Lindley Hall (Leics) 168
Lindores Abbey (Fife) 586
Lindsay, Lady Anne 587
Lindsay, Sir David 593
Lindsey (Lincs) 359
Lindsey (Suff) 387
Lindum Colonia 360
Lingmell (Cumb) 310
Lingmoor Fell (Westm) 305
Linlithgow (Westl) 550
Linlithgowshire 550
Linn of Dee (Aber) 583, 599
Linn of Muick (Aber) 597
Liphook (Hants) 43
Liscard (Ches) 150
Liskeard (Corn) 125
L'Islet (Guern) 76
Lismore (Arg) 609
Liss (Hants) 43
Lister, Lord 554
Litherland (Lancs) 149
Little Billing (Nthn) 166
Little Brington (Nthn) 167
Littledean Tower (Rox) 547
Little Doward (Here) 185
Little Dunmow (Esx) 369
Little Gidding (Hunts) 269
Littlehampton (Susx) 46
Little Kimble (Bucks) 230
Little Langdale (Westm) 305
Little Malvern (Wor) 194
Little Maplestead (Esx) 386
Little Minch 617
Little Orme's Head (Carn) 406
Littleport (Camb) 387
Little Salkeld (Cumb) 290
Little Sodbury (Wilts) 468
Littlestone-on-Sea (Kent) 32
Little Wenham (Suff) 387
Little Whernside (Yorks) 323
Little Wittenham (Berks) 206
Littondale (Yorks) 323
Liverpool (Lancs) 144
Livesey, Joseph 279
Livingstone, David, 257, 558
Lix Toll (Perth) 605
Liza, The 308
Lizard, The (Corn) 129
Lizard Town (Corn) 129
Llanaber (Mer) 445
Llanaelhaiarn (Carn) 451
Llananno (Rad) 456
Llanarthney (Carm) 467
Llanasa (Flint) 403
Llanbadarn Fawr (Card) 462
Llandbadarn Fawr (Rad) 456
Llanbadarn Gaerog (Card) 461
Llanbadarn - y - Garreg (Rad) 457
Llanbeblig (Carn) 429
Llanbedr (Denb) 420
Llanbedr (Mer) 445
Llanbedrog (Carn) 449
Llanbedr Pont Stephen (Card) 474
Llanberis (Carn) 431

Llanberis, Pass of (Carn) 425
Llanbister (Rad) 456
Llanbister Road (Rad) 464
Llanbrynmair (Mont) 458
Llancaut (Mon) 186
Llandaff (Glam) 486
Llanddarog (Carm) 468
Llandderfel (Mer) 438
Llanddwywe (Mer) 445
Llandebie (Carm) 467
Llandegai (Carn) 424
Llandilo (Carm) 466
Llandilo Bridge (Carm) 467
Llandinabo (Here) 181
Llandinam (Mont) 456
Llandingat (Carm) 466
Llandovery (Carm) 466
Llandre (Card) 460
Llandrillo (Mer) 438
Llandrillo - yn - Rhos (Denb) 405
Llandrindod Wells (Rad) 464
Llandudno (Carn) 405
Llandudno Junction (Carn) 405
Llandulas (Carn) 404
Llandwrog (Carn) 451
Llandyrnog (Denb) 419
Llanegryn (Mer) 459
Llaneilian (Ang) 412
Llanelian-yn-Rhos (Denb) 405
Llanelieu (Brec) 481
Llanelltyd (Mer) 441
Llanelly (Carm) 472
Llanengan (Carn) 449
Llanerchymedd (Ang) 412
Llanerfyl (Mont) 455
Llanfaes (Ang) 411
Llanfaes (Brec) 483
Llanfaglan (Carn) 452
Llanfair - ar - y - Bryn (Carm) 465
Llanfair Caereinion (Mont) 455
Llanfair Dyffryn (Denb) 420
Llanfairfechan (Carn) 408
Llanfair - pwllgwyngyll (Ang) 412
Llanfair Silver Mines (Card) 474
Llanfair Talhaiarn (Denb) 404
Llanfihangel (Mon) 188
Llanfihangel Aberbythych (Carm) 467
Llanfihangel - y - Pennant (Mer) 459
Llanfihangel Tal-y-Llyn (Brec) 481
Llanfyllin (Mont) 416
Llangadock (Carm) 466
Llangadwaladr (Ang) 412
Llangammarch Wells (Brec) 465
Llangathen (Carm) 467
Llangedwyn (Denb) 415
Llangefni (Ang) 412
Llangennith (Glam) 490
Llangenydd (Glam) 490
Llanglydwen (Carm) 475
Llangollen (Denb) 434
Llangorse (Brec) 481
Llangorse Lake (Brec) 481
Llangunllo (Rad) 464
Llangunnor (Carm) 473
Llangurig (Mont) 454
Llangwnadl (Carn) 450
Llangwyllog (Ang) 412
Llangynog (Mont) 415
Llanharan (Glam) 470
Llanidan (Ang) 427
Llanidloes (Mont) 456
Llanilar (Card) 474
Llanilltyd (Glam) 488
Llanlliana (Ang) 412
Llanmadoc (Glam) 490
Llanmorlais (Glam) 490
Llanpumpsaint (Carm) 474
Llanrhaiadr (Denb) 419
Llanrhaiadr - ym - Mochnant (Denb) 415
Llanrhidian (Glam) 490
Llanrhos (Carn) 406
Llanrhystyd (Card) 474
Llanrhystyd Road (Card) 474
Llanrwst (Denb) 421
Llansaintfraed (Brec) 188
Llansaintffraid Glyn-Ceiriog (Denb) 414
Llansaintffraid Glyn-Dyfrdwy (Mer) 438
Llansamlet (Glam) 472
Llanspyddyd (Brec) 483
Llanstephan (Carm) 473
Llanstephan House (Rad) 457
Llanthony Abbey (Glos) 178
Llanthony Monastery (Mon) 188
Llanthony Priory (Mon) 188
Llantrisant (Glam) 470
Llantwit Major (Glam) 488
Llantysilio (Denb) 437
Llanuwchllyn (Mer) 440
Llanwnda (Carn) 430
Llanwnda (Pemb) 477
Llanwrda (Carm) 466
Llanwrtyd Wells (Brec) 465
Llanybyther (Carm) 474
Llanycil (Mer) 439
Llanymawddwy (Mer) 458
Llanymynech (Salop & Mont) 416
Llanynys (Denb) 419
Llanystumdwy (Carn) 448
Llawllech Hills (Mer) 443
Llechog (N Carn) 433
Llechog (S Carn) 434
Lledr, The 426
Llewelyn ap Gruffydd 432
Llewlyn ap Iorwerth (*the Great*) 426, 190, 422, 430, 457
Llewelyn's Cave (Brec) 457
Lleyn Peninsula (Carn) 449
Lliwedd (Carn) 432, 433
Llong (Flint) 419
Llowes (Rad) 480
Lloyd, Bp. William 417
Lloyd George, David 158, 428, 448
Llugwy, The 422, 423
Llwyngwril (Mer) 460
Llydiart-y-Barwn (Mer) 455
Llyfnant, The 462, 460
Llyfnant Valley (Card) 460
Llygad Llwchwr (Carm) 467
Llyn-y-Cau (Mer) 443
Llynclys (Salop) 416
Llyn Cowlyd (Carn) 422
,, **Crafnant** (Carn) 422
,, **Cwellyn** (Carn) 429
,, **Cwm Bychan** (Mer) 446
,, **- y - Cwm - Ffynnon** (Carn) 425
Llyn Cwm Llwch (Brec) 483
,, **Cwm Ystradlyn** (Carn) 448
Llyn-y-Ddinas (Carn) 426
,, **-Du'r-Arddu** (Carn) 433
,, **-y-Gader** (Carn) 429
,, **Geirionydd** (Carn) 422
,, **Gwernan** (Mer) 443
,, **Gwynant** (Carn) 425
,, **Idwal** (Carn) 424
,, **Llydaw** (Carn) 433
,, **-y-Manod** (Mer) 440
,, **Myngil** (Mer) 459
,, **Ogwen** (Carn) 424
,, **Padarn** (Carn) 431
,, **Peris** (Carn) 431
,, **Quellyn** (Carn) 429
,, **Safaddan** (Brec) 481
,, **Tegid** (Mer) 438
,, **Teyrn** (Carn) 433
,, **Tryweryn** (Mer) 439

Llynau Crogenen (Mer) 444
Llynau Dywaunedd (Carn) 425
Llynau Mymbyr (Carn) 424
Llysfaen (Carn) 404
Llyswen (Brec) 457
Llywel (Brec) 484
Llywelyn, see *Llewelyn*
Lobscombe Corner (Wilts) 79
Loch A'an (Banff) 582
Lochaber (Inv) 618
Loch Achilty (R. & C.) 620
Loch Achray (Perth) 575
Loch Affric Lodge (Inv) 619
Lochailort (Inv) 614
Loch Ainort (Skye) 615
Loch Aline (Arg) 609
Lochalsh (R. & C.) 621
Loch Alvie (Inv) 582
Loch-an-Ruar (Caith) 624
Loch Ard (Perth) 576
Loch Arkaig (Inv) 618
Loch Arklet (Stirl) 575
Loch Assynt (Suth) 623, 626
Loch Avon (Banff) 582
Loch Awe (Arg) 607, 608
Loch Baddagyle (R. & C.) 626
Loch Beneveian (Inv) 619
Lochboisdale (S. Uist) 617
Loch Borrolan (Suth) 623
Loch Brittle (Skye) 615
Loch Broom (R. & C.) 620, 626
Loch Cairnbawn (Suth) 626
Loch Callater (Aber) 598
Loch Carron (R. & C.) 620
Loch Chlaidheimh (Arg, Perth, & Inv) 612
Loch-a-Chroisg (R. & C.) 620
Loch Clunie (Perth) 592
Loch Clunie (Inv and R. & C.) 618
Loch Cly (Arg, Perth, & Inv) 612
Loch Coruisk (Skye) 615
Loch Craggie (Suth) 623
Loch Craignish (Arg) 608
Loch Creagach (Suth) 623
Loch Creran (Arg) 609
Loch Crinan (Arg) 611
Loch Davan (Aber) 597
Loch Dhu (Inv) 614
Loch Doon (Ayr) 567
Loch-in-Dorb (Moray) 583
Loch Doule (R. & C.) 620
Loch Duich (R. & C.) 621, 618
Loch Earn (Perth) 579
Lochearnhead (Perth) 579
Loch Eck (Arg) 562
Loch Eil (Inv) 613
Loch-an-Eilean (Inv) 582
Locheilside (Inv) 613
Loch Eilt (Inv) 614
Loch Eriboll (Suth) 623, 626
Loch Ericht (Perth) 581
Loch Ericht (Inv) 582
Loch Etive (Arg) 607
Lochetivehead (Arg) 609
Loch Eunach (Inv) 582
Loch Fannich (R. & C.) 620
Lochfell (Dumf) 548
Loch Feochan (Arg) 608
Loch Fyne (Arg) 564
Lochgair (Arg) 610
Loch Garry (Inv) 618
Loch Garry (Perth) 581
Loch Gilp (Arg) 564, 611
Lochgilphead (Arg) 611
Loch Goil (Ayr & Renf) 562
Lochgoilhead (Arg) 562
Loch Griam (Suth) 623
Loch Harport (Skye) 615
Loch Hourn (Inv) 618
Lochinch Cas. (Wig) 570
Loch Inchard (Suth) 623
Loch Insh (Inv) 582
Lochinver (Suth) 623, 626
Loch Katrine (Perth) 575
Loch-na-Keal (Arg) 609
Loch Ken (Kirk) 569
Loch Kinord (Aber) 597
Loch Kishorn (R. & C.) 621
Loch Laggan (Inv) 582
Lochlea (Ayr) 566
Loch Letteressie (Suth) 623
Loch Leven (Kinr) 586
Loch Linnhe (Arg) 609
Loch Lochy (Inv) 618
Loch Lomond (Stirl & Dumb) 559
Loch Long (Arg) 562, 612
Loch Long (R. & C.) 621
Loch of the Lowes (Selk) 549
Loch Loyal (Suth) 623
Loch Lubnaig (Perth) 605
Loch Luichart (R. & C.) 620
Loch Lurgain (R. & C.) 626
Loch Lydoch (Perth & Arg) 612
Lochmaben (Dumf) 510
Lochmaddy (N. Uist) 617
Loch Maree (R. & C.) 620
Loch Melfort (Arg) 608
Loch Merkland (Suth) 623
Loch Morar (Inv) 614
Loch More (Suth) 623
Loch Morlich (Inv) 582
Loch Muick (Aber) 597
Lochnagar (Aber) 598
Loch-na-Gar (Aber) 598
Loch Naver (Suth) 623
Loch Nell (Arg) 608
Loch Ness (Inv) 618
Loch Nevis (Inv) 618
Loch Oich (Inv) 618
Loch Park (Banff) 603
Loch Quoich (Inv) 618
Loch Rannoch (Perth) 581
Loch Ranza (Bute) 563
Loch Riddon (Arg) 564
Loch Roag (Lewis) 617
Loch Rosque (R. & C.) 620
Loch-an-Ruar (Suth) 624
Loch Ryan (Wig) 570
Loch Scarmclett (Caith) 624
Loch Scavaig (Skye) 615
Loch Shiel (Inv & Arg) 614
Loch Shin (Suth) 623
Loch Skene (Dumf) 549
Loch Slapin (Skye) 615
Loch Sloy (Dumb) 612
Loch Snizort (Skye) 616
Loch Stack (Suth) 623
Loch Striven (Arg) 564
Loch Tay (Perth) 606
Loch Tollie (R. & C.) 620
Loch Torridon (R. & C.) 620
Loch Treig (Inv) 612
Loch Trool (Wig) 569
Loch Tulla (Arg) 612
Loch Tummel (Perth) 581
Loch-nan-Uamh (Inv) 614
Loch Vennachar (Perth) 575
Loch Voil (Perth) 605
Loch Watten (Caith) 624
Lochwood Tower (Dumf) 548
Locke, John 107, 213, 369
Lockerbie (Dumf) 510
Lockhart, J. G. 546
Loddon (Norf) 397
Loddon, The 206
Lodore Falls (Cumb) 298
Lofthouse-in-Nidderdale (Yorks) 325
Loftus (Yorks) 334
Logan of Restalrig 503
Logan Rock (Corn) 130
Loggerheads, The (Denb) 419
Lomea 21
Lonan (I.O.M.) 314

London 2
Longbridge (War) 239
Longdendale (Ches, Derb) 162
Longford Castle (Wilts) 83
Longforgan (Perth) 586
Longhope (Ork) 628
Longleat (Wilts) 85
Long Marston (Herts) 164
Long Meg and her Daughters (Cumb) 290
Long Melford (Suff) 379
Longmorn (Elgin) 603
Long Mountain (Mont) 455
Longmynd (Salop) 190
Longniddry (Eastl) 505
Longnor (Staffs) 261
Long Preston (Yorks) 289
Longridge (Lancs) 280
Longships Lighthouse (Corn) 130
Long Sleddale (Westm) 295
Longstone Lighthouse (Nthb) 348
Long Stratton (Norf) 389
Long Sutton (Lincs) 365
Longton (Staffs) 172
Longtown (Cumb) 506
Lora, Falls of (Arg) 607
Long Wittenham (Berks) 207
Lonsdale (Westm) 281
Looe (Corn) 125
Looe Bar and **Pool** 127
Lord Hereford's Knob (Brec) 481
Lord of the Isles, Donald 600
Lord Macdonald's Forest (Skye) 615
Lord's Island (Cumb) 297
Lords Marchers, The 463
Lord's Rake (Cumb) 309
Loretto (Midl) 506
Lorimer, Jean 548
Lorn (Arg) 606
Lorn, Firth of (Arg) 611
Loseley House (Sur) 42
Lossiemouth (Moray) 602
Lostwithiel (Corn) 125
Loth (Caith) 624
Lothians, The 503
Lothing, Lake (Suff) 395
Loughborough (Leics) 250
Loughor (Glam) 472
Loughrigg Fell (Westm) 305
Louis Philippe 39, 253
Louth (Lincs) 368
Lovelace, Rich. 23
Lowe, Robt. 273
Lower Hendra (Corn) 129
Lower Peover (Ches) 156
Lowestoft (Suff) 394
Loweswater (Cumb) 300
Low Gill (Westm) 281
Low Hartsop (Westm) 295
Lowick (Nthn) 166
Lowland Hundred, The 459, 445
Lowman, The 94
Low Moor (Yorks) 319
Lowther (Westm) 281
Lowther Hill (Dumf) 510
Low Water (Lancs) 308
Luccombe (Som) 140
Luce Abbey (Wig) 570
Lucker (Nthb) 348
Lucy, Sir Thos. 239
Ludchurch (Staffs) 262
Luddington (War) 242
Luddites 255
Ludford (Salop) 189
Ludgershall (Bucks) 231
Ludham (Norf) 397
Ludlow (Salop) 189
Luentium 465, 474
Lugg, The 188
Lugton (Ayr) 513
Luguvallium 356
Luib (Perth) 606
Luing (Arg) 611
Lukin, Lionel 12
Lullington (Susx) 40
Lulworth (Dor) 72
Lumley Castle (Dur) 344
Lumphanan (Aber) 597
Lumsden (Aber) 600
Luncarty (Perth) 580
Lundy (Devon) 135
Lune, The (Lancs) 280, 281, 289
Lunga (Arg) 611
Lupus, Hugh 151–153, 155
Lusa (Skye) 615
Luss (Dumb) 560
Lustleigh (Devon) 123
Luton (Beds) 245
Lutterworth (Leics) 254
Luxulyan (Corn) 121
Lybster (Caith) 624
Lydbrook (Glos) 185
Lydd (Kent) 32
Lydford (Devon) 117
Lydney (Glos) 178
Lydstep Haven & Caves (Pemb) 478
Lyme Regis (Dor) 91
Lymington (Hants) 69
Lymore Park (Mont) 455
Lympne (Kent) 12
Lyn Bridge (Devon) 138
Lyndhurst (Hants) 68
Lyne (Peeb) 541
Lynher, The 120
Lynmouth (Devon) 138
Lynn (Norf) 399
Lynton (Devon) 138
Lytham (Lancs) 279
Lyttelton, Lord 439
Lytton, Bulwer 268

Mablethorpe (Lincs) 368
Mabinogion, The 466, 439
Macaulay, Lord 254, 29, 37, 378
Macbeth 593, 597, 602, 610
Macbeth's Cairn (Aber) 597
MacCallum More 564
Macclesfield (Ches) 173
McCrie, Dr. Thos. 503, 530
Macdonald, Flora 617, 584, 608, 616
Macdonald, Geo. 46, 134, 600
Macdonald, Sir H. 620
MacDonald, J. R. 602
Macduff (Banff) 600
Macduff 597
MacGregor, Robert, see *Rob Roy*
MacGregors 575
Machars, The 568
Machno Falls (Carn) 423
Machrie (Islay) 564
Machrihanish (Arg) 563
Machynlleth (Mont) 458
MacIntyre, Duncan Ban 612
Mackay, Gen 580
Mackenzie, Sir Geo. 530
Mackenzie, Hy. 530
Mackintosh, The 583
Maclaren, Ian 145
Macleod, Norman 563
Macleod's Tables (Skye) 616
Macmerry (Midl) 506
Macpherson, Cluny 582
Macpherson, Jas. 582
Madderty (Perth) 578
Madeley (Staffs) 173
Madingley (Camb) 379
Madoc ap Llewelyn 428
Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd 425
Madocks, W. A. 426, 447
Madron (Corn) 128
Maelor Saesneg (Flint) 402
Maen-y-Cwyfan (Flint) 403
Maentwrog (Mer) 439
Maentwrog Road (Mer) 439
Maerdy (Denb) 420
Maes Cwm (Carn) 431
„ **-y-Gaer** (Carn) 408

Maes Garmon (Flint) 419
,, -y-Garnedd (Mer) 446
Maeshowe (Ork) 628
Maesteg (Glam) 471
Maglona 458
Magna 356
Magna Charta Island (Bucks) 203
Magus Muir (Fife) 591
Maiden Castle (Dor) 86
Maidenhead (Berks) 205, 199
Maiden Newton (Dor) 86
Maidens (Ayr) 566
Maidstone (Kent) 15
Mainland (Ork) 626
Mainland (Shet) 627
Malcolm II 593, 602
Malcolm III (Canmore) 539, 585
Malcolm IV 585
Maldon (Esx) 384
Malham (Yorks) 288, 323
Mallaig (Inv) 614
Malldraeth Marshes (Ang) 412
Mallerstang (Westm) 289
Malling (Kent) 15
Mallwyd (Mer) 458
Malmesbury (Wilts) 96
Malmesbury, William of 96
Malmsmead (Devon) 139
Malpas (Corn) 126
Malpas (Salop) 413
Maltby (Yorks) 275
Malthus, Thos. 44, 105, 376
Malton (Yorks) 332
Malvern (Worc) 193
Malvern Hills (Worc) 194
Mam Tor (Derb) 264
Man, Isle of 310
Manacle Rocks (Corn) 126
Manchester (Lancs) 157
Manchester Ship Canal 161
Mancunium or Mamucium 158
Mandeville, Sir John 244
Manesty (Cumb) 298
Mangerton Tower (Rox) 507
Mangnall, Richmal 287
Mangotsfield (Glos) 198
Manifold, The 261
Manners, Sir John 259
Manningtree (Esx) 386
Manod Bach (Mer) 440
Manod Mawr (Mer) 440
Manorbier (Pemb) 478
Mansfield (Notts) 265
Mansfield Woodhouse (Notts) 266
Manuel (Stirl) 551
Mapledurham (Oxon) 206
Mappa Mundi 183
Mar, 17th Earl of (1411) 600
Mar, 27th Earl of 574
Mar Lodge (Aber) 599
Marazion (Corn) 127
March (Camb) 366
Marchmont (Berw) 503
'March of the Men of Harlech' 446
Marchwiel (Denb) 413
Mardale Green (Westm) 295
Margam Abbey (Glam) 471
Margaret of Anjou 446
Margaret of Denmark 573
Margaret, Maid of Norway, 627
Margaret, Queen, see *St. Margaret*
Margaret Tudor, Queen 551
Margate (Kent) 20
Maridunum 473
Mark Ash (Hants) 68
Market Bosworth (Leics) 168
Market Deeping (Lincs) 366
Market Drayton (Salop) 156
Market Harborough (Leics) 248, 168
Market Rasen (Lincs) 360
Market Weighton (Yorks) 336
Markham, Mrs. 363
Markinch (Fife) 587
Markyate (Herts) 227
Marks Tey (Esx) 387
Marlborough (Wilts) 85
Marlborough, Duchess of 243
Marlborough, Duke of 91
Marldon (Devon) 115
Marlow (Bucks) 200
Marlowe, Chris. 23, 27, 372
Marple (Ches) 260
Marrick Priory (Yorks) 351
Marryat, Capt. 50, 51, 398
Marsden (Yorks) 320
Marshfield (Mon) 470
Marsh Lock (Berks, Oxon) 206
Marston Moor (Yorks) 331
Marten, Henry 187
Martham (Norf) 398
Martin, Sir T. & Lady 242, 437
Martindale (Westm) 294
Martineau, Harriet 389, 292, 302
Martineau, Jas. 389
Martinhoe Common (Devon) 138
Martin Mill (Kent) 22
Marton (Yorks) 334
Martyn, Henry 126
Marvell, Andrew 338, 339, 378
Marwick Head (Ork) 628
Mary of Gueldres 528
Mary of Guise 529, 590
Maryport (Cumb) 357
Mary, Queen of Scots 551, 572, 526–528, 166, 271, 172, 219, 245, 250, 258, 259, 265, 283, 284, 350, 357, 358, 504, 506, 507, 516, 517, 520, 525, 537, 538, 547, 550, 552, 556, 559, 569, 573, 576, 584, 586, 590, 593
Mary Tavy (Devon) 122
Mary Tudor, Queen 163, 205, 225, 268, 394
Masborough (Yorks) 285
Masefield, John 179
Masham (Yorks) 327
Massacre of Glencoe 609
Massingham (Norf) 398
Masson (Derb) 258
Masson, Prof. 532
Mather, Rich. 145
Mathry Road (Pemb) 476
Matlock (Derb) 258
Matterdale (Cumb) 296
Mauchline (Ayr) 565
Maud Junction (Aber) 599
Maughold Head (I.O.M.) 314, 315
Maumbury Rings (Dor) 86
Maurice, F. D. 221, 371
Mavis Grind (Shet) 629
Mawcarse (Fife & Kinr) 586
Mawddach Estuary (Mer) 444
Maxstoke (War) 235
Maxton (Rox) 546
Maxwelltown (Dumf) 567
Maxwelton House (Dumf) 568
May, Isle of (Eastl) 505
Maybole (Ayr) 570
Mayborough (Westm) 293
Mayfield (Staffs) 261
Mayfield (Susx) 29
Mayflower, The 59, 60, 119
Mayhew, Henry 457
Mealfourvonie (Inv) 619
Meare (Som) 112

Mearns, The 593
Medehamstede 269
Medina, The 62, 67
Medley Weir (Oxon) 208
Medlock, The 157
Medmenham (Bucks) 206
Medway, The 11, 15, 16, 19
Meifod (Mont) 416
Meigle (Perth) 589
Meikle Ferry (R. & C.) 622
Melbourne (Derb) 252
Melbourne, Lord 252
Melcombe Regis (Dor) 87
Meldon Viaduct (Devon) 117, 122
Melfort, Pass of (Arg) 608
Mellbreak (Cumb) 299
Melincourt Waterfall (Glam) 471
Mellis (Suff) 388
Mells (Som) 85
Melmerby (Yorks) 327
Melrose (Rox) 544
Melton Constable (Norf) 398
Melton Mowbray (Leics) 247
Melvich (Suth) 624
Melville, 1st Visct. 533, 579
Melville Cas. (Midl) 540
Melynedd 463
Menai Bridge (Carn) 411, 427
Menai Straits 411
Menai Suspension Bridge (Carn & Ang) 411
Menapia 494
Mendip Hills (Som) 102, 108
Menevia 491, 494
Mennock Pass (Dumf) 510
Menteith (Perth) 580
Meon Valley (Hants) 58
Mere (Ches) 150
Meredith, Geo. 29, 44, 51, 59, 388
Meriden (War) 227
Merionethshire 437
Merivale Bridge (Devon) 122
Merlin 450, 466, 473, 550
Merrick (Wig) 569
Merrow (Sur) 45
Merse, The (Berw) 502
Mersey, The 144
Merstham (Sur) 33
Merstone (I.O.W.) 65
Merthyr Mawr (Glam) 471
Merthyr Tydfil (Glam) 488
Methil (Fife) 587
Methley (Yorks) 285
Methven (Perth) 580
Mevagissey (Corn) 125
Mewslade Bay (Glam) 490
Mey (Caith) 625
Mickle, Wm. 507
Mickledore Ridge (Cumb) 309
Micklefield (Yorks) 287
Mickleham (Sur) 44
Midcalder (Midl) 538, 550
Middleham (Yorks) 350
Middlesbrough (Yorks) 341
Middleton (Lancs) 319
Middleton - in - Teesdale (Dur) 352
Midhopestones (Yorks) 263
Midhurst (Susx) 46
Midlothian 537
Mildenhall (Suff) 379
Mildmay, Sir Walter 375
Milford Haven (Pemb) 475
Milford-on-Sea (Hants) 69
Millais, Sir J. E. 59
Millbay (Devon) 117
Mill Bay (Pemb) 475
Mill Dale (Derb) 261
Miller Brow (Westm) 304
Miller, Hugh 620, 532
Miller, Wm. 556
Millerground (Westm) 304
Millerhill (Midl) 540
Miller's Dale (Derb) 260
Mill Hill (Middx) 150
Millisle (Wig) 570
Millom (Cumb) 291
Millport (Bute) 563
Mills of Dee 152
Millstone Edge Nick (Derb) 263
Milltir Gerrig Pass (Mer & Mont) 415
Milnathort (Kinr) 586
Milnthorpe (Westm) 281
Milton (Camb) 379
Milton, John 375, 189, 219, 230, 388, 456
Milton (S. Uist) 617
Milton Abbas (Dor) 107
Milton Abbey (Dor) 107
Milton of Clova (Angus) 593
Minch, The 616
Minchinhampton (Glos) 175
Minchin Head (Glam) 490
Minehead (Som) 141
Miners' Bridge (Carn) 423
Minety (Wilts) 174
Minffordd (Cader Idris) 443
Minffordd (Portmadoc) 447, 448
Minigaig Pass (Perth) 581
Minnigaff (Wig) 569
Mintlaw (Aber) 599
Minstead (Hants) 68
Minster (Thanet) 11
Minsterley (Salop) 192, 454
Minster Lovell (Oxon) 226
Minster-on-Sea (Kent) 20
Mirfield (Yorks) 321
Mitcham (Sur) 44
Mitcheldean (Glos) 182
Mitchell (Corn) 113
Mitford, Mary R. 58, 201
Moat Lane Junction (Mont) 456
Mochdre (Denb) 405
Mochras Peninsula (Mer) 444
Moel Cwm Cerwyn (Pemb) 475
Moel Cynwch (Mer) 441
  ,, **-y-Don** (Ang) 427
  ,, **Eilio** (Carn) 431
  ,, **Fammau** (Denb & Flint) 420
Moelfre (Mer) 445
Moel-y-Gamelin (Denb) 437
  ,, **-y-Geraint** (Denb) 436
  ,, **-y-Gest** (Carn) 447
  ,, **-y-Golfa** (Mont) 451
  ,, **Hebog** (Carn) 430
  ,, **Llys** (Carn) 408
  ,, **Morfydd** (Denb) 437
  ,, **Siabod** (Carn) 423
  ,, **Sych** (Denb, Mer, & Mont) 437
  ,, **Wnion** 408
Moelwyn (Mer) 430
Moelwyn Bach (Mer) 430
Moffat (Dumf) 548
Moffat, Robt. 506
Mold (Flint) 419
Mole, The 44
Molesey (Sur) 202
Mona 411
Moncreiffe Hill (Perth) 578
Moness, Falls of (Perth) 606
Moniaive (Dumf) 568
Monifieth (Angus) 591
Monikie (Angus) 589
Monk, Gen. 504, 539, 613
Monk Bretton (Yorks) 285
Monk's Cave (Card) 462
Monkey Island (Berks) 205
Monkseaton (Nthb) 346
Monks Risborough (Bucks) 230
Monkton Priory (Pemb) 479

Monkwearmouth (Dur) 341
Monmouth (Mon) 185
Monmouth, Duke of 91, 102, 537
Monmouth, Geoffrey of 186
Monmouthshire 469
Monnington - on - Wye (Here) 480
Monnow, The 185
Monsal Dale (Derb) 260
Mons Graupius 580
'Mons Meg' 520, 569
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley 170
Montfort, Simon de 39, 227, 236, 248, 469
Montgomerie Cas. (Ayr) 566
Montgomery (Mont) 455
Montgomery, Robt. 38, 220
Montgomery, Roger de 191, 454
Montgomeryshire 454
Mont Orgueil (Jer) 75
Montrose (Angus) 592
Montrose, Marquess of 592, 517, 523, 526, 543, 554, 573, 577, 578, 613, 632, 623
Moorhampton (Here) 480
Moor of Rannoch (Perth & Arg) 612
Moore, Thos. 96, 261
Moorseats (Derb) 263
Moorwinstow (Corn) 134
Morar (Inv) 614
Moray 601
Moray, Randolph, Earl of 504, 520
Moray, Jas. Stewart, Earl of (Regent) 524, 551, 556
Mordiford (Here) 181
More, Hannah 198, 100, 107
More, Sir Thos. 23, 212, 215
Morecambe (Lancs) 280
Morecambe Bay 280, 290
Moreton Hampstead (Devon) 123
Moreton - in - the - Marsh (Glos) 226
Moreton Old Hall (Ches) 173
Morfa Dinlle (Carn) 452
  ,, **Dyffryn** (Mer) 445
  ,, **Harlech** (Mer) 447
  ,, **Nevin** (Carn) 450
  ,, **Rhuddlan** (Flint) 416
Morgan, Bp. 417, 415
Morley (Yorks) 321
Morley, Lord 317, 180, 220
Morpeth (Nthb) 347
Morris, Sir Lewis 473
Morris, Tom 590
Morris, Wm. 208
Morrone (Aber) 598
Mortehoe (Devon) 137
Morte Point (Devon) 137
Mortimer (Berks) 201
Mortimer's Cross (Here) 188
Mortlach Church (Banff) 603
Morton, Jas. Douglas, Earl of (Regent) 520, 530
Morton (I.O.W.) 63
Morton Pinkney (Nthn) 167
Moruisg (R. & C.) 621
Morvah (Corn) 130
Morven (Arg) 606
Morven (Caith) 624
Morwellham (Devon) 120
Morwenstow (Corn) 134
Mossgiel (Ayr) 566
Mostyn (Flint) 403
Motherwell (Lnrk) 514
Motley, J. L. 86
Motoring xxxix
Motor Tours of England xlii
Motor Tours of Scotland xlvii
Motor Tour of Wales xlvi
Mottiston (I.O.W.) 64
Mottram (Ches) 162
Moulin (Perth) 581
Moulin Huet (Guern) 76
Moulsford (Berks) 201
Moulton (Lincs) 365
Mound, The (Suth) 623
Mount Benger (Selk) 543
Mount Caburn (Susx) 39
Mount Edgcumbe (Devon) 120
Mount Grace (Yorks) 340
Mount Harry (Susx) 39
Mount Murray (I.O.M.) 312
Mount Oliphant (Ayr) 570
Mount Stuart (Bute) 563
Mountain Ash (Glam) 472
Mount's Bay (Corn) 128
Mousa (Shet) 629
Mousehold Heath (Norf) 392
Mousehole (Corn) 128
Mow Cop (Ches) 173
Moy (Inv) 583
Moy Lodge (Inv) 582
Muchalls (Angus) 594
Muchelney (Som) 88
Much Hadham (Herts) 368
Much Wenlock (Salop) 190
Muckle Flugga (Shet) 630
'*Muckle-mou'd Meg*' 508
Muick, Linn of (Aber) 597
Muirfield (Eastl) 505
Muirkirk (Ayr) 566
Muir of Ord (R. & C.) 620
Muirtown (Inv) 619
Muker (Yorks) 352
Mulben (Banff) 601
Mulgrave Cas. (Yorks) 334
Mull (Arg) 609
Mull of Galloway (Wig) 570
Mull, The (I.O.M.) 313
Mull of Kintyre (Arg) 563
Mullion (Corn) 129
Mumbles (Glam) 490
Mumbles Road (Glam) 467
Muncaster (Cumb) 291
Mundesley (Norf) 393
Munro, Neil 564
Murdock, Wm. 127
Mur-Castell (Mer) 439
Murray, Lindley 328
Murrow (Camb) 366
Murthly (Perth) 580
Murtle (Aber) 597
Musbury (Devon) 91
Musselburgh (Midl) 506
Mutley (Devon) 117
Myddelton, Sir Thos. 414
Mynach, The (Card) 462
Mynydd Epynt (Brec) 465
  ,, **Hiraethog** (Denb) 419
Mynydd Margam (Glam) 471
Mynydd Mawr (Carn) 429
  ,, **Moel** (Mer) 442
  ,, **Preseli** (Pemb) 475
  ,, **Rhiw** (Carn) 450
  ,, **Tir - y - Cwmwd** (Carn) 499
Mynydd Troed (Brec) 480
  ,, **-y-Twr** (Ang) 413
Mytham Bridge (Derb) 263

Nab Cottage (Westm) 302
Nab Scar (Westm) 305
Naburn (Yorks) 276
Nailsworth (Glos) 198
Nairn (Nairn) 602
Nairne, Lady 542
Nairnshire 602
Nan Bield Pass (Westm) 295
Nanhoron (Carn) 449
Nannau Park (Mer) 441
Nant Eos (Card) 462
Nant Ffrancon (Carn) 424

Nantgaredig (Carm) 467
Nantgarw (Glam) 488
Nantglyn (Denb) 419
Nant-y-Gwryd (Carn) 424
Nantgwyllt (Rad) 457
Nant Gwynant (Carn) 425
Nantlle (Carn) 430
Nant Peris (Carn) 431
Nantwich (Ches) 193
Napier, John 532, 519
Narberth (Pemb) 477
Narborough (Norf) 398
Naseby (Nthn) 168
Nash, Beau 489, 104, 105
Nasmyth, Alex. 519
Nasmyth, James 316, 536
National Library of Wales 461
National Museum of Wales 486
National Trust 1
Navenby (Lincs) 273
Naworth (Cumb) 255
Naze, The (Esx) 386
Near Sawrey (Lancs) 305
Neath (Glam) 471
Needham Market (Suff) 388
Needles, The (I.O.W.) 66
Needwood Forest (Staffs) 171
Neidpath Cas. (Peeb) 541
Nelson (Lancs) 318
Nelson, Lord 400, 50, 51, 4, 8, 186, 392, 393
Nene, The 166, 365
Nenthead (Cumb) 353
Ness, The (Inv) 619
Ness, The (Suff) 395
Netheravon (Wilts) 80
Netherby Hall (Cumb) 507
Nether Stowey (Som) 102
Nethybridge (Inv) 583
Netley (Hants) 60, 61
Neville's Cross (Dur) 344
Nevin (Carn) 450
New Abbey (Dumf) 567
New Aberdour (Aber) 600
Newark (Notts) 273
Newark Cas. (Selk) 543
Newark Priory (Sur) 41
Newbattle Abbey (Midl) 541
New Biggin (Westm) 290
Newbolt, Sir Henry 197
New Bridge (Oxon) 208
Newbridge-on-Wye (Rad) 457
New Brighton (Ches) 150
Newburgh (Fife) 586
Newbury (Berks) 84
Newby Bridge (Lancs) 303
Newbyres Cas. (Midl) 542
Newcastle Emlyn (Carm 474
Newcastleton (Rox) 507
Newcastle - under - Lyme (Staffs) 173
Newcastle - upon - Tyne (Nthb) 344
New Cumnock (Ayr) 513
New Deer (Aber) 599
New Forest (Hants) 68
Newgale Sands Pemb) 491
New Galloway (Kirk) 569
Newhailes (Midl) 506
Newhall House (Midl) 538
Newhaven (Midl) 537
Newhaven (Susx) 39
New Holland (Lincs) 360
Newington (Kent) 20
New Lanark (Lnrk) 558
Newlands (Cumb) 300
Newlands Corner (Sur) 45
New Luce (Wig) 570
Newlyn (Corn) 128
Newman, Card. 234, 214, 221
Newmarch, Bernard of 482
Newmarket (Suff) 379
New Milford (Pemb) 475
Newmill (Corn) 130
New Mills (Derb) 260, 263
New Milton (Hants) 69
Newnham (Glos) 178, 468
New Passage (Glos) 101
Newport (Fife) 588
Newport (I.O.W.) 65
Newport (Mon) 469
Newport (Pemb) 475
Newport (Salop) 172
Newport Pagnell (Bucks) 164
New Quay (Card) 474
Newquay (Corn) 132
New Radnor (Rad) 189
New Romney (Kent) 32
Newsham (Nthb) 347
Newstead (Rox) 546
Newstead Abbey (Notts) 256
Newton (Brec) 483
Newton Abbot (Devon) 114
Newton Ferrers (Devon) 120
Newtongrange (Midl) 541
Newton House (Aber) 600
Newton - in - Makerfield or **Newton-le-Willows** (Lancs) 316
Newton Mearns (Ayr) 565
Newtonmore (Inv) 582
Newton, Sir Isaac 272, 378
Newton St. Cyres (Devon) 117
Newton Stewart (Wig) 569
Newtown (Mont) 456
Newtown Linford (Leics) 250
Newtyle (Angus) 589
Neyland (Pemb) 475
Niarbyl, The (I.O.M.) 313
Nibley Knoll (Glos) 198
Nicoll, Mathias 166
Nicolls, Rich. 245
Nidderdale (Yorks) 325
Niddry Castle (Westl) 550
Nigg (R. & C.) 622
Nightingale, Florence 61, 225, 258
Ninemileburn (Midl) 538
Nine Nicks of Thirlwall (Nthb) 356
Nisbet (Rox) 547
Nithsdale (Dumf) 512
Niton (I.O.W.) 64
Nocton (Lincs) 365
Noirmont, Manor of (Jer) 75
Noltland Cas. (Ork) 628
Norbury (Derb) 260
Norfolk 387
Norham (Nthb) 349
Norman Cross (Hunts) 267
Normanton (Yorks) 285
Norris Castle (I.O.W.) 67
North, Christopher; see *Wilson, Prof. John*
Northallerton (Yorks) 340
Northam (Devon) 136
Northampton (Nthn) 164
Northamptonshire 165
North Barrule (I.O.M.) 314
North Berwick (Eastl) 504
North Bovey (Devon) 123
North Camp (Sur) 52
Northcliffe, Lord 272
Northcote, Jas. 93
North Downs 33
North Elmham (Norf) 383
North Esk, The 540
North Foreland (Kent) 20
Northiam (Susx) 30
Northleach (Glos) 197
North Lees (Derb) 263
Northop (Flint) 402
North Rode (Ches) 252
North Shields (Nthb) 346
North Uist 617
Northumberland 344
Northumbrian Lakes 356
North Walsham (Norf) 392
Northwich (Ches) 155
Northwood (I.O.W.) 67
North Wootton (Norf) 399
Norton (Derb) 284

Norton (Notts) 266
Norton Bridge (Staffs) 173
Norton Fitzwarren (Som) 89
Norwich (Norf) 389
Noss (Shet) 629
Noss Mayo (Devon) 120
Nostell Priory (Yorks) 287
Nott, Sir W. 473
Nottingham (Notts) 255
Nottinghamshire 255
Noup, The (Shet) 630
Noup Head (Ork) 628
Novar (R. & C.) 622
Nuneaton (War) 168
Nuneham Courtenay (Oxon) 208
Nunwell (I.O.W.) 63
Nutfield (Sur) 34

Oakengates (Salop) 402
Oakham (Rut) 247
Oakley (Fife & Perth) 585
Oakley Park (Glos) 175
Oakwell Hall (Yorks) 321
Oakwood Tower (Selk) 544
Oare (Som) 140
Oareford (Som) 140
Oates, Titus 247, 31
Oban (Arg) 607
Obe (Harris) 617
Ochil Hills (Cla, Kinr, & Perth) 572
Ockham (Sur) 247
Ockham, Wm. of 214
Ockley (Sur) 45
Ockwells (Berks) 205
Octopitarum 494
Odiham (Hants) 52
Offa, King 183, 190, 416
Offa's Dyke (Denb) 419, 414, 416, 455, 464, 480
Offchurch (War) 236
Offham (Kent) 15
Oglethorpe, Gen. 42, 214, 384
Ogmore Castle (Glam) 471
Ogwen, The (Carn) 424
Ogwen Cottage (Carn) 424
Okehampton (Devon) 117
Old Alresford (Hants) 58
Old Barrow (Devon) 140
Old Bridge of Tilt (Perth) 599
Old Brompton (Kent) 19
Old Carlisle (Cumb) 356
Oldcastle, Sir John 19
Old Colwyn (Denb) 404
Old Cumnock (Ayr) 513
Old Deer (Aber) 599
Oldham (Lancs) 162
Old Kilpatrick (Dumb) 559
Old Llanberis (Carn) 431
Old Man of Hoy (Ork) 628
Old Man of Wick (Caith) 625
Old Meldrum (Aber) 600
Old Melrose (Rox) 542
Old Milford (Pemb) 475
'*Old Mortality*' 567, 594
Old Oswestry (Salop) 415
'*Old Q*' 541, 526
Old Radnor (Rad) 189
Old Sarum (Wilts) 83
Old Scarlett 270
Old Sodbury (Glos) 197
Old Trafford (Lancs) 162
Old Windsor (Berks) 203
Olicana 322
Oliver's Mount (Yorks) 333
Ollerton (Notts) 265
Olney (Bucks) 246
Onchan (I.O.M.) 312
Onich (Inv) 609
Onslow, Speaker 221
Opie, John 127, 78
Opie, Mrs. 389
Orange, Wm. of 116
Orbliston (Moray) 601
Ord of Caithness 624
Oreston (Devon) 120
Orford (Suff) 394
Orkney Islands 626, 627
Orléans, Duc d' 227
Ormesby (Yorks) 334
Ormesby Broad (Norf) 397
Ormidale (Arg) 564
Ormiston (Midl) 605
Ormskirk (Lancs) 149
Orphir (Ork) 628
Orpington (Kent) 10
Orrest Head (Westm) 304
Orwell, The 386, 387
Osborne House (I.O.W.) 67
Osmotherley (Yorks) 340
Osney (Oxon) 225
Ospringe (Kent) 15
Ossian 578, 582, 607, 609
Ostorius Scapula 464, 420
Oswald, King 415
Oswestry (Salop) 415
Otford (Kent) 15
Otley (Yorks) 322
Otterbourne (Hants) 57
Otterburn (Nthb) 346
Otter Ferry (Arg) 564
Otterham (Corn) 95
Ottery St. Mary (Devon) 91
Otway, Thos. 46, 57
Oulton Broad (Suff) 395
Oundle (Nthn) 166
Ouse, The Great 245, 269, 399
Ouse, The Sussex 39
Ouse, The Yorks 275, 327
Outer Hebrides 616
Overscaig (Suth) 623
Overstrand (Norf) 393
Overton (Flint) 414
Overton (Hants) 80
Owen, Goronwy 410
Owen, Sir Hugh 428, 461
Owen, Sir Rich. 280
Owen, Robert 456, 558
Owens College 161
Owthorpe (Notts) 247
Oxenfell (Lancs) 306
Oxenholme (West) 281
Oxford (Oxon) 208
  All Souls Coll. 215
  Ashmolean Mus. 223
  Balliol Coll. 223
  Bishop King's Pal. 211
  Bodleian Lib. 219
  Botanic Garden 217
  Brasenose Coll. 220
  Broad St. 221
  Campion Hall 222
  Carfax 211
  Cathedral 213
  Christ Church 212
  Clarendon Bldg 218
  Clarendon Press 225
  College Barges 214
  Corpus Christi Coll. 214
  Divinity School 218
  Examination Schools 216
  Examinations 210
  Exeter Coll. 221
  Folly Bridge 211
  Hertford Coll. 219
  High St. 215
  History 209
  Holywell St. 218
  Indian Inst. 218
  Jesus Coll. 220
  Keble Coll. 222
  Lady Margaret Hall 211
  Lincoln Coll. 220
  Magdalen Coll. 216
  Manchester Coll. 218
  Mansfield Coll. 218
  Martyrs' Meml. 223
  Merton Coll. 214
  New College 217
  Old Ashmolean Mus. 218
  Oriel Coll. 215
  Osney Abbey 225
  Parks, The 222
  Pembroke Coll. 212
  Port Meadow 207
  Pusey House 222
  Queen's Coll. 216
  Radcliffe Camera 219
  Rewley Abbey 225
  Rewley House 222

Oxford (*contd.*)
  Rhodes House 222
  Ruskin Coll. 225
  St. Aldate's 211
  St. Benet's Hall 222
  St. Edmund Hall 217
  St. Giles's 222
  St. Hilda's Hall 211
  St. Hugh's Coll. 222
  St. John's Coll. 222
  St. Mary's Ch. 215
  St. Michael's Ch. 223
  St. Peter's Hall, 223
  St. Peter's in the East 217
  Sheldonian Th. 218
  Somerville Coll. 222
  Taylor Inst. 223
  Trinity Coll. 221
  Union Society 223
  University Coll. 215
  University Mus. 222
  University Parks 222
  Wadham Coll. 221
  Worcester Coll. 224
Oxford & Asquith, Earl of 321, 207, 223
Oxfordshire 226
Oxted (Sur) 33
Oxwich (Glam) 490
Oykell Bridge (Suth) 623
Oyne (Aber) 600
Oystermouth (Glam) 490

Pabo (Carn) 405
Pabo Hill (Carn) 406
Packwood House (War) 231
Paddock Wood (Kent) 11
Padeswood (Flint) 419
Padstow (Corn) 95
Page, W. H. 335
Paignton (Devon) 115
Paine, Thos. 383, 39
Painscastle (Rad) 457
Painswick (Glos) 175
Paisley (Renf) 561
Paley, Wm. 269, 357, 375
Palling (Norf) 398
Palmerston, Lord 61, 377
Pandy Mill (Carn) 423
Pangbourne (Berks) 201
Pannal (Yorks) 324
Panorama Walk (Mer) 445
Pant-y-Dwr (Rad) 456
  ,, **Einon** (Mer) 460
  ,, **-y-Ffynnon** (Carm) 467
Pant Glas (Carn) 430
Papa Stour (Shet) 629
Papa Westray (Ork) 628
Par (Corn) 125
Parallel Roads of Glen Roy (Inv) 612
Paris, Comte de 225
Paris, Matthew 243
Park Drain (Notts) 364
Parkes, Sir Henry 236
Parkeston Quay (Esx) 386
Parkgate (Yorks) 285
Parkhurst (I.O.W.) 66
Park Mill (Glam) 490
Park, Mungo 543, 541
Parkstone (Dor) 71
Parnell, C. S. 377
Parnell, Thos. 153
Parracombe (Devon) 138
Parr, Catherine 199, 281
Parrett, The 102
Parry, Sir H. 177
Parsons, Robert 102
Parson's Bridge (Mer) 462
Partick (Lnrk) 559
Pass of Aberglaslyn (Carn) 426
Pass of Llanberis (Carn) 425
Paston (Norf) 393
Patchway (Glos) 468
Pateley Bridge (Yorks) 325
Pater (Pemb) 479
Paterson, Robt. see '*Old Mortality*'
Patney (Wilts) 85
Patrick Brompton (Yorks) 350
Patricroft (Lancs) 316
Patrington (Yorks) 339
Patterdale (Westm) 294
Patti, Mme. 484
Paul (Corn) 128
Pavey Ark (Westm) 306
Peacehaven (Susx) 38
Peak Cavern (Derb) 264
Peak District (Derb) 257
Peak Forest (Derb) 260
Peakirk (Nthn) 366
Pearson, Bp. 154
Pease, Edw. 341
Pebble Ridge (Devon) 136
Peddar's Road 383, 400
Peden, Alex. 505, 508, 513
Peebles (Peeb) 540
Peeblesshire 540
Peel (I.O.M.) 313
Peel, John 357
Peel, Sir Robt. 318, 169, 213
Peel Fell (Nthb) 354
Pegwell (Kent) 21
Pembrey (Carm) 472
Pembroke (Pemb) 478
Pembroke Dock (Pemb) 479
Pembroke Ferry (Pemb) 479
Pembrokeshire 476
Pembury (Kent) 29
Penally (Pemb) 478
Penallt (Mon) 186
Penarth (Glam) 486
Pen-y-Benglog (Carn) 424
Pen-y-Bont (Mont) 455
Pen-y-Bont (Rad) 464
Pen-y-Bont Fawr (Mont) 415
Penbroch (Pemb) 478
Penbryn (Carm) 471
Pen-y-Bryn (Mer) 441
Pencader (Carm) 474
Pencaer Peninsula (Pemb) 477
Pencoed (Glam) 470
Pen-y-Crug (Brec) 483
Penda, King 415
Pendennis Castle (Corn) 126
Pen-y-Ddinas (Carn) 406
Pen Dinas (Card) 462
Pendle Hill (Lancs) 318
Pendragon Castle (Westm) 289
Penegoes (Mont) 459
Pen-y-Fan (Brec) 483
Pen-y-Gader (Mer) 442
Pen-y-Gaer (Cerrig-y-Drudion) 420
Pen-y-Genffordd (Brec) 481
Pen-y-Groes (Carn) 430
Pen-y-Gwryd Hotel (Carn) 425
Penhale (Corn) 129
Peniarth (Mer) 459
Penicuik (Midl) 540
Penielheugh (Rox) 547
Penistone (Yorks) 162
Penjerrick (Corn) 126
Penkilan Head (Carn) 449
Penkridge (Staffs) 156
Pen-y-Llan (Carn) 433
Pen Llithrig-y-Wrach (Carn) 423
Penmachno (Carn) 423
Penmaen (Glam) 490
Penmaenmawr (Carn) 408
Penmaenpool (Mer) 443
Penmaen Rhos (Carn) 404
Penmon Priory (Ang) 411
Penn (Bucks) 230
Penn, Wm. 11, 39, 45, 87, 213
Pennant, Thos. 403, 427, 580
Pennard Castle (Glam) 490
Pennsylvania Castle (Dor) 87
Pen-y-Pass (Carn) 425
Pen Pits (Som) 107
Pen Plynlimon Fawr (Card) 462
Pen Plynlimon Wstle (Card & Mont) 462

Penrhyn Castle (Carn) 410
Penrhyndeudraeth (Mer) 447
Penrhyn Slate Quarries (Carn) 424
Penrith (Cumb) 282
Penrose (Corn) 127
Penruddock (Cumb) 282
Penry, John 465
Pensarn (Denb) 404
Pensarn (Mer) 445
Penselwood (Som) 107
Pensford (Som) 85
Penshurst (Kent) 34
Pentargon Bay (Corn) 133
Pentillie Castle (Corn) 120
Pentland Firth 626
Pentland Hills (Midl) 538
Penton Hook (Middx) 203
Pentre Voelas (Denb) 420
Pentridge (Dor) 84
Penwith (Corn) 130
Penwyllt (Brec) 484
Penyghent (Yorks) 289
Penzance (Corn) 128
Pepys, Samuel 269, 377, 379
Percy, Bp. 197, 375
Perranarworthal (Corn) 113
Perranporth (Corn) 127
Perran Round (Corn) 127
Persie (Perth) 579
Pershore (Wor) 227
Perth (Perth) 577
Perthshire 579
Peterborough (Nthn) 269
Peterculter (Aber) 597
Peterhead (Aber) 599
Peterloo 158
Petersfield (Hants) 43
Peterstone (Mon) 470
Peter Tavy (Devon) 122
Petit Bot Bay (Guern) 76
'*Pet Marjorie*' 587
Pett's Wood (Kent) 10
Petworth (Susx) 45
Pevensey (Susx) 32
Peveril, Wm. 264, 265
Pewsey (Wilts) 85
Phantassie (Eastl) 504
Philiphaugh (Selk) 543
Philips, Mrs. Katharine 476
Phillip, John 595
Phillpotts, Eden 121
Philpstoun (Westl) 550
Pickering (Yorks) 335
Picton (Yorks) 336, 340
Picton, Sir Thos. 473
Picton Castle (Pemb) 475
Piercebridge (Dur) 352
Pierowall Bay (Ork) 628
Piers Ghyll (Cumb) 310
Piershill (Midl) 506
Pig Street (Carn) 449
Pike o' Stickle (Westm) 305
Pilgrim Fathers, 59, 119, 274, 367, 375, 384
Pilgrims' Way 15, 33, 34, 45
Pillar (Cumb) 301
Pilmoor (Yorks) 340
Pilning (Glos) 468
Pilt Down (Susx) 30
Pinchbeck (Lincs) 365
Pinkhill Lock (Berks) 208
Pinkie, Battle of 506
Pinwherry (Ayr) 570
Pistyll (Carn) 451
Pistyll Cain (Mer) 442
Pistyll-y-Llyn (Card) 460
Pistyll Rhaiadr (Denb) 415
Pitchford Hall (Salop) 192
Pitlochry (Perth) 580
Pitsligo Cas. (Aber) 600
Pittenweem (Fife) 587
Pitt, Wm., the Elder 15, 83, 221
Pitt, Wm., the Younger 15, 373
Pittcombe Head (Som) 140
Pittington (Dur) 344
Pitt's Head (Carn) 429
Place Fell (Westm) 295
Plâs Isaf (Denb) 422
  „ **Newydd** (Ang) 412
  „ **Newydd** (Llangollen) 435
Plâs-yn-Yale (Denb) 421
Plean (Stirl) 572
Pleinmont Point (Guern) 76
Plemont (Jer) 75
Plompton Park (Yorks) 305
Pluckley (Kent) 11
Plumpton (Susx) 39
Pluscarden Abbey (Moray) 601
Plym Bridge (Devon) 121
Plymouth (Devon) 118
Plympton (Devon) 117
Plynlimon (Card & Mont) 462
Pocklington (Yorks) 336
Polbathic (Corn) 113
Poldhu Cove (Corn) 129
Polegate (Susx) 39
Pollokshaws (Renf) 565
Polmont (Stirl) 551
Polpeor (Corn) 129
Polperro (Corn) 125
Polton (Midl) 540
Polurrian Cove (Corn) 129
Polzeath (Corn) 95
Pomathorn (Midl) 540
Pomfret (Yorks) 284
Pomona (Ork) 626
Ponden House (Yorks) 288
Pons Ælii 345
Ponsonby, Hon. Sarah 435
Pont Aberglaslyn (Carn) 426, 430
Pontardawe (Glam) 488
Pontardulais (Glam) 467
Pont-y-Cysylltau (Denb) 434
Pontdolgoch (Mont) 458
Pont-ar-Eden (Mer) 442
Pontefract (Yorks) 284
Pont-ar-Elan (Rad) 457
Pont Erwyd 454
Pont-y-Glyn (Denb) 420
Pont-y-Gromlech (Carn) 425
Pont-y-Gwr-Drwg (Card) 462
Pont-y-Gyfyng (Carn) 423
Pontllanfraith (Glam) 472
Pont Llanio (Card) 474
Pont Llyfna (Carn) 451
Pont Neath Vaughan (Brec) 472
Pont Nedd Fechan (Brec) 472
Pont-y-Pair (Carn) 423
Pont-y-Pant (Carn) 426
Pontrilas (Here) 188
Pont Rug (Carn) 430
Pontsticill Junction (Brec) 481
Pontypool (Mon) 472
Pontypool Road (Mon) 187, 472
Pontypridd (Glam) 488
Pool-in-Wharfedale (Yorks) 323
Poole (Dor) 71
Poole Bay (Dor) 70
Poolewe (R. & C.) 621, 626
Poole's Hole (Derb) 262
Pooley Bridge (Westm) 294
Pool Park (Denb) 420
Pool Quay (Mont) 416
Pope, Alex 45, 106, 175, 182, 489
Porlock (Som) 140
Port Askaig (Arg) 564
Port Bannatyne (Bute) 563
Portchester (Hants) 51
Port Dinorwic (Carn) 427
Port du Moulin (Sark) 77
Portelet Bay (Jer) 75
Port Eliot (Devon) 120
Port Ellen (Arg) 564
Porteous Riots 529, 517

Porter, Eliz. 251
Port Erin (I.O.M.) 313
Portesham (Dor) 86
Port Eynon (Glam) 490
Port Glasgow (Renf) 561
Porthcawl (Glam) 471
Porth Dinlleyn (Carn) 450
Porthywaen (Salop) 415
Portinscale (Cumb) 298
Port Isaac (Corn) 95
Portishead (Som) 101
Portland (Dor) 87
Portland, Isle of (Dor) 87
Portland Bill (Dor) 87
Portlethen (For) 594
Port Lewaigue (I.O.M.) 314
Portmadoc (Carn) 447
Portmerion or **Portmeirion** (Mer) 447
Portobello (Midl) 506
Port of Menteith (Perth) 576
Porton (Wilts) 80
Portpatrick (Wig) 570
Portree (Skye) 616
Port-in-Sherrich (Arg) 607
Port St. Mary (I.O.M.) 313
Portsdown Hill (Hants) 51
Portsea Island (Hants) 43, 49
Portskewett (Mon) 179
Portsmouth (Hants) 49
Port Soderick (I.O.M.) 312
Port Sonachan (Arg) 607
Portsoy (Banff) 604
Port Sunlight (Ches) 151
Port Talbot (Glam) 471
Port Way 95
Port William (Wig) 569
Postal Information xxxvii
Post Bridge (Devon) 123
Postland (Lincs) 366
Postlip Hall (Glos) 199
Potarch Bridge (Aber) 597
Potter Heigham (Norf) 398
Potteries, The (Staffs) 172
Potton (Beds) 164
Poulton (Ches) 150
Poulton (Lancs) 279
Poundbury (Dor) 86
Pounds, John 50
Powis 454
Powis Castle (Mont) 454
Poynings (Susx) 38
Prawle Point (Devon) 116
Precelly Hills (Pemb) 475
Precelly Top (Pemb) 475
Precipice Walk (Mer) 441
Preesgweene (Salop) 414
Prees Heath (Salop) 402
Prescot (Lancs) 315
Preseli, see **Precelly**
Prestatyn (Flint) 403
Presteign (Rad) 188
Preston (Lancs) 279
Prestonkirk (Eastl) 504
Prestonpans (Eastl) 505
Preston Park (Susx) 35
Prestwick (Ayr) 565
Prestwood (Bucks) 253
Priddy (Som) 107
Priestley, Joseph 286
Prince Charlie's Monument (Inv) 614
Prince of Wales 428, 561, 562, 565
Princes Risborough (Bucks) 230
Princetown (Devon) 122
Prinknash Park (Glos) 178
Prior, Matth. 69, 377
Prior Park (Som) 106
Prittlewell (Esx) 384
Probus (Corn) 113
Procolitia 355
Prospect Stile (Som) 106
Prudhoe (Nthb) 354
Prynne, Wm. 75, 215, 428
Puddletown (Dor) 84
Puffin Island (Ang) 411
Pulborough (Susx) 45
Purbeck, Isle of (Dor) 71
Purleigh (Esx) 384
Purley (Sur) 33
Purton (Wilts) 174
Puxton (Som) 102
Pwll-du Bay & Head (Glam) 490
Pwllheli (Carn) 448
Pyecombe (Susx) 33
Pyle (Glam) 471
Pym, John 102, 212
Pytchley Hunt, The 166, 248

Quainton Road (Bucks) 254
Quaker's Yard (Glam) 488
Quanterness (Ork) 627
Quantock Hills (Som) 102
Quarr Abbey (I.O.W.) 62
Queensberry, 4th Duke of 541, 526
Queen's Ferry (Flint) 403
Queensferry, North (Fife) 585
Queensferry, South (Westl) 539
Queen's View (Perth) 581
Quellyn Lake Station (Carn) 429
Queniborough Hall (Leics) 250
Quex Park (Kent) 20
Quholm (Ork) 628
Quin, Jas. 105
Quinaig (Suth) 423
Quiraing, The (Skye) 616
Quoich, Linn of (Aber) 598
Quorn (Leics) 250, 254
Quorndon (Leics) 254

Raasay (Skye) 615
'Rab and his Friends' 540, 541
Raby Castle (Dur) 352
Radcliffe, Dr. 287, 216, 220
Radley (Berks) 201
Radnorshire 463
Radstock (Som) 85, 106
Rae, John 627
Raeburn, Sir Hy. 518, 535
Raglan (Mon) 186
Raglan, Lord 186
Raid of Ruthven, 578
Raikes, Robt. 176, 178
Railways xxxii
Rainham (Kent) 20
Rainhill (Lancs) 316
Raleigh, Sir Walter 91, 89, 116, 215
Rampsholme (Cumb) 297
Ramsay, Allan 510, 517, 518, 519, 530, 538, 540
Ramsay, Sir Alex. 507, 508
Ramsbottom (Lancs) 318
Ramsey (Hunts) 269
Ramsey (I.O.M.) 315
Ramsey Island (Pemb) 494
Ramsgate (Kent) 20
Ramsgill (Yorks) 325
Randolph's Leap (Moray) 602
Rannoch (Perth) 612
Ranskill (Notts) 274
Rapparee Cove (Devon) 137
Ratæ Coritanorum 248
Ratho (Midl) 550
Rat Island (Devon) 135
Rattray (Perth) 579
Rauceby (Lincs) 367
Raunds (Nthn) 247
Raven Fall (Mer) 439
Ravenglass (Cumb) 291
Ravenscar (Yorks) 334
Ravenspur (Yorks) 339
Ravenstonedale (Westm) 289
Rawmarsh (Yorks) 285
Rawnsley, Canon 292, 297
Rawtenstall (Lancs) 318
Rayleigh (Esx) 384
Reading (Berks) 200
Reay (Caith) 626
Rebecca Riots 472, 475
Reculver (Kent) 20

Red Bank (Westm) 305
Redbourn (Herts) 227
Redbourne (Lincs) 359
Redbridge (Hants) 68
Redcar (Yorks) 341
Redhill (Som) 107
Redhill (Sur) 34
Redmile (Leics) 272
Redmire (Yorks) 350
Red Pike (Ennerdale) 300
Red Pike (Wasdale) 299
Red Robbers of Mawddwy, The 458
Red Roses, (Carm) 468
Redruth (Corn) 127
Red Screes (Westm) 296
Red Tarn (Westm) 295
Red Wharf Bay (Ang) 412
Reedham (Norf) 397
Reedsmouth (Nthb) 354
Reeth (Yorks) 251
Regnum 47
Reid, Sir Geo. 595
Reigate (Sur) 34
Reiss (Caith) 625
Renfrew (Renf) 561
Renishaw (Derb) 283
Rennie, Sir John 504
Renton (Dumb) 559
Renwick, Jas. 568, 512
Repton (Derb) 235
Rescobie Loch (For) 593
Resolven (Glam) 471
Restalrig Church (Midl) 537
Rest and be Thankful (Arg) 610
Restaurants xxxvii
Restenneth Priory (Angus) 593
Reston (Berw) 503
Retford (Notts) 274
Rey Cross (Yorks) 353
Reydon (Suff) 394
Reynolds, Sir Joshua 117
Rhaiadr Cwm (Mer) 439
Rhaiadr-Ddu (Dolgelley) 442
Rhaiadr-Ddu (Maentwrog) 439
Rhaiadr Gwy (Rad) 456
Rhaiadr Mawddach (Mer) 442
Rhaiadr-y-Wennol (Carn) 423
Rhayader (Rad) 456
Rheidol, The 460, 462
Rheidol Falls (Mer) 462
Rhiconich (Suth) 623
Rhinns of Galloway (Wig) 570
Rhitta Fawr 432
Rhiw Cwmstab (Brec) 480
Rhiwfron (Mer) 462
Rhobell Fawr (Mer) 440
Rhodes, Cecil 369, 211, 215
Rhodes Scholars 211
Rhosgoch (Ang) 412
Rhosilly (Glam) 490
Rhosneigr (Ang) 412
Rhos-on-Sea (Denb) 405
Rhossili (Glam) 490
Rhuddlan (Flint) 417
Rhyd-ddu (Carn) 429
Rhydd Hywel (Mont) 456
Rhydymwyn (Flint) 419
Rhyl (Flint) 404
Rhymney, The 470
Rhymney Bridge (Mon) 488
Rhys ap Gruyffdd 476
Ribble, The 289, 318
Ribblehead (Yorks) 289
Ribblesdale (Yorks) 289
Ribchester (Lancs) 318
Ribston Hall (Yorks) 331
Riccarton (Rox) 354, 507
Richard I 21
Richard II 284, 331, 335, 403, 407, 417
Richard III 166, 168, 164, 248, 249, 282, 350
Richard, Earl of Cornwall 199
Richard's Castle (Here) 189
Richborough (Kent) 21
Richmond (Yorks) 351
Riddings (Cumb) 507
Ridgeway, The 95
Riding Mill (Nthb) 354
Ridley, Bp. 218, 223, 373
Rievaulx Abbey (Yorks) 340
Rillington (Yorks) 332
Ringmer (Susx) 39
Ringwood (Hants) 69
Ripley (Sur) 41
Ripley (Yorks) 325
Ripon (Yorks) 325
Rippon Tor (Devon) 123
Rivals, The (Carn) 451
Rivington Pike (Lancs) 317
Rizzio, David 517, 527, 528
Roaches, The (Staffs) 252
Roade (Nthn) 164
Roads xli
Robert I, see *Bruce*
Robert III 563, 567
Robert of Normandy 485
Robertsbridge (Susx) 30
Robertson, Fredk. W. 38
Robertson, Principal 517
Robertson, Wm. 542, 530
Robin Hood 264, 268, 319
Robin Hood's Bay (Yorks) 334
Robin Hood's Larder (Notts) 266
Robin Hood's Stride (Derb) 259
Robin Hood's Well (Yorks) 327
Robinson (Cumb) 299
Robinson, John 364, 372, 390
Roborough Down (Devon) 121
Rob Roy 575, 605, 555, 560
Rob Roy's Cave (Stirl) 560, 576
Robsart, Amy 208, 215, 237
Rocester (Staffs) 252
Roch Castle (Pemb) 491
Rochdale (Lancs) 319
Roche (Corn) 121
Roche Abbey (Yorks) 275
Roches, The (Staffs) 252
Rochester (Kent) 16
Rochford (Esx) 384
Rock (Corn) 95
Rock Ferry (Ches) 151
Rockford (Devon) 139
Rockingham (Nthn) 168
Rockland Broad (Norf) 397
Rocks, Valley of (Devon) 138
Rocquaine Bay (Guern)76
Rodborough (Glos) 175
Rodel (Harris) 617
Roderick the Great 466
Rodono Hotel (Selk) 549
Roehead (Yorks) 321
Rogart (Suth) 623
Rogie, Falls of (R. & C 620
Rokeby (Yorks) 352
Rolle, Rich. 287, 331
Rollesby Broad (Norf) 397
Rollright Stones (Oxon) 181
Rolls, Hon. C. S. 186
Roman Baths 104
Roman Bridge (Carn) 427
Roman Steps (Mer) 446
Roman Wall (Nthb & Cumb) 355
Roman Wall of Antoninus (Stirl) 552
Rombald's Moor (Yorks) 322
Romford (Esx) 384
Romney, Geo. 291
Romney Lock (Berks) 203
Romney Marsh (Kent) 32
Romsey (Hants) 61

Ronaldshay, S. and **N.** (Ork) 627, 628
Roodee, The (Ches) 152
Rosamond, Fair 288, 11, 207, 225, 480
Roscoe, Sir Henry 303
Roscoe, Wm. 145
Rosebery, 5th Earl of 44
Rosebush (Pemb) 476
Rosehall (Suth) 623
Rosehearty (Aber) 600
Roseneath (Dumb) 612
Roslin (Midl) 538
Ross (Here) 182
Ross and Cromarty 619
Ross, Man of 182
Ross of Mull (Arg) 610
Rossall (Lancs) 280
Rossendale (Lancs) 318
Rossett (Flint) 413
Rossett Crag (Westm) 306
Rossetti, D. G. 31
Rossie Priory (Perth) 586
Rosslyn Cas. (Midl) 540
Rosslynlee (Midl) 540
Rosthwaite (Cumb) 299
Rosyth (Fife) 585
Rothamsted (Herts) 245
Rothay, The 304, 305
Rothbury (Nthb) 347
Rother, The 32
Rotherham (Yorks) 285
Rothes (Elgin) 603
Rothesay (Bute) 562
Rothesay, David, Duke of 524, 563, 587
Rothiemay (Banff) 604
Rothiemurchus Forest (Inv) 583
Rothley (Leics) 254
Rothwell (Nthn) 247
Rottingdean (Susx) 38
Rough Tor (Devon) 133
Round Churches 8, 14, 165, 188, 189, 377, 386
Roundhay (Yorks) 285
Round Table (I.O.M.) 313
Round Towers 586, 593
Rous, John 239
Rousay (Ork) 628
Rousseau, J. J. 260
Row (Dumb) 612
Rowardennan (Stirl) 560
Rowsley (Derb) 259
Rowthorn (Derb) 265
Row Tor (Devon) 133
Roxburgh Cas. (Rox) 548
Roxburgh Junction (Rox) 547
Roxburghshire 507
Roy Bridge (Inv) 612
Royston (Derb) 260
Royston (Herts) 268
Rozel (Guern) 75
Ruabon (Denb) 414
Ruan Major (Corn) 129
Ruberslaw (Rox) 508
Ruddington (Notts) 255
Rudyard (Staffs) 252
Rufford Abbey (Notts) 265
Rufus, Wm. 55, 68, 356, 492
Rufus Stone (Hants) 68
Rugby (War) 167
Rugeley (Staffs) 171
Rulers of Scotland 496
Rum 616
Rumbling Bridge (Kinr) 573
Rumbling Bridge (Perth) 580
Ru Noa (R. & C.) 621
Runcorn (Ches) 174
Rundle Stone (Devon) 122
Runham Ferry (Norf) 397
Runnymede (Sur) 203
Runswick (Yorks) 334
Rupert, Prince 168, 192, 197, 217, 232, 248, 250, 317
Rushbrooke Hall (Suff) 379
Rushden (Nthn) 163, 243
Rushen Abbey (I.O.M.) 312
Rushton (Nthn) 247
Ruskin, John 213, 307, 284, 297, 435, 444, 574
Ruskin Museum (Coniston) 307
Ruskin Museum (Sheffield) 284
Rusthall Common (Kent) 29
Rutchester (Nthb) 355
Rutherford, Mark 245
Rutherford, Sam. 547, 569, 590
Rutherglen (Lnrk) 514
Ruthin (Denb) 419
Ruthven (Inv) 582
Ruthven (Perth) 578
Ruthven, Lord 522, 528
Ruthwell (Dumf) 512
Rutlandshire 247
Rutupiæ 21
Rydal (Westm) 302
Rydal Mount (Westm) 302
Ryde (I.O.W.) 62
Rye (Susx) 32
Rye House (Herts) 368

Sabrina 456
Saddleback (Cumb) 298
Saddleworth (Yorks) 320
Sadgill (Westm) 295
Saffron Walden (Esx) 369
St. Abb's Head (Berw) 503
St. Adrian 505
St. Agnes (Corn) 127
St. Agnes (Scilly Is.) 131
St. Albans (Herts) 243
St. Andrews (Fife) 589
St. Anne (Alderney) 78
St. Anne's-on-Sea (Lancs) 279
St. Ann's Head (Pemb) 475
St. Asaph (Flint) 417
St. Aubin (Jer) 75
St. Augustine 21, 22, 27
St. Austell (Corn) 125
St. Bees (Cumb) 291
St. Benet's Abbey (Norf) 397
St. Beuno 451
St. Blazey (Corn) 113
St. Boswells (Rox) 508, 546
St. Brelade (Jer) 75
St. Breock Downs (Corn) 133
St. Briavels (Glos) 186
St. Bride's Bay (Pemb) 491
St. Bride's Wentloog (Mon) 470
St. Budeaux (Devon) 118
St. Buryan (Corn) 130
St. Cadvan 450, 459, 462
St. Catherine's (Arg) 562
St. Catherine's Harbour (Jer) 75
St. Catherine's Hill (Guildford) 42
St. Catherine's Hill (Winchester) 57
St. Catherine's Point (I.O.W.) 64
St. Clears (Carm) 475
St. Cleer (Corn) 125
St. Clair, Sir Wm. 538
St. Columb (Corn) 133
St. Columba 610
St. Combs (Aber) 599
St. Cross (Hants) 52
St. Cuthbert 342–344
St. David 494, 488, 491, 492
St. David's (Pemb) 491
St. David's College 474
St. David's Head (Pemb) 494
St. Deiniol 409
St. Denys (Hants) 59
St. Devereux (Here) 188
St. Dunstan 25, 29
St. Dogmael's Abbey (Card) 476
St. Donat's Castle (Glam) 488
St. Dubritius 487, 450
St. Ebba 503
St. Edmund 379, 389
St. Enodoc (Corn) 95

St. Erth (Corn) 127
St. Fagan's (Glam) 470
St. Fillans (Perth) 579
St. George's Down (I.O.W.) 65
St. German's (Corn) 125
St. Germanus 419
St. Govan's Head (Pemb) 479
St. Helen's (I.O.W.) 63
St. Helens (Lancs) 316
St. Helen's (Scilly Is.) 131
St. Helier (Jer) 74
St. Illtyd 488
St. Ives (Corn) 127
St. Ives (Hunts) 269
St. John, Vale of (Cumb) 298
St. John's (I.O.M.) 313
St. John's (Jer) 75
St. John's Chapel (Dur) 353
St. John's Lock (Glos) 208
St. Juliot's (Corn) 133
St. Justinian 494
St. Just-in-Penwith (Corn) 130
St. Kentigern 585, 554, 555
St. Keverne (Corn) 126
St. Kieran's Cave (Arg) 563
St. Kilda 617
St. Lawrence (I.O.W.) 65
St. Leger 275
St. Leonard's (Susx) 30
St. Magnus 628, 627
St. Margaret 519, 520, 528, 539, 585, 610
St. Margaret's (Herts) 368
St. Margaret's Bay (Kent) 22
St. Margaret's Hope (Ork) 627
St. Martha's Chapel (Sur) 34, 42
St. Martin's (Scilly Is.) 131
St. Mary Bourne (Hants) 80
St. Mary Cray (Kent) 15
St. Mary Hill (Glam) 470
St. Mary's (Scilly Is.) 131
St. Mary's Loch (Selk) 549, 544
St. Mawes (Corn) 126
St. Mawgan-in-Pydar (Corn) 132
St. Michael's Mount (Corn) 127
St. Michel du Valle (Guern) 76
St. Mirrin 561
St. Monan's (Fife) 587
St. Mungo 554, 555
St. Nectan's or **Nighton's Kieve** (Corn) 133
St. Neots (Hunts) 268
St. Nicholas Island (Devon) 120
St. Ninian's (Stirl) 573
St. Ninian's Cave (Wig) 570
St. Non's Chapel (Pemb) 494
St. Olave's (Suff) 395
St. Oran 610
St. Oswald 415, 355
St. Oswald's Chapel (Nthb) 355
St. Osyth's Priory (Esx) 386
St. Ouen (Jer) 75
St. Paternus (*Padarn*) 462
St. Patrick 559
St. Patrick's Causeway (Mer) 445
St. Patrick's Isle (I.O.M.) 313
St. Paul Aurelian 488
St. Paul Cray (Kent) 15
St. Peter Port (Guern) 75
St. Piran's Round (Corn) 127
St. Radigund's Abbey (Kent) 15
St. Ringan's (Stirl) 573
St. Rognvald 627
St. Sampson (Guern) 76
St. Samson of Dol 488
Saints' Bay (Guern) 76
St. Serf's Island (Kinr) 586
'Saints' Road' 450, 451
St. Sunday Crag (Westm) 295
St. Swithin 54, 56
St. Teilo 466, 478, 487
St. Tudno's Church (Carn) 406
St. Tudwal's Isles (Carn) 449
St. Vincent, Earl of 172
St. Wilfrid's Needle 326
St. Winifred's Well (Flint) 403
Salcombe (Devon) 117
Salen (N. Arg) 614
Salen (Mull) 609
Salesbury, Wm. 422
Salford (Lancs) 157, 160
Salhouse Broad (Norf) 397
Salisbury (Wilts) 80
Salisbury, Earl of 268
Salisbury Plain (Wilts) 80
Salop 189
Salt (Staffs) 172
Saltaire (Yorks) 287
Saltash (Corn) 125
Saltburn (Yorks) 334
Saltdean (Susx) 38
Saltfleet (Lincs) 368
Saltfleetby (Lincs) 368
Salton (Midl) 506
Saltram (Devon) 120
Saltwood Castle (Kent) 12
Salvington (Susx) 35
Sampford Courtenay (Devon) 117
Samson (Scilly Is.) 131
Sancreed (Corn) 130
Sancroft, Abp. 375
Sandal (Yorks) 285
Sanday (Ork) 628
Sandbach (Ches) 174
Sandbanks (Dor) 71
Sandby, Paul 255
Sandby, Thomas 255
Sandford Lock (Oxon) 207
Sandgate (Kent) 12
Sandhurst (Berks) 34
Sandling (Hythe) 11
Sandling (Maidstone) 16
Sandown (I.O.W.) 63
Sandringham (Norf) 399
Sands of Dee 403
Sandsend (Yorks) 334
Sandside Bay (Ork) 627
Sandwich (Kent) 21
Sandwick (Shet) 629
Sandwick (Westm) 294
Sandycroft (Flint) 403
Sandys, George 16
Sanquhar (Dumf) 512
Santon (I.O.M.) 312
Sark (C.I.) 77
Sark, The (Cumb) 509
Sark Bridge (Cumb) 509
Sarn Badrig (Mer) 445
Sarn Helen 421, 423, 426 439
Sarn Meyllteyrn (Carn) 450
Sauchieburn, Battle of 573
Saundersfoot (Pemb) 477
Savage, Rich. 98, 489
Savernake (Wilts) 84
Sawdon (Yorks) 335
Sawley Abbey (Yorks) 318
Sawrey (Lancs) 305
Saxilby (Lincs) 364
Saxmundham (Suff) 394
Scafell (Cumb) 309
Scafell Pike (Cumb) 309
Scald Law (Midl) 538
Scale Force (Cumb) 300
Scalloway (Shet) 629
Scalpay (Skye) 615
Scapa Flow (Ork) 627
Scaraben (Caith) 624
Scarba (Arg) 611
Scarborough (Yorks) 332
Scarf Gap (Cumb) 301

Scarlett, Old 270
Scarsdale (Derb) 265
Schiehallion (Perth) 581
Scilly Isles 130
Scole (Norf) 387
Scone Palace (Perth) 578
Scoresby, Wm. 335
Scotch Corner (Yorks) 278, 339
Scotsgap (Nthb) 347
Scotswood (Nthb) 353
Scot, Michael 587, 544, 545
Scotch Dyke (Cumb) 507
Scotstarvit (Fife) 587
Scotstounhill (Lnrk) 559
Scott, Anne 537, 508
Scott, Capt. 120, 93
Scott Country, The 541
Scott of Harden (*Auld Wat*) 508, 544
Scott, Mary, 508, 544
Scott, Michael 555
Scott, Sir Walter 530, 532, 541–545, 225, 237, 240, 275, 303, 352, 355, 356, 435, 457, 463, 508, 517, 518, 521, 522, 523, 525, 526, 533, 540, 546, 547, 554, 574, 594, 608, etc.
Scotton (Yorks) 331
Scourie (Suth) 623, 626
Scraada, Holes of (Shet) 630
Scrabster (Caith) 625
Screes, The (Cumb) 309
Scrivelsby (Lincs) 367
Scrooby (Notts) 274
Scuir of Eigg 609
Scuir Vuillin (R. & C.) 620
Scwd Henrhyd 484
Seabrook (Kent) 12
Seacombe (Ches) 150
Seaford (Susx) 39
Seaforth (Lancs) 149
Seaham (Dur) 340
Seahouses (Nthb) 348
Sealyham (Pemb) 478
Seamer (Yorks) 332
Seascale (Cumb) 291
Seathwaite (Cumb) 300
Seathwaite (Lancs) 308
Seathwaite Tarn (Lancs) 308
Seatoller (Cumb) 299
Seaton (Devon) 91
Seaton (Rut) 168
Seaton Carew (Dur) 340
Seat Sandal (Westm) 295
Sea View (I.O.W.) 63
Sedbergh (Yorks) 281
Sedgemoor (Som) 102
Sedley, Sir Chas. 19
Sefton Park (Lancs) 149
Segontium 429
Seil (Arg) 611
Seiont, The 427, 430
Selborne (Hants) 58
Selby (Yorks) 275
Selden, John 35, 220
Selkirk 543
Selkirk, Alex. 587
Selkirkshire 542
Sellafield (Cumb) 291
Selling (Kent) 22
Selly Oak (War) 234
Selsey (Susx) 49
Selworthy (Som) 141
Semley (Wilts) 90
Sennen (Corn) 130
Senny Bridge (Brec) 484
Sercq (C.I.) 77
Serpent Mound (Arg) 608
Seton Castle (Eastl) 505
Settle (Yorks) 289
Sevenoaks (Kent) 10
Seven Sisters (Susx) 40
Seven Wonders of Wales 403, 413, 414, 415, 431, 435
Severn, The 101, 175, 176, 179, 180, 190, 198, 414, 456, 462
Severn Bridge (Glos) 198
Severn, Joseph 33
Severn Stoke (Worc) 179
Severn Tunnel 468, 187
Severn Tunnel Junction 468, 179
Seward, Anna, 170, 171
Sexton's Wheels 388, 389
Sgurr Alasdair (Skye) 615
Sgurr-nan-Gillean (Skye) 615
Shaftesbury (Dor) 90
Shakespeare, Wm. 239–242, 89, 94, 157, 160, 165, 175, 180, 196, 211, 223, 475, 602, 610
Shakespeare Cliff (Kent) 14
Shaldon (Devon) 114
Shalfleet Church (I.O.W.) 66
Shallowford (Staffs) 173
Sham Castle (Som) 106
Shandon (Dumb) 612
Shandwick (R. & C.) 622
Shanklin (I.O.W.) 63
Shap (Westm) 281
Shapinsay (Ork) 628
Shardeloes (Bucks) 253
Sharp, Abp. 590, 591
Sharpham (Som) 113
Sharplow Point (Derb) 261
Sharpness (Glos) 198
Shaugh Bridge and **Shaugh Prior** (Devon) 121
Shawell (Leics) 254
Shawford (Hants) 57
Sheepstor (Devon) 122
Sheerness (Kent) 20
Sheffield (Yorks) 283
Sheffield Park (Susx) 29
Shefford (Beds) 243
Shelford (Camb) 379
Shelley, Mary 71, 200
Shelley, P. B. 45, 70, 139, 200, 216, 219, 297, 426, 448, 457
Shenfield (Esx) 384
Shenstone, Wm. 190, 200, 212, 234
Shepherd of Etive (Arg) 609
Shepherd's Well (Kent) 22
Shepperton (Middx) 203
Sheppey, Isle of (Kent) 20
Shepton Mallet (Som) 107
Sherborne (Dor) 90
Sherburn (Yorks) 332
Sherburn Hospital (Dur) 344
Sherburn-in-Elmet (Yorks) 267
Shere (Sur) 44
Sheridan, R. B. 104, 172, 333
Sheriffmuir (Perth) 574
Sheringham (Norf) 398
Sherwood, Mrs. 195
Sherwood Forest (Notts) 264
Shetland Islands 626, 628
Shide (I.O.W.) 65
Shiel-on-the-Wall (Nthb) 355
Shiel, Tibbie 549
Shieldaig (R. & C.) 621
Shifnal (Salop) 156
Shillingford (Oxon) 206
Shiplake (Oxon) 206
Shipley (Yorks) 287
Shippea Hill (Camb) 382
Shipston-on-Stour (Wor) 226
Shipton-under-Wychwood (Oxon) 226
Shipton, Mother 331
Shirebrook (Derb) 265, 266
Shires, The 248
Shirley, Jas. 223, 372
Shoeburyness (Esx) 384
Shoreham (Susx) 35
Shorncliffe (Kent) 12
Shorthouse, J. H. 269
Shorwell (I.O.W.) 64
Shotley (Suff 386
Shotover (Oxon) 225
Shottermill (Sur) 43
Shottery (War) 242

Shoulthwaite Bridge (Cumb) 301
Shrewsbury (Salop) 190
Shrewsbury, 1st Earl of 183
Shrivenham (Berks) 96
Shropshire 189
Shugborough (Staffs) 172
Shustoke (War) 250
Shutter Rock (Devon) 135
Sibsey (Lincs) 367
Sidcot (Som) 107
Sidcup (Kent) 10
Siddons, Mrs. 482, 189, 229
Sidford (Devon) 89
Sidmouth (Devon) 91
Sidney, Sir Philip 34, 89, 192, 213
Silbury Hill (Wilts) 85
Silchester (Hants) 201
Silent Pool (Sur) 44
Silkstone (Yorks) 162
Silloth (Cumb) 358
Silverdale (Lancs) 290
Silver How (Westm) 307
Simnel, Lambert 273
Simonsbath (Som) 139
Simpson, Sir J. Y. 518, 535
Sinclair, Catherine 535
Singleton (Susx) 46
Singleton Abbey (Glam) 490
Sinodun Hills (Berks) 206
Sir Edward Watkin's Path (Carn) 433
Sittingbourne (Kent) 20
Siward's Cross (Devon) 122
Sizergh Castle (Westm) 281
Skaig Bridge (Suth) 626
Skegness (Lincs) 367
Skelton (Yorks) 331
Skelwith Bridge (Lancs) 305
Skenfrith (Mon) 188
Skewen (Glam) 472
Skiddaw (Cumb) 298
Skipton (Yorks) 288
Skirbeck (Lincs) 367
Skirfare, The (Yorks) 323
Skirrid Fach (Mon) 188
Skirrid Fawr (Mon) 188
Skye (Inv) 614
Slapton (Devon) 116
Slaughter Bridge (Corn) 133
Sleaford (Lincs) 365
Sleat (Skye) 615
Slebech Park (Pemb) 475
Sleights (Yorks) 335
Sligachan (Skye) 615
Slioch (R. & C.) 620
Slochd Mor (Inv) 583
Sloperton Cottage (Wilts) 96
Slough (Bucks) 199
Slug of Auchrannie (Angus) 589
Slwch Tump (Brec) 483
Sma' Glen (Perth) 578
Smailholm Tower (Rox) 547
Small Hythe (Kent) 30
Smeaton, John 287
Smeaton (Midl) 506
Smeathwaite Bridge (Cumb) 301
Smedley, Frank 200
Smeeth (Kent) 11
Smethwick (Staffs) 156
Smith, Adam 587, 517, 526, 557
Smith, Capt. John 367
Smith, Sydney 57, 88, 218, 532
Smithson, Jas. 212
Smollett, Tobias 104, 333, 517, 526, 559
Smoo Cave (Suth) 623
Snaefell (I.O.M.) 314
Snake Inn (Derb) 263
Snettisham (Norf) 399
Sneyd, Honora 171
Snitterfield (War) 242
Snizort (Skye) 616
Snowdon (Carn) 431
Snowdon Hill (Dor) 89
Snowdon Ranger (Carn) 429
Solent, The 61
Sole Street (Kent) 16
Solihull (War) 231
Solva (Pemb) 491
Solway Firth 358
Solway Moss (Cumb) 506
Somerleyton (Suff) 395
Somers, Sir Geo. 91
Somersby (Lincs) 367
Somerset 85
Somerton (Lincs) 273
Somerton (Som) 88
Somerville, Mrs. 547
Sompting (Susx) 35
Sonning (Berks) 206
Sorbiodunum 83
Souldern (Oxon) 227
Sound of Harris 617
Sound of Hoxa 627
Sound of Jura 611
Sound of Kerrera 610
Sound of Luing 611
Sound of Mull 609
Sound of Seil 611
Sour Milk Ghyll 300
South, Robt. 415
Southampton (Hants) 59
South Barrule (I.O.M.) 313
Southborough (Kent) 28
Southbourne (Hants) 70
South Brent (Devon) 124
South Downs 28, 35, 36, 39
Southend (Esx) 384
Southend (Glam) 490
Southey, Robt. 98, 101, 138–140, 223, 297, 298, 426, 592
South Foreland (Kent) 15
South Lynn (Norf) 398
South Mimms (Herts) 150, 227, 267
Southminster (Esx) 384
South Molton (Devon) 88
Southport (Lancs) 149
South Ronaldsay (Ork) 627
Southsea (Hants) 51
South Shields (Dur) 346
South Snowdon (Carn) 429
South Stack (Ang) 413
South Stoke (Oxon) 206
South Uist 617
South Walsham (Norf) 397
Southwell (Notts) 273
Southwold (Suff) 394
Sovereigns of England vi
Sovereigns of Scotland 496
Sow of Atholl (Perth) 581
Sowerby Bridge (Yorks) 319
Spalding (Lincs) 365
Span Head (Devon) 139
Spanish Armada 609, 629
Spanish Head (I.O.M.) 313
Sparkford (Som) 86
Spean Bridge (Inv) 613
Speedwell Mine (Derb 264
Speeton (Yorks) 333
Speke (Lancs) 317
Speldhurst (Kent) 29
Spencer, Herbert 251, 37
Spenser, Edmund 318, 373, 421, 439, 466
Spey Bay (Elgin) 604
Spiggie (Shet) 629
Spilsby (Lincs) 367
Spithead 61
Spittal of Glenshee (Perth) 579
Spofforth (Yorks) 325
Spratton (Nthn) 165
Springfield (Fife) 587
Sprinkling Tarn (Cumb) 300
Sprouston (Rox) 349
Spurgeon, Rev. C. H. 384
Spurn Head (Yorks) 339
Spynie (Moray) 602

Squerryes Court (Kent) 10
Stackpole Court (Pemb) 479
Staddlethorpe (Yorks) 287
Staffa (Arg) 610
Staffin (Skye) 616
Stafford (Staffs) 172
Staffordshire 169
Stagshawbank (Nthb) 353
Staindrop (Dur) 352
Staines (Middx) 52, 201, 203
Stainmoor (Yorks) 353
Staintondale (Yorks) 334
Staithes (Yorks) 334
Stake Pass (Westm) 306
Stake Pass (Yorks) 323
Stalham (Norf) 398
Stalybridge (Ches) 320
Stamford (Lincs) 271
Stamford Bridge (Yorks) 336
Stamford Hill (Corn) 134
Stanbrook Abbey (Wor) 196
Standard, Battle of the 340
Standish, Myles 317
Stane Street 11, 45
Stanford (Nthn) 168
Stang, The (Yorks) 351
Stanhope (Dur) 353
Stanhope, 3rd Earl 10
Stanhope, Lady Hester 10, 457
Stanley (Perth) 580
Stanley, Dean 168, 174, 216
Stanley, Sir Henry 418, 417
Stanley Ghyll (Cumb) 310
Stannary Towns 118
Stanton Drew (Som) 85
Stanton Harcourt (Oxon) 208
Stanton Lacy (Salop) 189
Stanwick (Nthn) 166
Stanwix (Cumb) 356
Stapleton (Glos) 198
Stapleton (Salop) 190
Stapleton Road (Glos) 187
Starbeck (Yorks) 331
Starbotton (Yorks) 323
Star Castle (Scilly) 131
Starcross (Devon) 114
Start Point (Devon) 116
Staveley (Westm) 278
Steamers xxxiv
Steele Road (Rox) 507
Steele, Sir Rich. 214, 473
Steel Fell (Westm) 302
Steep Holme (Som) 470
Steeple (Cumb) 308
Steer Point (Devon) 120
Steetley Chapel (Derb) 266
Stennes (Ork) 628
Stephen, King 97, 184, 291
Stephenson, Geo. 354, 283, 316, 340, 341, 346
Stephenson, Robt. 346
Sterling, John 371
Sterne, Laurence 340, 376
Stevenage (Herts) 267
Stevens, Alfred 107
Stevenson, R. L. 535, 71, 522, 524, 533, 538, 539, 572, 581, 592, 598, 609, 610, 612, etc.
Steventon (Berks) 95
Steventon (Hants) 53
Stewart, Alex., Earl of Buchan, see *Wolf of Badenoch*
Stewart, Charles, see *Charles, Prince*
Stewart, Dugald 526, 536
Stewart, James, see *James Stewart (Old Pretender)*
Stewart, Earl Patrick 627
Stewart, Earl Robert 628
Stewarton (Ayr) 511
Stewkley (Bucks) 164
Steyning (Susx) 45
Stickle Tarn (Westm) 306
Sticks Pass (Cumb) 295
Stilton (Hunts) 269
Stinsford (Dor) 86
Stirling (Stirl) 572
Stirling Bridge, Battle of 573
Stirlingshire 572
Stobinian (Perth) 612
Stobo (Peeb) 541
Stockbridge (Hants) 79
Stockdale (Westm) 296
Stock Ghyll Force (Westm) 305
Stockingford (War) 168
Stockinish (Harris) 616
Stockley Bridge (Cumb) 300
Stockport (Ches) 174
Stockton-on-Tees (Dur) 340
Stoke d'Abernon (Sur) 41
Stoke Field (Notts) 273
Stoke Golding (Leics) 168
Stoke Mandeville (Bucks) 253
Stokenchurch (Bucks) 174
Stoke-on-Trent (Staffs) 173
Stokesay (Salop) 189
Stoke Works (Wor) 198
Stondon Massey (Esx) 384
Stone (Staffs) 172
Stone Arthur (Westm) 307
Stonebridge (War) 227
Stonebyres Fall (Lnrk) 558
Stone of Destiny 578
Stonegappe (Yorks) 288
Stonehaven (Angus) 594
Stonehenge (Wilts) 82
Stonehouse (Devon) 120
Stonehouse (Glos) 198
Stoneleigh Abbey (War) 237
Stonethwaite (Cumb) 306
Stony Cross (Hants) 68
Stonyhurst (Lancs) 318
Stony Stratford (Bucks) 164
Stony Tarn (Cumb) 310
Storey Arms (Brec) 483
Stormont (Perth) 580
Stornoway (Lewis) 617
Storr, The (Skye) 616
Storrs Point (Westm) 303
Stour, The (Dor) 86
Stour, The (Kent) 21, 22
Stour, The (Suff) 386
Stour, The (Wor) 197
Stourbridge (Camb) 376
Stourbridge (Wor) 197
Stourhead (Wilts) 86
Stourport (Wor) 197
Stourton (Staffs) 197
Stourton (Wilts) 86
Stow (Lincs) 364
Stow (Midl) 542
Stowe (Bucks) 225
Stowe Nine Churches (Nthn) 167
Stowmarket (Suff) 388
Stow-on-the-Wold (Glos) 181
Strachur (Arg) 562
Straiton (Midl) 540
Strands (Cumb) 308
Stranraer (Wig) 570
Strata Florida Abbey (Card)474
Stratfield Saye (Hants) 201
Stratford-on-Avon (War) 239
Stratford St. Mary (Suff) 386
Strathaird House (Skye) 615
Strathaven (Lnrk) 565
Strath Bagastie (Suth) 623
Strathbogie (Aber) 600
Strath Bran (Perth) 580
Strathcarron (R. & C.) 621
Strathcona, Lord 602
Strath Dionard (Suth) 623
Strathdon (Aber) 600
Strathearn (Perth) 578, 580

Strathfillan (Perth) 612
Strath Fleet (Suth) 623
Strath Halladale (Caith) 624
Strathmiglo (Fife) 586
Strath Naver (Suth) 623
Strath Oykell (Suth) 623
Strathpeffer (R. & C.) 620
Strath Spey (Inv) 583
Strath Tirry (Suth) 623
Strath Ullie (Caith) 624
Strathyre (Perth) 605
Stratton (Corn) 134
Streatley (Berks) 201
Stretham (Camb) 387
Strichen (Aber) 599
Strickland, Agnes 394
Strid, The (Yorks) 323
Striding Edge (Westm) 295
Strines Inn (Yorks) 263
Stroma (Caith) 625
Strome Ferry (R. & C.) 621
Stromness (Ork) 628
Stronachlachar (Stirl) 575
Strongbow, Gilbert 461
Stronsay (Ork) 628
Strontian (Arg) 609
Strood (Kent) 15, 16, 19
Stroud (Glos) 175
Struan (Perth) 581
Struy (Inv) 619
Studfall Castle (Kent) 12
Studland (Dor) 72
Studley Royal (Yorks) 326
Sturdee, Adm. Sir Doveton 58
Sturge, Jos. 232
Sturry (Kent) 11
Sturton-le-Steeple (Lincs) 364
Stybarrow Crag (Westm) 294
Styche (Salop) 156
Sty Head Pass (Cumb) 300
Sudbury (Derb) 252
Sudbury (Suff) 386
Sudeley Castle (Glos) 199
Suetonius Paulinus 427, 411
Suffield (Yorks) 333
Suffolk 387
Sugar Loaf (Carm) 465
Sugar Loaf (Mon) 188
Suilven (Suth) 623
Suisgill Burn (Caith) 624
Sulby Glen (I.O.M.) 315
Sulgrave (Nthn) 254
Sumburgh Head (Shet) 629
Summerhouse Hill (Devon) 139
Sunart (Arg) 606
Sunbury (Middx) 202
Sunderland (Dur) 340
Sunilaws (Nthb) 349
Sunningdale (Berks) 201
Sunningwell (Berks) 202
Sunrising Hill (War) 227
Surbiton (Sur) 41, 202
Surfleet (Lincs) 366
Surlingham Broad (Norf) 397
Surrey 33
Surrey, Earl of 547
Surtees, R. S. 344
Sussex 28
Sutherland 622
Sutterton (Lincs) 366
Sutton-at-Hone (Kent) 16
Sutton Bridge (Lincs) 365
Sutton Coldfield (War) 235
Sutton Courtenay (Berks) 207
Sutton Scotney (Hants) 79
Sutton-on-Sea (Lincs) 368
Sutton Poyntz (Dor) 87
Swaffham (Norf) 383
Swainsthorpe (Norf) 389
Swainston (I.O.W.) 66
Swaledale (Yorks) 351
Swallow Falls (Carn) 423
Swallowfield (Berks) 201
Swanage (Dor) 72
Swanley Junction (Kent) 15
Swansea (Glam) 489
Swansea Bay (Glam) 490
Swanston (Midl) 538
Swanwick (Derb) 282
Swardeston (Norf) 389
Swarkeston Bridge (Derb) 252
Swarth Fell (Westm) 289
Swarthmoor Hall (Lancs) 290
Sway (Hants) 69
Sweetheart Abbey (Dumf) 567
Sweno's Stone (Forres) 602
Swift, Dean 30, 58, 153, 167, 198, 254, 412
Swift, The (Leics) 254
Swinburne, A. C. 64, 223
Swindon (Wilts) 96
Swineshead (Lincs) 367
Swinford Bridge (Berks) 208
Swinside (Cumb) 300
Swinton (Ber) 349
Swinton (Yorks) 285
Swintonmill (Ber) 349
Swirrel Edge (Westm) 295
Switha (Ork) 627
Swithin, St. 54
Symington (Lnrk) 511
Symond's Yat (Here) 185
Syston (Leics) 250

Tacitus 411, 421
Tadcaster (Yorks) 325
Taf, The 475
Taff, The 484, 488
Taff's Well (Glam) 488
Tagg's Island (Middx) 202
Tail of the Bank (Renf) 561
Tain (R. & C.) 622
Talacre (Flint) 403
Tal-y-Bont (Mer) 445
Tal-y-Bont-on-Usk (Brec 481
Talbot, John 193
Tal-y-Cafn (Carn) 421
Talerddig (Mont) 458
Talfourd, Thos. Noon 200
Talgarth (Brec) 481
Taliesin 488
Talke-o'-th'-Hill (Staffs 150, 162
Talladale (R. & C.) 621
Tallard, Marshal 256
Talley Abbey (Carm) 466
Talley Road (Carm) 466
Tallington (Lincs) 272
Tal-y-Llyn (Mer) 459
Tal-y-Llyn Junction (Brec) 481
Talsarnau (Mer) 447
Tam o' Shanter 566
Tamar, The 120, 124
Tame, The (Ches) 320
Tame, The (Staffs) 168
Tamworth (Staffs) 168
Tan-yr-Allt (Carn) 426
Tanat, The 415
Tan-y-Bwlch (Mer) 448
Tan-y-Grisiau (Mer) 448
Tan Hill (Yorks) 351
Tannahill, Robt. 561
Tantallon Cas. (Eastl) 505
Tap o' Noth (Aber) 600
Taplow (Bucks) 199
Tarbert (Harris) 617
Tarbert (Kintyre) 564
Tarbet (Dumb) 560, 612
Tarbolton (Ayr) 566
Tarff, Falls of (Perth) 599
Tarleton, Gen. 463
Tarn Hows (Lancs) 307
Tarporley (Ches) 402
Tarrant Hinton (Dor) 84
Tarr Steps (Som) 139
Tate, Gen. 477
Tattenham Corner (Sur) 33
Tattershall (Lincs) 367
Tatton Park (Ches) 156
Taunton (Som) 88

Tavernspite (Pemb) 468
Tavistock (Devon) 118
Tavy, The 118, 122
Tavy Cleave (Devon) 117
Taw, The 135
Tawe, The 472, 484, 489
Tay Bridge (Fife) 588
Tay, Firth of (Fife) 588
Taychreggan (Arg) 607
Taylor, Ann and *Jane* 383
Taylor, Jeremy 187, 375, 467, 476
Taylor, John 176
Taymouth Cas. (Perth) 606
Taynuilt (Arg) 607
Tayport (Fife) 588
Tean (Scilly) 131
Tebay (Westm) 281
Tedburn St. Mary (Devon) 113
Tees, The 340, 352
Teesdale (Yorks & Dur) 352
Teifi, The 474, 476
Teign, The 114
Teigncombe (Devon) 122
Teignmouth (Devon) 114
Telegrams xxxviii
Telephones xxxix
Telford, Thos. 507, 402, 423, 536, 603, 623
Teme, The 189, 463
Temple, Sir Rich. 225
Temple, Sir Wm. 372, 375
Templecombe (Som) 90
Temple Grafton (War) 242
Temple Lock (Berks) 205
Temple Newsam (Yorks) 286
Temple Pier (Inv) 619
Templeton (Pemb) 477
Tempsford (Beds) 268
Tenbury Wells (Wor) 189
Tenby (Pemb) 477
Tenison, Abp. 393
Tennyson, Lord 367, 16, 43, 62, 66, 187, 200, 254, 363, 368, 378, 439
Tenterden (Kent) 30
Ternhill (Salop) 402
Terrington St. Clement (Norf) 366
Terry, Ellen 30, 229
Test, The 59, 61
Tetbury (Glos) 175
Teviot, The 546, 547
Tewkesbury (Glos) 180
Thackeray, W. M. 32, 37, 42, 91, 107, 240, 378
Thame (Oxon) 225
Thame, The 206
Thames, The 202–208, 199–201
Thames Ditton (Sur) 202
Thames Head (Glos) 175
Thanet, Isle of (Kent) 20
Thaxted (Esx) 369
Theale (Berks) 84
Thetford (Norf) 382
Thirlestane Cas. (Berw) 542
Thirlmere (Cumb) 301
Thirlspot (Cumb) 301
Thirsk (Yorks) 340
Thomas the Rhymer 503, 507, 545
Thompson, Fr. 158
Thomson, Abp. 192
Thomson, Jas. 548, 85, 507
Thomson, Joseph 512
Thoresby Park (Notts) 266
Thorlieshope (Rox) 507
Thornbury (Glos) 198
Thorne (Yorks) 360
Thorne Waste (Yorks) 275
Thorney (Camb) 400
Thornhill (Dumf) 512
Thornhill, Sir Jas. 87
Thornielee (Selk) 543
Thornton (Fife) 587
Thornton (Yorks) 320
Thornton Abbey (Lincs) 360
Thornton Curtis (Lincs) 360
Thorpe (Derb) 261
Thorpe (Nthn) 166
Thorpe Cloud (Derb) 261
Thor's Cave (Staffs) 261
Thrale, Mrs. 450, 37
Thrapston (Nthn) 166
Threave or **Threive Cas.** (Kirk) 569
Three Bridges (Susx) 34
Three Choirs Festival 178
Three Cliffs Bay (Glam) 490
Three Cocks Junction (Brec) 480, 458
Three Mile Cross (Berks) 201
Three Shire Stone 310
Threlkeld (Cumb) 282
Thring, Dr. Edw. 168
'Thrums' 593
Thurne, The 397
Thurso (Caith) 625
Thurston Mere (Lancs) 307
Thwaite (Suff) 387
Tibbermuir (Perth) 578
Tibbie Shiel's Inn (Selk) 549
Ticehurst (Susx) 30
Tickenham (Som) 107
Tiddington (War) 239
Tideswell (Derb) 260
Tidworth (Wilts) 80
Tighnabruaich (Arg) 564
Tilberthwaite (Lancs) 307
Tilbury (Esx) 384
Tilehurst (Berks) 201
Tilgate Forest (Susx) 35
Till, The 349
Tillietudlem Cas. (Lnrk) 558
Tillingbourne, The (Sur) 44
Tillynaught (Banff) 604
Tilly Whim Caves (Dor) 72
Tilney All Saints (Norf) 366
Timber Hill (Dor) 89
Tingwall (Shet) 629
Tintagel (Corn) 133
Tintern (Mon) 186
Tintern Abbey (Mon) 186
Tinto Hill (Lnrk) 510
Tippermuir (Perth) 578
Tipton St. John (Devon) 91
Tiptree (Esx) 385
Tiree (Arg) 609
Tisbury (Wilts) 90
Tissington (Derb) 261
Tisted (Hants) 58
Titchfield (Hants) 52
Titley (Here) 188
Titterstone Clee (Salop) 189
Tiverton (Devon) 94, 89
Tivetshall (Norf) 389
Tobermory (Arg) 609
Todmorden (Yorks) 319
Tollesbury (Esx) 385
Tomatin (Inv) 583
Tomdown (Inv) 618
Tomen-y-Mûr (Mer) 439
Tomintoul (Banff) 583
Tomnahurich (Inv) 584
Tonbridge (Kent) 11
Tone, The 88
Tonfanau (Mer) 460
Tong (Salop) 156
Tongue (Suth) 623, 626
Tongue Ferry (Suth) 626
Tongue Ghyll Force (Westm) 307
Tonson, Jacob 205
Tooke, John Horne 33
Toplady, Augustus 107
Tor Bay (Devon) 114
Torcross (Devon) 116
Torpantau (Brec) 481
Torpoint (Devon) 113, 119
Torquay (Devon) 114
Torran (Skye) 615
Torre (Devon) 114
Torrent Walk (Mer) 441
Torridge, The 135, 136

Torridon (R. & C.) 620
Torrington (Devon) 136
Tors Walk (Devon) 137
Torteval (Guern) 76
Totland Bay (I.O.W.) 66
Totley (Derb) 263, 283
Totnes (Devon) 116
Totton (Hants) 68
Tourist Offices 4
Tournai Marble Fonts 55, 58, 60, 80, 360, 362, 388
Towan Head (Corn) 132
Toward Point (Arg) 562
Towcester (Nthn) 167
Towednack (Corn) 130
Towton (Yorks) 285
Towy, The 466, 473
Towyn (Mer) 459
Toxteth Park (Lancs) 149
Tradescant, John 224
Traeth Bach (Mer) 447
,, **Mawr** (Carn & Mer) 426
Trafford Park (Lancs) 157
Tranent (Eastl) 505
Traprain Law 504
Traquair House (Peeb) 543
Travellers' Rest Inn (Westm) 296
Trawscoed (Card) 474
Trawsfynydd (Mer) 439
Trearddwr Bay (Ang) 413
Trebarwith (Corn) 133
Treborth (Carn) 427
Trecastle (Brec) 484
Tredington (Wor) 197
Treen (Corn) 130
Tref-y-Clawdd (Rad) 464
Trefecca House (Brec) 481
Tref-Einon (Brec) 481
Treflys (Carn) 448
Trefnant (Denb) 418
Trefriw (Carn) 422
Trefriw Wells (Carn) 422
Tregaron (Card) 474
Tregothnan (Corn) 126
Treherbert (Glam) 471
Tremadoc (Carn) 426
Trenewydd (Mont) 456
Trent (Derb) 250
Trent, The 251, 255, 256, 364
Trent Bridge (Notts) 256
Trentham (Staffs) 172
Trentishoe (Devon) 138
Tre'r Ceiri (Carn) 451
Tresco (Scilly) 131
Treshnish Isles 609
Tresparrett's Posts (Corn) 132
Tresvennick Pillar (Corn) 129
Tretower (Brec) 481
Trevalga (Corn) 133
Trevena (Corn) 133
Trevethy Stone (Corn) 125
Trevithick, Rich. 127
Trevone (Corn) 95
Trevor (Denb) 434
Trevose Head (Corn) 95
'Trilateral,' The 188
Trimingham (Norf) 393
Tring (Herts) 163
Trinity (Midl) 537
Trollope, A. 43, 57
Troon (Ayr) 565
Trossachs, The (Perth) 575
Trotternish (Skye) 616
Trotton (Susx) 46
Troutbeck (Cumb) 282, 294
Troutbeck (Westm) 296, 303
Troutbeck Bridge (Westm) 303
Trowbridge (Wilts) 83
Trowell (Notts) 282
Trow Hill (Devon) 89
Trumpington (Camb) 379
Truro (Corn) 125
Trwyn-Du Lighthouse (Ang) 411
Tryfan, Y (Carn) 424
Tryfan Junction (Carn) 429
Tuddenham (Norf) 383
Tudor, Edmund 493
Tudor, Jasper 444, 479, 487
Tudor, Mary 191
Tulloch (Inv) 612
Tummel Bridge (Perth) 581
Tummel, Falls of (Perth) 581
Tunbridge Wells (Kent) 28
Tunstall (Lancs) 281
Tupper, Martin F. 34
Turnberry (Ayr) 566
Turpin, Dick 369
Turner, J. M. W. 322, 233
Turriff (Aber) 600
'Tuscania' 564
Tushielaw (Selk) 544
Tutbury (Staffs) 252
Tweed, The 540, 348, 349, 541, 543, 544, 546, 547, 549
Tweeddale 540, 541
Tweedmouth (Nthb) 348
Tweedsmuir (Peeb) 549
Twizel (Nthb) 349
Twll Du (Carn) 424
Twll Twrw (Card) 462
Twm Shon Catti 466
Twm Shon Catti's Cave (Carm) 466
Two Bridges (Devon) 122
Twyford (Berks) 200
Twyford (Hants) 57
Tydweiliog (Carn) 450
Tygwyn (Carm) 473
Ty-Hyll Bridge (Carn) 423
Tylwch (Mont) 456
Tyndale, Wm. 198, 220
Tyndrum (Perth) 606, 612
Tyne, The 344, 353, 354
Tyn-y-Groes (Mer) 442
Tyn-y-Maes (Carn) 424
Tynemouth (Nthb) 346
Tynwald, Court of 311
Tynwald Hill (I.O.M.) 313
Tyrau Mawr (Mer) 442
Tyseley (War) 199, 231

Uckfield (Susx) 30
Udall, Nic. 214
Uffington (Berks) 95
Uffington (Nthn) 271
Ugborough Beacon (Devon) 124
Uig (Skye) 616
Uist, N. & S. 617
Ulceby (Lincs) 360
Ullapool (R. & C.) 620, 626
Ullscarf (Cumb) 307
Ullswater (Cumb & Westm) 294
Ulva (Arg) 609
Ulverston (Lancs) 290
Umberleigh (Devon) 135
Undercliff (I.O.W.) 64
Union Mills (I.O.M.) 313
Universities:
- Aberdeen 595
- Birmingham 234
- Bristol 101
- Cambridge 369
- Durham 344, 346
- East Midlands 256, 240
- Edinburgh 530
- Glasgow 557
- Leeds 286
- Liverpool 148
- London 7
- Manchester 161, 148, 286
- Oxford 208
- Reading 200
- St. Andrew's 591
- Sheffield 284
- Wales 410, 461, 486, 490

University Colleges:
- Lampeter 474
- Southampton 60
- S.W. England 94

Unst (Shet) 630
Upavon (Wilts) 80

Uphill (Som) 102
Upminster (Esx) 384
Uppingham (Rut) 168
Upton Magna (Salop) 156
Upwey (Dor) 86
Ure, The 325, 350
Uriconium 192
Urquhart (Elgin) 604
Urquhart Cas. (Inv) 619
Urquhart, Sir Thos. 620
Urr, Mote of (Kirk) 568
Ushaw College (Dur) 344
Usk (Mon) 186
Usk, The 187, 469, 481
Uttoxeter (Staffs) 252
Uyea Sound (Shet) 630

Vagar Hill (Brec) 480
Vale of Clwyd (Flint & Denb) 416
Vale of Conway (Carn & Denb) 421
Vale of Edeyrnion (Mer) 438
Vale of Glamorgan (Glam) 470
Vale of Llangollen (Denb) 434, 436
Vale of Neath (Brec) 472
Vale of Towy (Carm) 466
Valency, The (Corn) 133
Vale Royal (Ches) 278
Valle Crucis Abbey (Denb) 436
Valley (Ang) 412
Vanbrugh, Sir John 225, 537, 548
Vancouver, Geo. 399
Varæ 419
Vassar, Matt. 383
Vaughan, Henry, (the Silurist) 188, 482.
Vaughan, John 440
Vaughan, Robert 441
Vaughan, Rowland 440
Vauroque, La (Sark) 77
Vectis 62
Velvet Hall (Nthb) 349
Vendace 510
Venta Belgarum 53
Venta Icenorum 392
Venta Silurum 179
Ventnor (I.O.W.) 63
Verney Junc. (Bucks) 225
Vernon, Dorothy 259
Vernon, Sir Geo. 259
Verulamium 245
Verwood (Dor) 84
Via Julia 473, 475
Vickerstown (Lancs) 291
Victoria, Queen 67, 37, 203–204, 598
Vindobala 355
Vindolana 354
Virginia Water (Sur) 52, 201
Viroconium 192
Voe (Shet) 629, 630
Vortigern 432
Vyrnwy, Lake (Mont) 415

Wadborough (Wor) 198
Waddesdon (Bucks) 254
Wade, Gen. 606, 618
Wadebridge (Corn) 133
Waen-fawr (Carn) 42
Wainfleet (Lincs) 367
Wakefield (Yorks) 287
Walberswick (Suff) 394
Walker, Helen 567
Walkerburn (Peeb) 543
Wallace, Wm. 561, 510, 552, 554, 558, 566, 572, 573, 594
Walla Crag (Cumb) 298
Wallasey (Ches) 150
Waller, Edm. 253, 34, 372
Wallingford (Berks) 201
Wall Houses (Nthb) 353
Walls (Shet) 629
Wallsend (Nthb) 346
Walmer (Kent) 21
Walna Scar (Lancs) 308
Walney Island (Lancs) 291
Walpole, Horace 398, 166, 225, 372
Walpole, Sir Robt. 398, 372
Walpole St. Peter (Norf) 365
Walsall (Staffs) 234
Walsingham (Norf) 383
Walton, Izaak 172, 52, 55, 173, 261
Walton (Yorks) 285
Walton Hill (Glos) 179
Walton-on-Thames (Sur) 202
Walton-on-the-Hill (Lancs) 149
Walton-on-the-Naze (Esx) 386
Wamphray (Dumf) 510
Wandhope (Cumb) 301
Wangford (Suff) 393
Wanlip (Leics) 250
Wanlockhead (Dumf) 510
Wansdyke (Wilts) 85
Wansfell (Westm) 305, 303
Wansford (Nthn) 166
Wantage (Berks) 95
Warbeck, Perkin 69
Warcop (Westm) 290
Ward, Mrs. H. 281, 295
Ward Hill (Ork) 628
Wardhouse (Aber) 600
Wardour Castle (Wilts) 90
Ware (Herts) 368
Wareham (Dor) 71
Wargrave (Berks) 200
Wark (Nthb) 349
Warkworth (Nthb) 347
Warmington (Nthn) 166
Warmington (War) 227
Warminster (Wilts) 83
Warneford, Flt.-Lt. 241
Warnham (Susx) 45
Warren, The (Kent) 13
Warrington (Lancs) 316
Warwick (Cumb) 353
Warwick (War) 235
Warwickshire 228
Wasdale Head (Cumb) 309
Wash, The 365
Washburn Valley (Yorks) 323
Washford (Som) 88
Washington (Susx) 33
Washington, George 167, 254, 384
Washington, Sir John 166
Washington, Laurence 167, 15, 165, 254, 384
Washington, Penelope 227
Washington, Robt. 167
Wastdale, see **Wasdale**
Wast Water (Cumb) 308
Watcombe (Devon) 115
Watendlath (Cumb) 301
Waterbeach (Camb) 387
Watergate Bay (Corn) 132
Waterhead (Westm) 305
Waterhouses (Staffs) 261
Watermillock (Cumb) 294
Watermouth (Devon 138
Watersmeet (Devon) 139
Watford (Herts) 163
Wath (Yorks) 325
Watling Street 15, 150, 227, 402
Watlington (Oxon) 230
Watt, Jas. 232, 234, 557, 561
Watson, John 145
Watton (Norf) 383
Watton Abbey (Yorks) 334
Watt's Dyke (Salop) 414
Watts, Geo. F. 42
Watts-Dunton, T. 432
Watt's Dyke 419, 414
Watts, Isaac 59
Watts Picture Gallery 42
Wauchope Cas. (Dumf) 507
Waveney, The 396, 397
Waverley Abbey (Sur) 58
Wavertree (Lancs) 149

Waxham (Norf) 398
Wayland Smith's Cave (Berks) 95
Waynflete, Wm. of 216, 218
Weald, The 28
Wear, The 341, 353
Weardale (Dur) 353
Wearhead (Dur) 353
Wear Valley Junction (Dur) 353
Wearyall Hill (Som) 113
Weathercote Cave (Yorks) 289
Weaver, The 279
Wedale (Midl) 542
Wedgwood, Josiah 172, 173
Wedmore (Som) 108
Wednesbury (Staffs) 156
Weedon (Nthn) 167
Weem (Perth) 606
Weeton (Yorks) 324
Weir Head (Corn) 120
Weir, Major 522
Welbeck Abbey (Notts) 267
Welbury (Yorks) 340
Welford (Nthn) 168
Well of the Heads (Inv) 618
Welland, The 271, 365
Wellesbourne Hastings (War) 228
Wellingborough (Nthn) 247, 166
Wellington (Salop) 156
Wellington (Som) 89
Wellington, Duke of 8, 21, 89, 201, 435
Wellington College (Berks) 34
Wells (Norf) 400
Wells (Som) 108
Welshampton (Salop) 415
Welshpool (Mont) 454
Welton (Nthn) 167
Welwyn (Herts) 268
Wem (Salop) 192
Wemyss Bay (Renf) 562
Wemyss Castle (Fife) 587
Wendover (Bucks) 253
Wenlock Abbey (Salop) 190
Wennington (Lancs) 289
Wensley (Yorks) 350
Wensleydale (Yorks) 350
Wensum, The 389
Wentbridge (Yorks) 267
Wentloog Level (Mon) 469
Wentworth Woodhouse (Yorks) 285
Wesham (Lancs) 279
Wesley, Chas. 364
Wesley, John 364, 127, 213, 220
West Bromwich (Salop) 157
Westbury (Salop) 454
Westbury (Wilts) 85
Westbury-on-Trym (Glos) 101
West Cleddau, The 474, 476
Westcliff (Esx) 384
Westcott (Sur) 44
West Derby (Lancs) 149
Westenhanger (Kent) 11
Westerfield (Suff) 393
Westerham (Kent) 10
Westerkirk (Dumf) 507
Westgate-on-Sea (Kent) 20
West Grinstead (Susx) 45
West Hartlepool (Dur) 340
West Hill Green (Herts) 369
West Horsham (Susx) 45
West Kennett (Wilts) 95
West Kirby (Ches) 150
West Lavington (Susx) 46
West Linton (Peeb) 540
West Lothian 550
West Lulworth (Dor) 72
West Lyn, The (Devon) 138, 139
West Malling (Kent) 15
West Malvern (Wor) 194
West Meon (Hants) 58
West Mill (Herts) 368
Westmorland 281
Weston (Lincs) 365
Weston (Salop) 402
Weston Heath (Salop) 402
Weston - super - Mare (Som) 102
Weston Underwood (Bucks) 247
Weston Zoyland (Som) 102
West Porlock (Devon) 140
Westray (Ork) 628
West Runton (Norf) 398
West Tarring (Susx) 35
Westward Ho (Devon) 136
West Worthing (Susx) 38
West Wycombe (Bucks) 230
Wetheral (Cumb) 355
Wetherby (Yorks) 325
Wetherlam (Lancs) 308
Wey, The 41, 58
Weybridge (Sur) 203
Weyhill (Hants) 87
Weymouth (Dor) 86
Whale Island (Hants) 50
Whaley Bridge (Ches) 262
Whalley (Lancs) 318
Whalsey (Shet) 630
Whaplode (Lincs) 365
Wharfedale (Yorks) 322, 323
Wharncliffe Lodge (Yorks) 162
Wharton Hall (Westm) 289
Whatstandwell (Derb) 258
Whauphill (Wig) 569
Wheatstone, Sir Chas. 176
Whernside (Yorks) 281
Whernside, Great (Yorks) 323
Whewell, Dr. Wm. 280, 378
Whiddon Down (Devon) 113
Whinlatter Pass (Cumb) 300
Whippingham (I.O.W.) 67
Whipsnade (Beds) 245
Whissendine (Rut) 247
Whiston (Nthn) 166
Whitacre (War) 235
Whitby (Yorks) 335
Whitchurch (Denb) 418
Whitchurch (Hants) 80
Whitchurch (Oxon) 206, 201
Whitchurch (Salop) 192
Whitchurch Canonicorum (Devon) 91
Whitcott Keysett (Salop) 463
White, Gilbert 58, 215
White, Henry Kirke 255, 377
White, Rev. John 80
White Castle (Mon) 188
White Coomb (Dumf) 548
Whitefield, Geo. 176, 178, 212
Whitehaven (Cumb) 292
Whitehead, Wm. 206
White Horse Hill (Berks) 95
White Horse of Westbury (Wilts) 85
Whitekirk (Eastl) 505
Whiteladies (Salop) 157
Whiteless Pike (Cumb) 300
Whitesand Bay (Pemb) 494
Whitestone Cliff (Yorks) 340
Whitford (Flint) 403
Whitgift, Abp. 373
Whithorn (Wig) 570
Whiting Bay (Bute) 563
Whitkirk (Yorks) 287

Whitland (Carm) 475
Whitley Bay (Nthb) 346
Whitley Castle (Nthb) 354
Whitney (Here) 480
Whitstable (Kent) 20
Whitstone (Devon) 94
Whitstone (Som) 140
Whittingehame (Eastl) 504
Whittington (Salop) 414, 415
Whitwell (I.O.W.) 65
Wick (Caith) 625
Wickenby (Lincs) 360
Wickford (Esx) 384
Wickham (Hants) 58
Wickhamford (Wor) 227
Wickham Market (Suff) 394
Widcombe Church (Som) 106
Widecombe-in-the-Moor (Devon) 123
Wideford Hill (Ork) 627
Widmerpool (Notts) 247
Widnes (Lancs) 317
Wigan (Lancs) 316
Wight, Isle of 61
Wigmore Castle (Here) 189
Wigton (Cumb) 357
Wigtown (Wig) 569
Wigtownshire 568
Wilberforce, Bp. 215
Wilberforce, Wm. 338–339, 377
Wild Boar Fell (Westm) 289
Wilde, Oscar 200
Wilkes, John 206
Wilkie, Sir D. 587
Willersley (Here) 480
Willersley Castle (Derb) 258
William the Conqueror 30–32, 53, 62, 68, 151, 492
William the Lion 520, 572, 592
William Rufus 55, 68, 356, 492
William III 114, 116, 150, 609, 613
William IV 204
Willington (Derb) 235
Williton (Som) 132
Willoughby (Lincs) 367
Willowford (Cumb) 355
Will's Neck (Som) 102
Wilmcote (War) 239, 199
Wilmington (Susx) 39, 40
Wilmslow (Ches) 174
Wilpshire (Lancs) 318
Wilson, Alex. 561
Wilson, Dr. E. A. 180
Wilson, Prof. John (Christopher North) 561, 217, 304, 303, 517, 535, 536, 549
Wilson, Rich. 419, 459
Wilton (Here) 185
Wilton (Wilts) 89
Wiltshire 84
Wimborne (Hants) 69
Wincanton (Som) 107
Winchburgh (Westl) 550
Winchcombe (Glos) 199
Winchelsea (Susx) 31
Winchester (Hants) 53
Winchfield (Hants) 52
Windermere (lake) 303
Windermere (Westm) 304
Windmill Hill (Wilts) 85
Windrush, The 181, 226
Windsor (Berks) 203
Windwhistle Hill (Dor) 89
Windy Gap (Cumb) 308
Wing (Bucks) 164
Wingfield (Derb) 258
Winnard's Perch (Corn) 131
Winnats, The (Derb) 264
Winnington (Ches) 155
Winsford (Ches) 278
Winster (Derb) 259
Winterbourne (Glos) 468, 96
Winterslow (Wilts) 80
Winthrop, John 386
Winton (Midl) 506
Wirksworth (Derb) 257
Wirral, The (Ches) 173
Wisbech (Camb) 400
Wishart, Geo. 504, 589
Wishart, Bp. Robt. 555
Wishaw (Lnrk) 514
Wistman's Wood (Devon) 122
Witham (Esx) 384
Witham (Som) 85
Witham, The 272, 360, 367
Withens (Yorks) 288
Withernsea (Yorks) 339
Withypool (Som) 139
Witley (Sur) 43
Witney (Oxon) 226
Wittenham Clumps (Berks) 206
Wivelsfield (Susx) 35
Wixford (War) 242
Wnion, The 440
Woburn (Beds) 164
Woking (Sur) 41
Woking Cemetery (Sur) 52
Wokingham (Berks) 34
Wolds, The (Leics) 247
Wolds, The (Yorks) 336
Wolf Caves (Jer) 75
Wolf of Badenoch 580, 582, 583, 601
Wolfe, Gen. 10
Wolferton (Norf) 399
Wolf Rock (Corn) 130
Wolf's Castle (Pemb) 476
Wollaton Hall (Notts) 256
Wollstonecraft, Mary 71
Wolmer Forest (Hants) 43
Wolseley Hall (Staffs) 172
Wolsey, Card. 387–388, 249, 212, 217, 275, 284
Wolston (War) 228
Wolverhampton (Staffs) 156
Wolverton (Bucks) 164
Womack Broad (Norf) 397
Wood, Anthony à 214
Wood, Mrs. Henry 195
Woodbridge (Suff) 393
Woodbrooke (War) 234
Woodbury Hill (Dor) 71
Woodchester (Glos) 198
Woodford (Ntbn) 254
Woodford (Wilts) 82
Woodhall Junction (Lincs) 367
Woodhall Spa (Lincs) 367
Woodham Ferrers (Esx) 384
Woodhead (Ches) 162
Woodhenge (Wilts) 83
Woodhouse (Leics) 254
Woodlesford (Yorks) 285
Wood Norton (Wor) 227
Woodstock (Oxon) 225
Woody Bay (Devon) 138
Woofferton (Salop) 139
Wookey (Som) 108
Wool (Dor) 72
Wooler (Nthb) 347
Woolsthorpe Manor (Lincs) 272
Woolston (Hants) 60
Wootton Bassett (Wilts) 96
Wootton Court (War) 239
Wootton Courtenay (Som) 140
Wootton Hall (Staffs) 260
Worcester (Wor) 194
Worcester, Marq. of 186
Worcestershire 193
Worcestershire Beacon 194
Wordsworth, Wm. 282, 91, 102, 185, 250, 294, 297, 300, 302, 303, 305–309, 322, 335, 377, 408, 432, 435, 436, 460, 508, 542, 547, 576, 610
Workington (Cumb) 357
Worksop (Notts) 266

Worle (Som) 102
Worms Head (Glam) 490
Worstead (Norf) 392
Worth (Susx) 35
Worth, M. 366
Worthing (Susx) 35
Wortley (Yorks) 162
Wotton (Sur) 44
Wrangle (Lincs) 367
Wrekin, The (Salop) 156
Wren, Sir Chris. 90
Wrentham (Suff) 393
Wrexham (Denb) 413
Wright, Jos. 251
Wright, Richard 147
Wrington (Som) 107
Wrotham (Kent) 15
Wroxeter (Salop) 192
Wroxham (Norf) 392
Wroxham Broad (Norf) 397
Wrynose Pass (Lancs, Westm) 310
Wyaston Leys (Here) 185
Wyatt, Sir Francis 16
Wyatt, Sir Thos. 19, 90
Wych Cross (Susx) 39
Wycherley, Wm. 192, 216
Wychwood Forest (Oxon) 226
Wycliffe, John 351, 254, 214, 223
Wycoller Hall (Lancs) 288
Wyddfa, Y (Carn) 431
Wyddgrug, Y (Flint) 419
Wye (Kent) 11
Wye, The (Derb) 259, 260
Wye, The (Here) 185–187, 182, 462, 480
Wykeham, Wm. of 58, 54–56, 216
Wylam (Nthb) 354
Wymondham (Norf) 383
Wyndcliff, The (Mon) 186
Wynd's Point (Wor) 194
Wynnstay (Denb) 414
Wynyard Park (Dur) 340
Wytham (Berks) 208
Wythburn (Cumb) 302

Yale, Elihu 413
Yanwath Hall (Westm) 294
Yarcombe (Devon) 89
Yare, The 395–397
Yarm (Yorks) 340
Yarmouth (I.O.W.) 66
Yarmouth (Norf) 395
Yarnton (Oxon) 226
Yarrow (Selk) 543, 544, 549
Yate (Glos) 198
Yatton (Som) 107
Yaverland (I.O.W.) 63
Yaxley (Hunts) 269
Yaxley (Suff) 388
Yealm, The 120
Yealmpton (Devon) 120
Yearnor Moor House (Som) 140
Yeathouse (Cumb) 292, 308
Yeavering Bell (Nthb) 347
Yell (Shet) 630
Yellery Gate (Devon) 136
Yelvertoft (Nthn) 168
Yelverton (Devon) 121
Yeo, The (S. Devon) 117
Yeo, The (S. Som) 90
Yeoford (Devon) 117
Yeovil (Som) 90, 86
Yester House (Midl) 506
Yes Tor (Devon) 117
Yetholm (Rox) 548
Yewbarrow (Cumb) 310
Yewdale (Lancs) 306, 308
Y Glyder Fach (Carn) 424
Y Glyder Fawr (Carn) 424
Ynys Enlli (Carn) 450
Ynys-Las (Card) 460
Yoker (Lnrk) 559
Yonge, Charlotte M. 57
Yordas Cave (Yorks) 289
Yore, The 325, 350
York (Yorks) 327
Yorkshire 321
Youlgreave (Derb) 259
Young, Arthur 379
Young, Edw. 26
Yoxford (Suff) 393
Yr Aran (Carn) 432
Yrfon, The 465
Yspytty Cynfyn (Card) 454
Ystrad Fflur (Card) 474
Ystradgynlais (Brec) 484
Ystum-Cuddiedig (Carn) 448
Ystwyth, The 460
Y Tryfan (Carn) 424
Ythan Wells (Aber) 600

Zeebrugge 14
Zennor (Corn) 130

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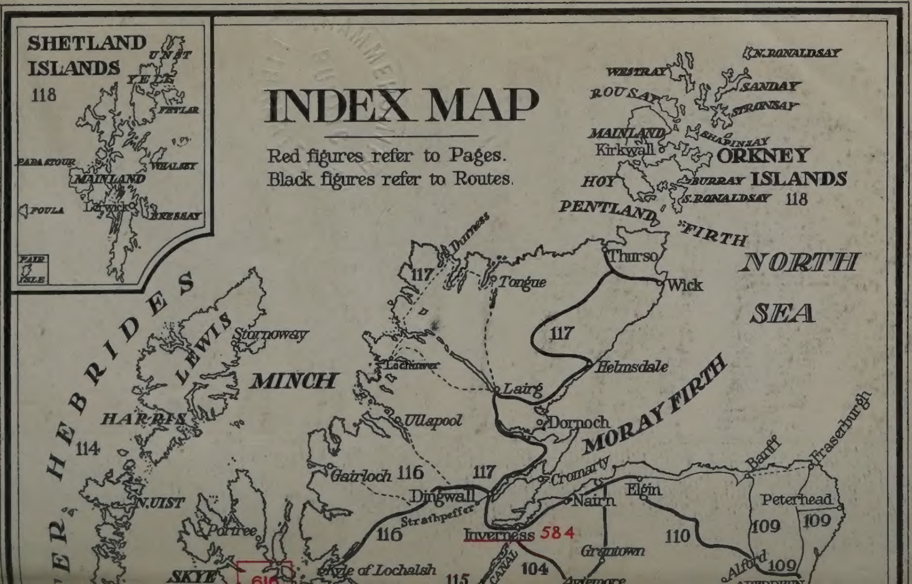
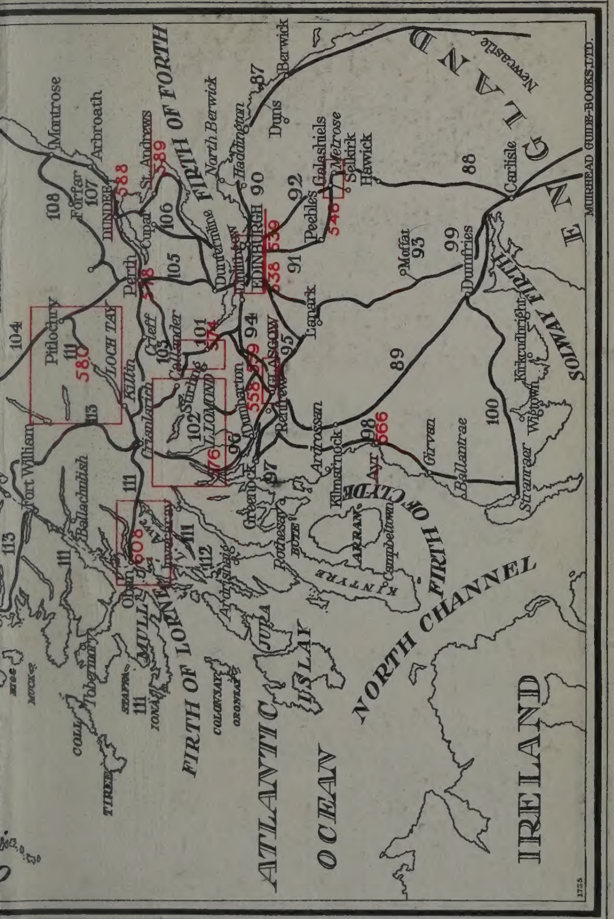


INDEX MAP

Red figures refer to Pages.
Black figures refer to Routes.

SHETLAND ISLANDS
118
UNST
YELL
FETLAR
PAPA STOUR
WHALSEY
MAINLAND
FOULA
Lerwick
BRESSAY
FAIR ISLE
N. RONALDSAY
WESTRAY
SANDAY
ROUSAY
STRONSAY
MAINLAND
SHAPINSAY
Kirkwall
ORKNEY ISLANDS
HOY
BURRAY
S. RONALDSAY
118
PENTLAND FIRTH
NORTH SEA
Thurso
Wick
Durness
117
Tongue
117
HEBRIDES
LEWIS
Stornoway
MINCH
Lochinver
Helmsdale
Lairg
MORAY FIRTH
HARRIS
Ullapool
Dornoch
114
Gairloch
116
117
Cromarty
Banff
Fraserburgh
N. UIST
Dingwall
Nairn
Elgin
Peterhead
109
109
Strathpeffer
Portree
116
Inverness
584
110
CANAL
Grantown
Alford
109
SKYE
616
Kyle of Lochalsh
115
104



ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH CHANNEL
IRELAND
ENGLAND
FIRTH OF FORTH
FIRTH OF LORNE
FIRTH OF CLYDE
SOLWAY FIRTH
LOCH TAY
L. LOMOND
Montrose
Arbroath
Forfar
DUNDEE
St. Andrews
Cupar
Perth
Pitlochry
Killin
Crieff
Callander
Crianlarich
Stirling
Dunfermline
North Berwick
Haddington
Berwick
Duns
EDINBURGH
Linlithgow
Galashiels
Melrose
Selkirk
Hawick
Peebles
Lanark
GLASGOW
Dumbarton
Renfrew
Greenock
Rothesay
BUTE
ARRAN
KINTYRE
Campbeltown
Ardrossan
Kilmarnock
Ayr
Girvan
Ballantrae
Stranraer
Wigtown
Kirkcudbright
Dumfries
Moffat
Carlisle
Newcastle
Fort William
Ballachulish
Oban
Inveraray
Ardrishaig
MULL
Tobermory
IONA
STAFFA
COLL
TIREE
COLONSAY
ORONSAY
JURA
ISLAY
EIGG
MUCK
104
108
107
588
589
106
105
90
87
92
540
539
538
91
93
99
88
89
100
98
566
97
96
102
576
558
559
95
94
101
574
103
548
580
113
111
112
608
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